

FOGDANOVSKAYA--GIYENZF, I. D.

21493

FOGDANOVSKAYA--GIYENZF, I. D.

Tipy verkhovnykh bolot SSSR.

Trudy Vtorogo Vsesoyuz. geogr. s"yezda, T. P.M., 1949, s. 144 - 52.

Bibliogr: s. 151 - 52.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949

BOGDANOVSKAYA-GIYENEF, I. D.

24864. BOGDANOVSKAYA-GIYENEF, I. D. Obrazovaniye Splavin. Trupy Yubileynoy Sessii, Posvyashch. Stoletiyv So Dnya Rozhdenenya Dokuchaeva. M.-L., 1949, S 576-83.
Bibliogr: S 583. 4

SO: Letopis' No. 33, 1949

BOGDANOVSKAYA-GIYENEF, I.D.

Types of formation waters. Trudy GGI no.39:81-95 '53. (MIRA 11:4)
(Water, Underground)

BOGDANOVSKAYA-GIYENEF, I.D.

Natural reproduction by seeds in meadow coenoses of the forest zone.
Uch.zap.Len.un. no.167:3-47 '54. (MLRA 9:6)
(Pastures and meadows) (Plants--Reproduction)

BOGDANOVSKAYA-GIYEMEF, I.D.

Swamp streams. Uch.sap.Len.un. no.199:215-249 '55. (MLRA 9:7)
(Swamps)

BOGDANOVSKAYA, R.L.; SHEVELEVA, A.D.; ZHURAVLEV, Ye.F.

Solubility in the system $\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3 - \text{LiNC}_3 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ at 10, 20,
and 30°C. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.7:1713-1715 J1 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

ZHURAVLEV, Ye.F.; SHEVELEVA, A.D.; BOGDANOVSKAYA, R.L.; KUDRYASHOV, S.F.;
SHCHUROV, V.A.

Solubility in the ternary water - salt systems containing cerium
nitrate and an alkali metal nitrate. Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.8:
1955-1963 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Cerium nitrates) (Alkali metal nitrates)
(Solubility)

BOGDANOVSKI, D.

Production and feeding chickens on the Sukth Collective Farm. p. 23.

Vol. 9, no. 7, July 1955
PER BUJQESINE SOCIALISTE
Tirane, Albania

SO: East European Accession Vol 5 No. 4 April 1956

BOGDANSKI, K.A.

The spatial distribution of ascorbic acid levels in the flesh of
fruits as a function of the light transmittance of tissues. Bul
Ac Polbiol 9 no.4:149-156 '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Laboratory of Vitamin Assay, Research Institute of Pomology,
Skierniewice. Presented by E. Pijanowski.

(Ascorbic acid) (Fruit) (Light) (Plant cells and
tissues)

BOGDANSKI, Kazimierz; CZAJKA, Grazyna

Study on the determination of ascorbigen in the presence of free ascorbic acid. Chem anal 7 no.6:1149-1152 '62.

1. Department of Nutriments and Vitamin Concentrates Technology, Politechnika, Lodz.

PEKEN'CO, Kh., kand.biolog.nauk; BOGDANOVSKIY, A., staryshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
TRISHKIN, S., staryshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Derivatives of triazine and urea in potato plantings. Zashch.rast,ot
vred.i bol. 10 no.4:27-28 '65. (MIRA 1966)

1. Gomel'skaya oblastnaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opyt'naya stantsiya.

DOLININ, G.A.; STEPANYAN, A.N., veter. vrach.; YESHCENKO, N.A.; OREKHOVSKIY, V.K.; LYSENKO, I.F., veter. vrach (Tiraspol' Moldavskoy SSR); SARAYKIN, I.M., prof.: POGULYAY, V.D., veter. vrach (Romanovskiy rayon, Altayskogo kraya); BOGDANOVSKIY, A.V.; SAVUSHKINA, Ye.T., kand. veter. nauk

Prophylaxis and treatment of dyspepsia in calves. Veterinariia
41 no.1:72-75 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach sela Uren', Gor'kovskoy oblasti (for Dolinin). 2. Ivanovskaya mezhrayonnaya veterinarnaya laboratoriya Khersonskoy oblasti (for Stepanyan). 3. Starshiy veterinarnyy vrach sovkhoza "Kamenskiy" Moldavskoy SSR (for Saraykin). 4. Moldavskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Saraykin). 5. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach sovkhoza "Berestovoy", Donetskoy oblasti (for Bogdanovskiy).

BOGDANOVSKI^yX, Aleksandr^y Evstaf^yevich

Lenskaia doroga i ee ekonomicheskoe znachenie. [Lena road and its economic importance]. S.-Peterburg, 1911. 296 p.

NN

SO. Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

BOGDANOVSKIY, G.A.; KONONOVICH, M.G.; KHOMCHENKO, G.P.

Determination of the true surface area by the electrochemical
measurement of methanol adsorption. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.10:
2509-2511 0 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova,
Khimicheskiy fakul'tet.

Bogdanovskiy, G. A.

AUTHOR: Bogdanovskiy, G.A., Shlygin, A.I.

76-11-7/35

TITLE: On the Mechanism of the Electrooxidation of Alcohols and Aldehydes on Platinum (O mekhanizme elektrookisleniya spirtov i al'degidov na platine) On the Mechanism of the Electrooxidation of Ethyl Alcohol (O mekhanike elektrookisleniya etilovogo spirta)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1957, Vol. 31, Nr 11, pp. 2428-2434 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The process of the electrooxidation of ethyl alcohol on platinized platinum in an acid medium was investigated. It is shown that the polarization curve passes through a maximum, the potential of the beginning of the current decrease depending upon the alcohol concentration and amounting, for the concentration of 9 mol/l to 1 V. The opinion is expressed that the electrooxidation of ethyl alcohol acetaldehyde on platinum develops according to an electron-radical scheme in an acid medium. It is shown that the decrease of current, i.e. the decrease of the total velocity of electrooxidation is due to a decrease of the surface concentration of ethyl alcohol at the cost of the acetaldehyde which is formed. When using platinized platinum only acetaldehyde must be obtained in the case of a high

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76-11-7/35

On the Mechanism of the Electrooxidation of Alcohols and Aldehydes on Platinum.
On the Mechanism of the Electrooxidation of Ethyl Alcohol

concentration of ethyl alcohol in the potential zone up to + 0.65 V; in the case of a higher anode potential, acetaldehyde and acetic acid are formed simultaneously; finally, with a potential value of more than 1.9 V, conditions for the production of pure acetic acid are created. It was found that, though the adsorbed oxygen or the surface oxides of the platinum participate in the process of electro-oxidation of the alcohol, this is the case only in the zone of a large overvoltage. There are 5 figures and 4 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova)

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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SOV/156-58-3-10/52

AUTHORS: Bogdanovskiy, G. A., Feoktistov, L. G., Shlygin, A. I.

TITLE: The Behavior of Benzene on Platinized Platinum (O povedenii benzola na platinirovannoy platine)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 443-446 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The adsorption of an organic substance on platinized platinum can be investigated electrochemically by measuring the potential of the adsorbed substance on the degassed surface of the electrode. The method was described in detail by Shlygin (Ref 1). The experimental results were illustrated by diagrams which are discussed. They show: Diagram 1: the charge curve in 0,1 n H_2SO_4 (1) the charge curve in 0,1 n with benzene saturated H_2SO_4 , and the charge curve in 0,1 n with benzene-saturated HCl (3). Diagram 2: the potential change in 0,1 n H_2SO_4 with the introduction of benzene into the system with the degassed platinum electrode (1), with hydrogen-saturated electrode (2) and in 0,1 n HCl (3). Diagram 3: the charge curve in 0,1 n H_2SO_4 without (1) and with benzene (2).

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Diagram 4: the curve of the electroreduction of benzene in 0,1 n H_2SO_4 (1) and 0,1 n HCl (2). Theoretically the electroreduction in HCl should take place more rapidly than in H_2SO_4 , where the bond energy of the adsorbed hydrogen is higher. This is not the case, however, from the experimental results it may be concluded that the slow rate of electroreduction of benzene on platinized platinum is related to the presence of a double electric layer which hampers the penetration of the benzene to the electrode. There are 4 figures and 4 references, which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Kafedra elektrokhemii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Chair of Electrochemistry of Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: January 21, 1958

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Bogdanovskiy, G. A., Shlygin, A. I. 76-32-2-27/38

TITLE: On the Mechanism of the Electric Oxidation of Sulfur Dioxide on Platinum.I. (O mekhanizme elektrokisleniya sernistogo gaza na platine. L)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 2, pp. 418-421 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The electric oxidation process of sulfur dioxide on a platinum electrode in an acid medium was investigated. It is shown that as long as the electric oxidation of sulfur dioxide starts at 0,45 V it is obvious that the process does not take place over the adsorbed oxygen but according to an electronic mechanism, i. e. by means of a direct transition of the electrons of the adsorbed SO₂-molecules to the electrode with a subsequent interaction of the forming molecular ions (apparently with water molecules) according to the following equation: $SO_2 - \bar{e} + 4H_2O \rightarrow H_2SO_4 + 2H_3O^+$. The reaction velocity is important here and $\partial E/\partial \lg y$ amounts to 0,054 in the initial stage, increases with the increase of the anode potential and reaches the value of 0,122 V. In the present

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on Platinum.I.

case two electrons take part in the process and it can therefore be assumed that the reaction comprises two single-electron stages. The scheme is given according to the stages. The 2nd and 4th stage apparently depend little on the potential. But as this dependence is sufficiently clear in the experiment the limiting stage can be the 1st or the 3rd. As is known from the theory of slow ion discharge the coefficient $\partial E / \partial \lg y$ must be equal to 0,116 if the stage of the release of the first electron is the slowest stage. As long as it was equal to 0,054 in the present investigations it can be maintained that the limiting stage of the whole process is the third stage - that of the release of the second electron from the sulfur dioxide molecule. - It is further shown that the character of the limiting electron stage is predetermined by the magnitude of the electrode potential, and that the slowest stage of the electric oxidation of sulfur dioxide is that of the release of the first electron, if the value of the electrode potential exceeds 0,6 V. It is shown that the formation of adsorbed oxygen leads to an important decrease of the surface density or the charge of a double electric layer and consequently possibly to a decrease of the

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on Platinum. I.

velocity in the actual electro-chemical stages of the electric oxidation process (which becomes evident in form of a decrease of amperage). There are 1 figure and 3 references, all of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1956

1. Sulfur dioxide--Electrochemistry
2. Sulfur dioxide--Oxidation
3. Sulfur dioxide--Electron transitions
4. Platinum electrodes
- Performance
5. Oxygen--Adsorption

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BOGDANOVSKIY, G. A.: Master Chem Sci (diss) -- "On the mechanism of electrolytic oxidation of certain non-ionizing compounds on platinum". Moscow, 1959. 8 pp (Moscow State U im M. V. Lomonosov, Chair of Electrochem), 150 copies (Kl., No 11, 1959, 115)

BOGDANOVSKIY G.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2216

Soveshchaniye po elektrolizui. 4th, Moscow, 1956. Trudy... [Sbornik] (Transactions of the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry: Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AM SSSR, 1959. 868 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed. Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk.

Editorial Board: A.M. Frumkin (Resp. Ed.) Academician, O.A. Yesin, Professor; S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary), B.N. Kabanov, Professor; Ya.M. Golovin, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; V.V. Lasev, P.D. Lukovtsev, P.D. Sokolov, V.V. Stender, Professor; and G.M. Florianskiy, Ed. of Publishing House: N.G. Pogorov; Tech. Ed.: Z.A. Frusakov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemical and electrical engineers, physicists, metallurgists and researchers interested in various aspects of electrochemistry. COVERAGE: The book contains 127 of the 139 reports presented at the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry sponsored by the Academy of Sciences, USSR. The collection pertains to different branches of electrochemical kinetics, double layer theories and kinetic processes in metal electrodeposition and industrial electrolysis. The subject of reports not included here have been published in periodical literature. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of most of the articles.

Krasil'shchikov, A. I. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti - State Institute of the Nitrogen Industry. Electrochemical Reactions of Oxygen 272

Gerbovich, K.A. (Deceased), and E.I. Kaganovich (Moscow State University). Study of the Mechanism of Some Anode Processes by Combining Electrochemical and Tagged-Atom Methods 277

Shlygin, A. I., and G.A. Bogdanovskiy (Moscow State University). Mechanism of the Zriferrochemical Oxidation of Some Compounds on Platinum 282

Khomyakov, V.G., M.G. Bakhchisaraya'yan, and A.P. Tomilov (Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D.I. Mendeleeva-Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D.I. Mendeleeva). Mechanism of the Electrolytic Oxidation of Acetone in Alkaline Solutions 287

Khomutov, M. Ye. (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D.I. Mendeleeva). Mechanism of Some Irreversible Electrolytic-Oxidation Reactions 292

Pomenko, A.S., Z.M. Abramova and I.L. Gankina (Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo - Institute of Physical Chemistry 25 URSRU). Mechanism of the Corrosion of Iron, Magnesium, Zinc and Aluminum With the Aid of Heavy Oxygen Isotopes 299

Discussion [A.M. Glumbers, A.P. Tomilov, P.D. Lukovtsev, G.A. Todorade and contributing authors] 302

PART IV. ELECTRODE PROCESSES IN FUSIONS 309

Yesin, O.A. (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut Ural Polytechnic Institute). Electrode Processes in Fused Oxides 311

Piontelli, R., G. Sternheim, M. Francini, and G. Montanelli (Italy). Investigation of Overvoltage Phenomena in Fused Salts 323

9(6) 9.3120

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AUTHOR: Bogdanovskiy, G. A.

SOV/181-1-8-21/32

TITLE: Investigation of an Electric Contact in an Electron Microscope

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1959, Vol 1, Nr 8, pp 1281 - 1289 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author shows that under the action of fields of an order of several million v/cm the surfaces of metallic electrodes change considerably. First, the experimental apparatus is described. An electron microscope (10,000-fold magnification) with an EM-3 optics served for the measurement of the small spacings and for the observation of the electrode surface. The following section of the paper deals with the currents occurring before breakdown and with the breakdown over the vacuum gap. In a vacuum gap of the order 1μ a strong field appears already at several 100 v with currents of the order 10^{-13} to 10^{-10} a occurring. The amperage logarithm is a linear function of the reciprocal voltage, similarly as in the case of cold emission. This straight line shifts and changes its slope with increasing electrode spacing. Emission is highly unstable because of the surface changes. The potential difference required for inducing one and the same amperage does not increase in direct proportion to the

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electrodes spacing. Emission is therefore assumed to proceed essentially from the tip of the electrode. The field strength at the tip attains values of $5 \cdot 10^7$ v/cm. These facts prove the autoelectronic character of the currents occurring before breakdown. The next two sections deal with the formation of oxide bridges and metallic bridges. The maximum current passing through the contact is limited by successive switching in of the resistance R_{lim} . In the case of slow variation of the distance between the contacts with $R_{lim} < 100$ ohms the same characteristics as in the case of metallic bridges appear on the oscilloscope screen. The bridge is heated with increasing voltage at the contact, and its resistance increases. By pulling the bridge under voltage apart its resistance may be increased to some dozens of ohms. When the bridge is stripped, its resistance increases by a jump. When the electrode spacing is increased to 0.01μ , resistance changes gradually. The fusion traces on the surface of the opened electrodes are indicative

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of a high temperature. When currents of less than 10^{-2} a ($R_{lim} > 100$ ohms) are passing through, the volt-ampere characteristics have the same shape as in the case of small oxide bridges, i.e., the bridge resistance decreases with increasing voltage. The bridge resistance may gradually assume the value 10^6 ohms. This is obviously due to the improvement in conductivity of the oxide inter-layer in strong fields. Substance transfer in the case of a low vacuum causes growth of the dendrites on the surface and formation of oxide bridges. Pointed protrusions form on the cathode, and therefore field strength in some sites of the cathode may exceed the average value by one order of magnitude. These gradients explain the autoelectronic character of the currents before breakdown. The metallic bridges form by growth of the protrusions on the electrode surface under the action of a strong field. The author thanks Academician A. A. Lebedev for the subject and for his valuable advice. There are 14 figures and 8 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: July 26, 1958
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BOGDANOVSKIY, G.A.; SHLYGIN, A.I.

Decomposition of hydrogen peroxide on platinum-plated platinum containing a small amount of palladium. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. mat., mekh., astron., fiz., khim. 14 no.1:155-163 '59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kafedra elektrokhemii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Hydrogen peroxide) (Platinum)

AUTHORS: ~~Boydanovskiy, G. A.~~, Kuprevich, V. . . , 197/16-23-4-10/21
Vartsner, V. H., Stepanov, I. V.

TITLE: A Light-electronic High-resolution Microscope With the
Utilization of Monocrystalline Image Screens
(Svetoelektronnyy mikroskop s ispol'zovaniyem monokristalli-
cheskikh ekranov vysokogo razresheniya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959,
Vol 23, Nr 4, pp 479-480 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Image screens with polycrystalline phosphorus are used with
electronic microscopes. They do not offer a very high
resolution. Monocrystalline image screens offer a much
higher resolution and allow a photo-optical investigation of
the electron optical magnification. Ardenne (Ref 1) made use
of ZnS monocrystals. With artificially prepared ZnS and CdS
monocrystals one obtains a resolution of up to 2μ at an
accelerating voltage of 20 kv. Figure 1 shows the scheme of
an arrangement for the measurement of light output and
resolving power. A net is projected onto the image screen and
the lowest magnification is determined, at which the net is
still visible. A table gives measuring results of different

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A Light-electronic High-resolution Microscope With
the Utilization of Monocrystalline Image Screens

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image screens. The scheme of a photoelectron microscope is shown as an application for monocrystalline image screens. There are 2 stages: the first is a common electron microscope with a monocrystalline image screen and the second stage is a photo-optical microscope for the investigation of the image screen. There are 2 figures depicting a 2500 fold magnification, resolving power amounting up to 150 Å. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 2 references.

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Vertsner, V. N., Ivanov, M. G., SOV/48-23-4-12/21
Kozelkin, V. V., Bogdanovskiy, G. A., Vorob'yev, Yu. V.,
Klyukin, V. Ye., Nikiforova, V. A., Chentsov, Yu. V.

TITLE: The Series Electron Microscope EM-5 (Seriynyy elektronnyy mikroskop EM-5)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959 ,
Vol 23, Nr 4, pp 485 - 489 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The electron microscope EM-5 is a high-resolution instrument (Fig 1). The principal elements are arranged vertically and the image screen exhibits high resolution. There is a camera, and various adjusting facilities allow good working conditions. In the object, the part hit by the electron beam has a diameter of 7.5μ . The object is situated on an object slide, which is movable from outside. The object lens and its stigmator consisting of eight coils are accurately described, as well as the intermediate and projecting lens. The diffraction mount allows electronography with penetrating and reflected beam. The camera works with plate dimensions of 4.5×6 cm and 4.5×3 cm. The instrument features a special vacuum system. Acceleration takes place by the voltage steps 40, 50, and 60 kv. The current source is stabilized, its

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The Series Electron Microscope EM-5

SOV/48-23-4-12/21

fluctuation amounting to 0.003%. The electrical supplies are discussed. The electron microscope EM-5 allows a bright and dark field illumination, stereoscopic investigations, microdiffraction images, dark field investigations of the diffraction reflexes, etc. On focusing, the image screen is observed through a binocular microscope with a 9fold magnification. The resolving power amounts to 20 μ . There are 3 figures and 3 Soviet references.

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AUTHORS: Chentsov, Yu. V., Vertsner, V. N., SOV/48-23-4-18/21
 Bogdanovskiy, G. A.

TITLE: Some Constructional Improvements of an Electron Microscope EM-3
 (Nekotoryye konstruktivnyye uluchsheniya elektronnogo mikroskopa EM-3)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959,
 Vol 23, Nr 4, pp 519 - 521 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper describes the experiments and results, that were
 conducted in order to improve the quality of the electron microscope
 EM-3. It was first of all necessary to increase the resolution and
 the light output. A new electron gun was developed with an almost
 punctiform cathode. In order to render the centering of the
 individual microscope parts easier, a stand was designed with an
 internal micrometer. A special appliance was designed for the
 adjustment of the illumination system, which makes the adjustment
 of the object lens and condenser easier. By employing a new
 material "Permendyur" instead of Armco iron in the pole shoes the
 quality of the image was improved. Also the astigmatic variation
 of the focus upon the optical axis was strongly diminished, thus
 increasing the resolving power to 30 μ . Work with reflected beam
 was made possible, and electronographic operations may be carried

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Some Constructional Improvements of an Electron Microscope EM-3 SOV/48-23-4-18/21

out by removing the projecting lens. The instrument was equipped with a camera and improvements were also made in the high-voltage system. The chromatic aberration was considerably diminished. A binocular microscope of the type BM-51-2 with 9fold magnification was installed. There are 5 figures and 2 Soviet references.

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5 (4)

AUTHORS:

Bogdanovskiy, G. A., Shlygin, A. I.

SOV/76-33-B-15/39

TITLE:

On the Mechanism of Electro-oxidation of Alcohols and Aldehydes on Platinum. II. On the Electro-oxidation Mechanism of Acetaldehyde

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 8, pp 1769 - 1773 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Since acetaldehyde (I) is an intermediate product of the ethanol electrolysis, investigations of the electro-oxidation (EO) of (I) were carried out. (EO) took place in 1 n H₂SO₄, and a larger platinum-plated platinum electrode (20 cm²) without mixing, or a revolving platinum disc (0.2 cm²) was used as an electrode. The investigation methods have already been described (Ref 1). The polarization curves (PC) of the (I)-oxidation obtained show that the current intensity (and with it the rate of (EO)) increases as the potential (P) rises. A maximum is reached at a (P) of 1.25 v, and then the polarization current falls to a minimum. Since a discernible (EO) of (I) starts at a (P) of 0.6 v (i.e., there is no adsorbed oxygen on the electrode), it may be assumed that the (EO) takes place according to an electron radical mech-

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and Aldehydes on Platinum. II. On the Electro-oxidation Mechanism of Acetaldehyde

anism. The direct transfer of electrons from the (I) molecule to the electrode is considered the first stage of the (EO) of (I). By this process positively charged ion molecules are formed. Since the latter are unstable they react with the water molecules by splitting off from them the protons. The (EO) of (I) takes place, in principle, similar to the discharge of water molecules. The above-mentioned current drop is attributed to the appearance of adsorbed oxygen on the electrode, since oxygen has an inhibiting effect upon the (EO) of (I). The form of the (PC) of the (EO) of (I) is to a great extent dependent upon the surface properties of the electrode, and its preliminary treatment. The latter will necessarily also have an effect upon the form of (PC) in the ethanol oxidation, since (I) is an intermediate product there. There are 3 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)
SUBMITTED: January 21, 1958
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68338

~~5(4)~~

S/076/60/034/01/009/044

AUTHORS:

Bogdanovskiy, G. A., Shlygin, A. I.

B010/B014

TITLE:

The Mechanism of Electrooxidation of Alcohols and Aldehydes on Platinum. III. The Shape of Polarization Curves of the Oxidation of Ethyl Alcohol

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 34, Nr 1, pp 57 - 62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present paper considerations on the shape of polarization curves of ethyl alcohol on platinum are discussed on the basis of experimental data. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate polarization curves obtained from a large platinized platinum electrode (without mixing) and a rotating platinum disk. The visible surface of the large electrode was 20 cm^2 and that of the disk 0.2 cm^2 . These curves exhibit 2 maxima one of which occurs at a potential of 0.9 v and the other at 1.25 v. These two maxima are accompanied by a considerable amperage drop. It may be assumed that various reasons account for this fact. The first depression at 0.9 v is caused by the inhibiting action of the intermediate product - of the acetaldehyde. The second depression at 1.3 v is caused by the occurrence of oxygen adsorbed on the electrode.

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The Mechanism of Electrooxidation of Alcohols and Aldehydes on Platinum. III. The Shape of Polarization Curves of the Oxidation of Ethyl Alcohol

S/076/60/034/01/009/044
B010/B014

This assumption is confirmed by a number of facts. Figure 3 shows the dependence of the maximum current on the acetaldehyde content and figure 4 shows the dependence of the rate of alcohol oxidation on the latter. The experiment proves that the shape of the polarization curve is determined by the intermediate product, the acetaldehyde. The rate of its electrooxidation depends on the condition of the surface. If oxidation proceeds on the respective surface with an insignificant rate, the polarization curve of ethyl alcohol obtained from this electrode has a maximum at 0.9 v (Fig 5). If the electrooxidation of acetaldehyde is not slower than that of the alcohol, the curve has a maximum at 0.3 v (Fig 6). The current depressions caused by the surface blocking by means of intermediate products may not always be observed. The most favorable conditions for determining depressions are the following: slight reactivity of the intermediate, its strong adsorbability, small volume of the solution, large electrode, and weak concentration of the starting product. Experiments performed with a weak alcohol concentration (10^{-3} moles/l) on the rotating disk show but a slight

Card 2/3

68338

The Mechanism of Electrooxidation of Alcohols and Aldehydes on Platinum. III. The Shape of Polarization Curves of the Oxidation of Ethyl Alcohol

S/076/60/034/01/009/044
B010/B014

increase in the maximum current. In this case the first maximum could be observed already at 0.6 v (Fig 7). Figures 8 and 9 represent further polarization curves of rotating disks. In conclusion, it is said that in the electrooxidation of ethyl alcohol on platinized platinum in acid solutions three potential zones may be distinguished: 0.5 - 1 v: conversion of ethyl alcohol into acetaldehyde; 1 - 1.6 v: oxidation of acetaldehyde in acetic acid. The transition into this zone is usually associated with a current depression. In the range 1.6 - 1.7 v a further conversion of acetic acid occurs. This generalization may not be taken as a binding rule since the limits of the above ranges may shift according to the activity of the electrode. There are 9 figures and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: January 26, 1959
Card 3/3

24891

S/109/61/006/008/011/018
D207/D304

24,3300

AUTHORS: Vertsner, V.N., Nikiforova, V.G., Bogdanovskiy, G.A.,
Kozelkin, V.V., Shchetnev, Yu.F.

TITLE: Optical-electron-microscope ЭМ-6 (EM-6)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 6, no. 8, 1961,
1365 - 1369

TEXT: This paper was presented at the 3rd All Union Conference on electron microscopy, Leningrad, October 1960. This is a description of an electron microscope as based on the proposal of V.N. Vertsner. It is a simple instrument, the resolution of which is half-way between that of an optical and an electron microscope, and which has been called the optical (light)-electron microscope. The production type is designated ЭМ-6 (EM-6). It incorporates an electromagnetic objective, which produces a magnified electron picture of the sample on a high-resolution monocrystalline screen, the picture being subsequently observed by an optical microscope

Card 1/5

24891

Optical-electron-microscope ...

S/109/61/006/008/011/018
D207/D304

of small magnification and photographed by a camera, type "Zenit C" (Zenit S). The source of electrons is the electron gun 1 (Fig. 2). The anode diaphragm is 1 mm in diameter and the cathode wire may be centered together with the modulating electrode, with respect to the anode. The focussing diaphragm 2 is directly behind the anode. The illumination system allows a narrow beam of electrons to reach the sample (about 100 μ A) without additional lenses. The samples are introduced through the lock 3. The sample in a cylindrical holder is placed in the gap between the magnets, the holder being fixed at each end with rubber washers. The aperture diaphragm 4 is introduced into the gap behind the sample. The electron beam after passing through the sample reaches a second lens 5, whose magnification can be varied in three steps. The final electron image is formed at a monocrystalline screen 6; the side on which the beam impinges is covered by a thin layer of aluminum to prevent the charge built up. The screen is only 4 mm thick because of the properties of fluorite. The optical microscope 7 is fixed to the instrument by a hinge to facilitate access to the screen.

Card 2/5

24891

S/109/61/006/008/011/018
D207/D304

Optical-electron-microscope ...

For photographs the best film is fluorographic film P Φ -3 (RF-3) but other films having sensitivity of 180-250 units of Γ OCT (GOST) e.g. type A-2, may be used. The exposure times vary from 2 to 25 sec. depending on the sample density and overall magnification, which at an optical magnification of 40 can be 10,000, 5,000 or 2,000. The adjustment of the instrument consists of directing the electrons along the optical axis of the objective by adjusting the tilt of the gun and the axial adjustment of the two diaphragms. The vacuum system consists of a distributor, a small rotary pump VH-494 (VN-494) and a diffusion pump HBO (NVO-40) with air cooling. The silicone oil and the diffusion pump is type BKЖ-94 (VKZh-94) and does not oxidize in air when heated. The power supply is from 220 V mains through a ferroresonant voltage stabilizer. HF, EHT supply is used. The HF oscillator utilizes a Γ Y-50 (GU-50) tube, working at 60 Kc/s at an amplitude of 8-9 kV. This voltage is applied to a voltage multiplier where it reaches 35 kV. The optical electron microscope type EM-6 which is now being produced has a resolution of 150 \AA for photography and 80-100 \AA for visual obser-

Card 3/5

2-891

S/109/61/006/008/011/018
D207/D304

Optical-electron-microscope ...

With very accurately manufactured magnet tips the resolution can be increased to 60 Å. It is stated in conclusion that the simple construction and easy use of the instrument will make it widely adopted, to obtain magnifications between those of the optical and of the pure electron microscope. There are 6 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: February 7, 1961

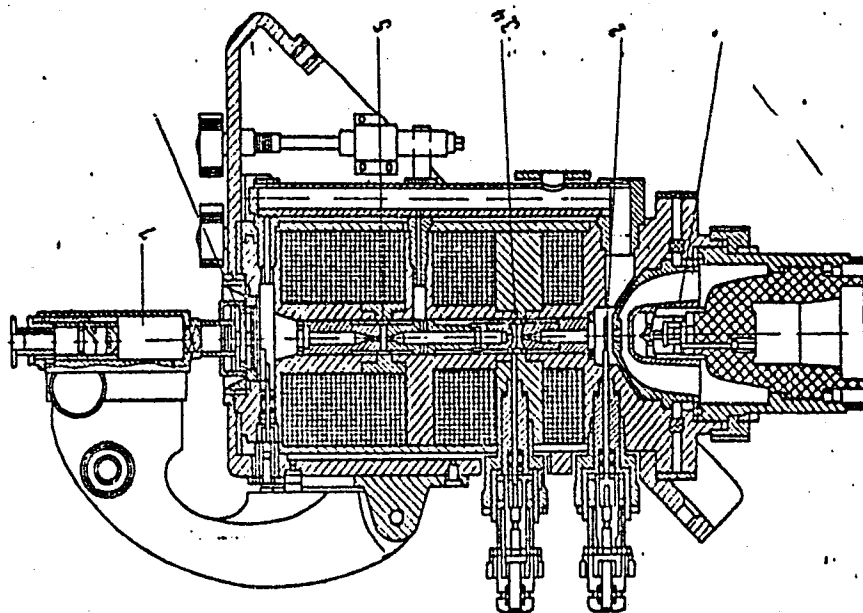
Card 4/5

24891

Optical-electron-microscope...

S/109/61/006/008/011/018
D207/D304

Fig. 2. Cross-section of the microscope column.



Card 5/5

VERTSNER, V.N.; VORONA, Yu.M.; VOROB'YEV, Yu.V.; BOGDANOVSKIY, G.A.;
CHENTSOV, Yu.V.

Optics of EM-5 and EM-7 electron microscopes. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz.
25 no.6:680-682 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Electron microscope)

BOGDANOVSKIY, G.A.; KROMENENKO, G.P.; VOVCHENKO, G.D.

Adsorptive capacity of some platinoide toward hydrogen at different
pH values. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.2:Khim. 19 no.4:35-38 JI-Ag '64.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra obshchey khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

BOREBY, G.I.; PODZANOVSKIY, G.A.; BLOKHINENKO, G.I.

Catalytic hydrogenation of nitroaromatics on powdered platinum
metals and their mixtures. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.Khim. 20 no. 1:34-
55 My-Je '65. (NIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra obshchey Khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

BOGDANOVSKIY, G.A.; KHOMCHENKO, G.P.; VOVCHENKO, G.D.

Charge curves of powdered metals. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39
no.6:1408-1412 Fe '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
Submitted Feb. 22, 1964.

SHCHEREV, G.I.; BOGDANOVSKIY, G.A.; KHOMCHENKO, G.P.

Electrochemical reduction of nitromethane on some powdered platinum
metals and their mixtures. Zhur.fiz.khim. 39 no.7:1733-1738 JI '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.

L 26787-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6017438

SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/65/039/006/1408/1412

AUTHOR: Bogdanovskiy, G. A.; Khomchenko, G. P.; Vovchenko, G. D. 44

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet) B

TITLE: Charging curves of metal powders 6

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 6, 1965, 1408-1412

TOPIC TAGS: metal powder, rhodium, ruthenium, hydrogen

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for plotting the charge curves for metal powders, called the direct contact method. The values of the true surfaces of metal powders, calculated according to the hydrogen region of the charge curves plotted by the direct contact method, are in excellent agreement with values obtained by the BET method. It was established that the amount of electricity required to eliminate adsorbed hydrogen from 1 cm² surface of rhodium for ruthenium amounts to $28 \cdot 10^{-5}$ coulombs and is the characteristic value for metals of the platinum group. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 22Feb64 / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 CC

UDC: 541.13

BOGDANOVSKIY, I.M.; FESENKO, T.A., red.

[Laboratory chromatographs; a survey] Laboratornye khromatografy; obzor. Moskva, TSintielektroprom, 1963. 127 p.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po elektrotekhnike.

L 9563-66 EWT(a)/FSS-2/EWT(1)/EWP(1)/EWA(h) IJP(c) BC

ACC NR. AP5028507

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/020/0088/0088

INVENTOR: Bogdanovskiy, I. M.; Zalkin, V. S.

40
B

TITLE: A device for converting the electric signal of a transducer. Class 42, No. 175721 [Announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Complex Automation of Oil and Gas (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii nefi i gaza)]

SOURCE: Bulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 88

TOPIC TAGS: electronic amplifier, acoustic transducer

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a device for converting the electric signal of a transducer, i.e., a chromatographic detector, to a pneumatic impulse. It contains an electronic amplifier, a transducer (see Fig. 1) and a rever-

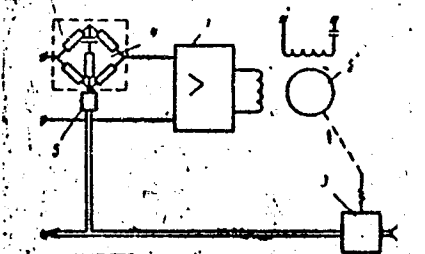


Fig. 1. Device for converting the electric signal of a transducer

- 1 - Electronic amplifier; 2 - reversible motor;
- 3 - mechanical-to-pneumatic converter; 4 - tensometric bridge; 5 - flexible element.

UDC: 543.544.08
621.317.79

Card 1/2

L 9563-66

ACC NR: AP5028507

sible motor connected to a mechanical-to-pneumatic converter. To increase reliability and assure the linear relationship of output pressure to transducer signal, the electronic amplifier input contains a tensometric bridge, whose arms are connected to a flexible element which senses the output pressure to the mechanical-to-pneumatic converter. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [WH]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 09Apr64/ ATD PRESS: 4150

beh

Card 2/2

L 01949-67 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AR6021875

SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/66/000/003/A011/A011

AUTHOR: Bogdanovskiy, L. N.

TITLE: Relative motion of a material particle over a rotating surface of revolution 34B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 3A70

REF SOURCE: Uch. zap. Mosk. obl. ped. in-ta, v. 154, 1965, 176-193

TOPIC TAGS: particle motion²¹, material particle, motion equation, Coulomb friction, friction, rotation, material separation, surface of revolution

ABSTRACT: It is noted that in the theory and practice of mechanical separation of friable mixtures, the problem of the optimal configuration for the working surface of a separator has not been solved. Therefore, the differential equations were formulated for the relative motion of a material particle on a rough surface of revolution rotating with constant speed, the surface forming a certain angle with the vertical line. The differential equations were solved for the motion of

Card 1/2

L 01949-67

ACC NR: AR6021875

0

a particle on a rapidly rotating cylinder with Coulomb friction, and for an inclined cylinder with resistance proportional to the velocity of motion. An analysis was made of the relative equilibrium of the material particle on the rough surfaces of a cone and a paraboloid having a vertical rotation axis with Coulomb friction and zero initial velocity of the particle. In conclusion, some remarks are made concerning the value of the particle pressure on a smooth surface of revolution rotating around the vertical line. B. V. [Translation of abstract.] [AM]

SUB CODE: 20/

Cerd 2/2 *gd*

S/128/60/000/012/008/014
A054/A030

AUTHORS: Bogdanovskiy, M.N.; Repkina, V.I.

TITLE: Processes in the Metal-Mold Boundary

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 12, pp. 30 - 32

TEXT: When casting large-size parts of metallurgical equipment, care has to be taken to prevent cinderling, which is not always possible, even if the mold is coated with high-refractory materials (e.g., chrome containing iron cores, etc.). The degree of cinderling depends, among other things, on the composition and the temperature of the liquid metal, the coating mixture, the degree of drying of mold and core, etc. The most important of these factors are the pouring temperature and the interval during which high temperatures are applied, depending on the thickness of the coating. In order to study the mechanism of cinderling, tests were carried out with specimens of cinder formed on large castings of the Dnepropetrovsk Factory of Metallurgical Equipment. Altogether 30 samples were tested: a) 17 samples with easily removable cinder; b) 8 samples in which metal penetration was caused mechanically, and c) 5 samples from which cinder could not be removed. Microsections were made of the most characteristic samples

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Processes in the Metal-Mold Boundary

S/128/60/000/012/008/014
A054/A030

for microscopic analysis with light transmission [MMH-5 (MIN-5) type microscope], and for analysis with light refraction [MMH-7 (MIN-7) type microscope]. The samples were also examined in unprepared condition under and MEC-1 (MBS-1) type binocular microscope. In tests group a) a 15 mm thick crust formed during the casting of a blast furnace cone was examined by petrographical analysis of the sections and by comparisons with the data of the constitutional diagram of the FeO-SiO₂ system (Fig. 1). The crust consisted of three layers, the first of which (at the side of the casting) contained isolated, cracked, grey, round quartz particles and glass. Fayalite was found between the quartz particles and tridymite mainly around them; glass covered the quartz particles with a thin layer. The boundary between this layer and the side of the casting is the melted surface of the crust, while the other side of this layer passes into the second layer (Fig. 3), consisting of less cracked, round quartz particles, coated by glass and bonded by fayalite, while no tridymite was found in this layer. The third layer contained slightly changed large quartz particles, closer to each other and bonded by colorless glass. No fayalite or tridymite could be found in this layer. A similar sequence could be observed in other layers of removable cinder, only the thickness of the layers was different, varying with the thickness and the temperature of casting. Each layer attains its maximum temperature

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Processes in the Metal-Mold Boundary

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A054/A030

in accordance with the distance from the casting and the duration of high-temperature regime. In the temperature range between 1,205°C and the casting temperature of steel the sand particles melted, forming a liquid phase, mainly that of fayalite. The remaining part of SiO₂ particles were partly transformed into high-temperature quartz-tridymite. During the temperature decrease from 1,205°C to 1,178°C the hard crystals of fayalite separated and formed, together with the glass, a bonding mass sometimes penetrating deep into the coating mixture and hardening it to a crust. Then the eutectic alloys tridymite + fayalite + glass and fayalite + biostite + glass separated. For the formation of fayalite and the eutectics nearly all sand particles which came into contact with the metal were absorbed. The spaces formerly occupied by sand were empty: a thin space was formed between the metal and the mold and this made the easy removal of the crust possible. Similar phenomena could be observed in the coating mixture surrounding the forming iron. In tests group b) it was found that "mechanical cinder" is caused by the liquid metal penetrating into the inter-granular spaces of the forming mixture. This infiltration of the liquid metal can be caused by insufficient density of the core or of some parts of the mold, high pouring temperature, excessive ferrostatic pressure and bad quality of coating protecting against cinder. This aspect of cinder formation does not involve products of chemical reactions

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Processes in the Metal-Mold Boundary

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A054/A030

between ferro-oxides and SiO_2 , the sand particles or groups of them are surrounded by metal and due to the presence of marshalite dye stuff, the bond between the communicating metal bonds in the depth of the core sand is stronger, than in the casting and, therefore, though with difficulties, it is possible to separate the metallized part of the core from the casting. Non-removable (test group c) cinder is formed, when all the elements forming a removable crust are present, combined with a metal lattice mechanically penetrating into the separating gap and into the inter-granular channels of the forming mixture. In such crusts the remaining sand particles are present in the form of extensions and they hinder the removal of the crust. As a final conclusion it can be said that the sand particles on the metal-mold border remaining impede the formation of a separating layer and contribute to the formation of non-removable cinder. There are 8 figures.

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S/128/60/000/012/008/014
A054/A030

Processes in the Metal-Mold Boundary

Figure 1: Easily removable cinder. ① temperature; ② 2 liquids; ③ chryso-
tobalite + liquid; ④ tridymite + liquid; ⑤ fayalite + liquid; ⑥ biostite
+ liquid; ⑦ tridymite + fayalite; ⑧ fayalite + biostite; ⑨ weight.

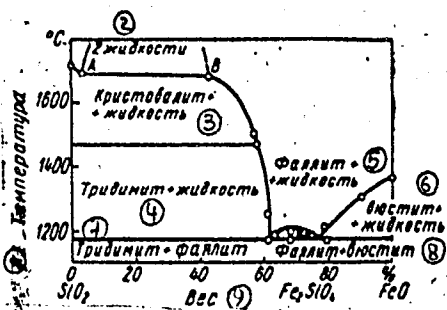
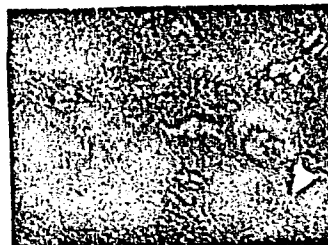


Figure 3: The second layer



Card 5/5

SHCHERBAK, G.S.; BOGDANOVSKIY, N.A.; GONCHAREVICH, Ye.M.

Increasing the performance of percussion-cable drilling rigs.
Trudy Inst. gor. dela AN Kazakh. SSR 7:99-108 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Rock drills)

BOGDANOVSKIY, S. D.

BOGDANOVSKII, S. D.

Osnovnye problemy ekonomiki sovetskoi nefi; s predisl. N.I. Solov'
eva. (Leningrad), Neftianoe izd-vo, 1929. 125, v p.

DLC: HD9575.R82B6

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205910015-8

BOGDANOVSKIĬ, S. D.

BOGDANOVSKII, S.D.

Neft' plane velikikh rabot. Moskva, Neftianoe izd-vo, 1930. 91 p.

DLC: HD9575.R82B6

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205910015-8"

L 4177-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(i)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(e)

ACC NR: AP5024405JD/BA/BA/JG MJW(CL)/ SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/015/0083/0083

INVENTOR: Estulin, G. V.; Zimina, L. N.; Kosheleva, G. F.; Topilin, V. V.; Boyarinova, A. P.; Tsvetkova, V. K.; Khatalakh, R. P.; Shnyakin, N. B.; Polyakov, K. M.; Mel'nikov, M. V.; Belyakova, K. A.; Il'in, A. A.; Morozov, B. B.; Bogdanovskiy, S. P.; Khrakovskaya, P. S.

ORIG: none

TITLE: Wrought, heat-resistant, nickel-base alloy. Class 40, No. 173418 [announced by Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy im. Bardin (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii); s-d "Elektrostal" im. I. P. Tevosyan]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 83

TOPIC TAGS: alloy, nickel alloy, chromium containing alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, tungsten containing alloy, titanium containing alloy, aluminum containing alloy, carbon containing alloy, beryllium containing alloy, cerium containing alloy

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a wrought, heat-resistant, nickel-base alloy with improved mechanical properties and weldability. The alloy contains 17 to 20% chromium, 8-12% molybdenum, 0-6% tungsten, 2-3% titanium, 1-2% aluminum, 0.1% max carbon, 6% max iron, 0.01% max sulfur, 0.015 max phosphorus, 0.5% max manganese, 0.6% max silicon, 0.01% max boron, and 0.02% max cerium. (AZ)

SUB CODE: MM/ BUREAU DATE: 05Feb64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000/ ATD PRESS: 4128

Card 1/2

IPC: 669.245

Bogdanovsky, S.S.

BOGDANOVSKIY, S.S., inzh.

Articles of the Metallurgical Section of the Machinery Industry
at the Kolomna heavy-duty machine-tool plant. Mashinostroitel'
no. 10:45 0 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Kolomna--Machine-tool industry)

AUTHORS: Bogdanovskiy, S.S., Yudkin, A.K. SOV-128-58-9-2/16

TITLE: Concerning the Article of N.A. Barinov (Po povodu stat'ii N.A. Barinova)

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 9, pp 4-6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In "Liteynoye proizvodstvo", 1958, Nr 4, an article on the use of low-silicon iron in casting was published by the Candidate of Technical Sciences, N.A. Barinov. The authors of the present article are commenting on the results attained by Barinov. The value of the graphite enclosures in blast furnace iron is not the only condition for the production of quality iron. The opinion of Barinov that the graphite separates the principal mass of the iron, contradicts the results obtained in the graphitization of cast iron. The important role of manganese is not recognized by Barinov. The influence of manganese on the mechanical properties is slight at a content of 0.75%, but at higher values this influence increases considerably. The transition to low-silicon iron by using ferrosilicon can not be recommended.

Card 1/2

Concerning the Article of N.A. Barinov

SOV-128-58-9-2/16

There are 2 graphs, 1 table, 1 photo, and 12 references,
11 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

1. Iron--Casting
2. Cast iron--Properties
3. Cast iron--Materials
4. Silicon--Metallurgical effects

Card 2/2

18(2)

SOV/128-59-8-25/29

AUTHOR:

Bogdanovskiy, S.S., Engineer

TITLE:

Influence of Phosphorus on the Wear Resistance of Cast Iron

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 8, pp 44 - 45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In reference to the article of A.V. Portugeys (Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 2) the author states that the ~~maximum~~ solubility of phosphorus in grey iron with a content of 3.5% C is 0.3%. By lowering the C content the solubility of phosphorus can be increased beyond 0.7% and such iron can be used for producing bearings; but such iron is rather brittle and better alloys are being developed for this purpose. The author mentions that German standards for grey iron castings (GWK 4191) limit the content of phosphorus to 0.4% only and that they should be less than 0.15%. The author means that there is no need to increase the percentage of phosphorus in grey iron. There are 2 Soviet references.

Card 1/1

BOGDANOVSKIY, S.S.

Mechanical dissolving of caustic soda. *Blul. tekhn. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform* 17 no. 11:27-28 N 164.
(MIRA 18:3)

BOGDANOVSKIY, S.S., inzh.; ORLOV, V.I., inzh.; ROMANCHUK, V.V., inzh.

Measuring the metal level in pouring ladles. lit. prof. av.
no.11:36-37 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

BOGDANOVSKIY, V.; VOLKOV, A., inzh.

Life requires... Izobr. i rats. no.1:34-36 Ja '59.

(MIRA 12:1)

1. Nachal'nik Byuro sodeystviya ratsionalizatsii i izobretatel'stvu Moskovskogo zavoda imeni Vladimira Il'icha.
(Suggestion systems)

BOGDANOVSKIY, V.

Origination of a collective solution. NTO 5 no.6:50-51 Je '63.

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya soveta nauchno-tehnicheskikh obshchestv
Moskovskogo elektromekhanicheskogo zavoda imeni Vladimira Il'icha.

BOGDANOVSKIY, V.[Bohdanovs'kyi, V.], arkhitektor

They brought the house from the factory. Znan. ta pratsia
no.10:18-19 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Buildings, Prefabricated)

38898

S/125/62/000/007/012/012
D040/D113

1.2300

AUTHORS: Korennoy, A.I., Bogdanovskiy, V.A., and Dmitriyenko, V.Ye.

TITLE: Submerged-arc welding with two convergent or divergent arcs

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 7, 1962, 96

TEXT: The Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O.Patona (Electric Welding Institute im. Ye.O.Paton) has developed a new technology for welding structures with seams converging at an angle (Fig), such as for instance automobile rear-axle housings with inserted wedges. It is difficult to machine weld such joints with one arc since the guiding of the electrode is complicated. In foreign practice, analogous seams are welded by automatic single-head welders with interruptions in the arc burning process; this lowers the output and requires complicated copying devices and control systems. A new welding technique, developed by the Electric Welding Institute and dispensing with arc interruptions and idle runs, consists in welding with two arcs simultaneously. The arcs can converge in one welding pool or diverge. After welding the length A-B (see figure), the two electrodes diverge in the directions B-C and B-D without the welder stopping. Welding in

Card 1/8 2

Submerged-arc welding

S/125/62/000/007/012/012
D040/D113

the reverse direction is also possible; in this case, the arcs will then converge at the point B. The current supply may be from one or two sources. Even fusion depth in the entire weld is reached by varying the welding speed. The method is suitable for any weldments with such forked joints. There is 1 figure. [Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation].

Card 2/0 ?

BOGDANOVSKIY, V.F., inzh.

Workers of the Vladimir Il'ich Plant prepare for the 22d
Congress of the CPSU. Vest. elektroprom. 32 no.10:48-50
0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Electric industry workers)

KONDRAT'YEV, V.A.; DUBROVINSKIY, V.Ya.; DOBRINSKIAYA, A.K.;
ROZENBAUM, P.S.; TAVROV, Ya.M.; BOGDANOVSKIY, V.F.;
GRINGAUZ, S., red.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Named after Vladimir Il'ich]Imeni Vladimira Il'icha. Mo-
skva, Mosk. rabochii, 1962. 510 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Moscow--Electric machinery industry)

BOGDANOVSKIY, V.F.

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M '64. (MIRA 17:8)

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ENDRZHEYEVSKIY, Ye.V.; BELOSHKURSKIY, P.I.; PODDUBNAYA,
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G.Z.; PAVLIS, G.F.; SKACHKOV, I.A.; SEDELEVA, Ye.P.;
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struktsiy.

L 26198-66 EWP(h)/EWP(i)

ACC NR: AP6007518 (A, N)

SOURCE CODE: GE/0051/66/000/002/0070/0073

AUTHOR: Bogdanow, A. P. (Engineer); Tschernow, M. I. (Engineer)

19
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Low-draft ships of the Soviet inland waterways

SOURCE: Schiffbautechnik, no. 2, 1966, 70-73

TOPIC TAGS: inland waterway, inland waterway transportation, inland vessel data, hydrofoil, marine engineering, cargo ship, shipbuilding engineering

ABSTRACT: Modifications to vessels of the Soviet river fleet, and shallow-draft vessels in particular, have contributed significantly to the great boom in Soviet river transportation during recent years. Soviet inland waterways have been divided into four groups according to their average depth: 1) over 3.0 m; 2) 1.65—3.0 m; 3) 1.0—1.65 m; 4) 0.75—1.0 m. The following is a summary of the most significant modifications which were carried out on vessels operating in shallow waters (groups 3 and 4) and on vessels which are being built in series.

Cargo vessels and tankers with a load capacity of 300—600 tons, belonging to group 3, are equipped with shrouded propellers, and have a speed varying from 13 to 15 km/hr. Group 4 contains dry-cargo vessels and tankers with a load capacity of 100—150 tons and a speed between 14 and 15 km/hr. Modifications on these vessels include the replacement of

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screw propellers with hydrojet propulsion units and the installation of trim tanks on two types of vessels in this group, an increase in the dimensions of 100—150-ton tankers, and the equipping of 150-ton cargo vessels with 3500-kg electric derricks with 15-m booms. These modifications will make it possible to operate fully loaded vessels (carrying 150 tons) in water 0.9—1.0-m deep and partially loaded vessels (carrying 100 tons) in water 0.7—0.8 m deep.

Hydrojet-propelled 10-ton-dw refrigerator ships and 25-ton-dw dry-cargo vessels for operating in water 0.56- and 0.65-m deep, respectively, are under construction. The overall dimensions of these vessels (LxB = 23.6 x 3.7 and 24.2 x 3.7 m, respectively) permit their transportation by railroad from one river system to another. The following types of passenger motorships, equipped with screw propellers, are also being built in series; the Moskvich (143 passengers, 0.9-m draft, 150 hp, 19 km/hr), the Leningradets (100 passengers, 0.84-m draft, 150 hp, 19 km/hr), the Ozernyy Moskvich (242 passengers, 1.47-m draft, 2 x 150 hp, 20 km/hr; or 165 passengers, 1.50-m draft, 2 x 150 hp, 20 km/hr), and the MO (138 passengers, 1.20-m draft, 150 hp, 20 km/hr). Three other types of vessels being built are designed to carry 22, 60, and 153 passengers (draft: 0.55, 0.55, and 0.68 m; speed: 16.8, 16.8, and 18.5 km/hr, respectively); all are equipped with 150-hp engines and hydrojet propulsion.

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The modified Raketa hydrofoil now has a foil-borne draft of 0.5 m, a floating draft of 1.2 m, an 850-hp powerplant, carries 50 passengers, and develops a speed of 60 km/hr. This vessel can now operate on group-3 inland waterways.

A newly developed high-speed passenger motorboat, for operating on very shallow rivers (0.7--1.0 m deep), has a hydroplane hull, hydrojet propulsion, a draft of 0.4 m, and develops a speed of 43 km/hr with an 850-hp engine. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 3 tables. [ATD PRESS: 4,229-F]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 3/3 FW

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(AMYLOIDOSIS, blood in

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 Changing sanitary regulations concerning isolation of environment and children afflicted by infectious diseases *Pediatrics Polska*, Warsaw 1949, 23/5-6 (509-514)

The following isolation periods (in parentheses the isolation period of 1932) are proposed:

	Patients	Contacts
Scarlet Fever*)	21 days (35)	7 days (14)
Diphtheria	21 " (21)	7 " (7)
Whooping cough (from beginning of cough)	23 " (42)	14 " (21)
Measles (from disappearance of rash)	4 " (14)	14 " (14)
Mumps (to subsiding of the swelling of salivary glands)	(14)	0 " (21)
Rubella	0 days (7)	0 " (0)
Chicken pox	0 " (14)	0 " (21)

*) If scarlet fever is treated with penicillin (120,000---300,000 per day and six days ' treatment) the isolation period could possibly be reduced to 10 days.

Author (XX, 7, 4, 6)

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Differential diagnosis of epidemic infantile paralysis Polsh. Tyg. Lek. 1952, 7/31-32
(967-970)

Epidemic infantile paralysis frequently offers diagnostic difficulties, mainly because of the great variety of symptoms, often without definite neurological symptoms. The difficulties concern all 3 phases of the disease: the prodromal stage, the neurological manifestations prior to paralysis and, finally, the paralytic stage itself. The following diseases should be differentiated during the paralytic stage of Heine-Medin disease: myelitis transversa, encephalomyelitis disseminata acuta, polyradiculitis Guillain-Barre, polynouritis diabetica
Andrzejewski - Salvator (XX,6)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA, VOL. 6, NO. 2, SECTION VIII February 1963