L 17338-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004883

3

effects of the ion energy. "The authors consider it their pleasant duty to thank G. N. Flerov for initiating this project and his constant interest in it. We also thank S. M. Polikanov for directing the project." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinenny*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy (United Nuclear Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 18Aug62 DATE ACQ: 28Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

POLIKANOV, S.M.; VAN TUN-SEN; KEKK, Kh.; MIKHEYEV, V.L.; OGANESYAN, Yu.TS.; PLEVE, A.A.; FEFILOV, B.V.

Formation of nuclei with anomalous periods of spontaneous fission in reactions involving heavy ions. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 44 no.3: 804-807 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.
(Nuclear fission) (Nuclear reactions)(Ions)

KEKKELEV, L.; TOLOKONNIKOV, I.

Notes of a naturalist. IUn.nat. no.5:38-39 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Birds--Behavior)

KEKKELEV, L.

Falcon of the Urals. Kryl. rod. 16 no.6:18 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Obshchestvennyy rukovoditel' muzeya istorii Ural'skogo zavoda tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze.

KEKKELEV, L. (Sverdlovsk)

In the name of life. Pozh.delo 9 no.7:6-7 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:10)

KEKKONEN, A.

Reclamation of Land - Karelia

In the lake country. Mol. kolkh. 20, No. 4, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

"Karelo-Finish SSR" pavilion; guidebook. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1954.
61 p. (55-34237)

S557.M87 1954kd

KEKKONEN, Fedor Fedorovich; BOL'SHAKOV, G.F., nauchn. red.; NEVEL'SHTEYN, V.I., ved. red.

[Chemical control in gas pipelines and compressor stations] Khimicheskii kontrol' na magistral'nykh gazoprovodakh i kompressornykh stantsiiakh. Leningrad, Nedra, 1964. 158 p. (MIRA 17:12)

[illegible], A.

Chemical conservation of cattle fodder in the Karelian Autonomous SSR.

P. 14 (PADOMJU LATIJAS KOLCHOZNIEKS) Riga, Latvia Vol. 9, No. 7, July 1957

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

PETROV, P.N. (Moskva, 6-ya Kozhukhovskaya ul., d.4, kv.4); KREKSHIN, A.I.

Bedside extension support for the positioning of splints in the treatment of hip fractures. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.3:61-63 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz 2-y travmatologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - kand. med. nauk P.N.Petrov) Instituta skoroy pomoshchi imeni Sklifosovskogo (dir. - zasluzhennyy vrach UkrSSR M.M.Tarasov), Moskva.

SOKOLOV, I.I., prof. (Moskva A.252, Novopeschannaya ul. d.16, korpus 62 kv.157); ATAYEV, Z.M., kand. med. nauk; KEKSHIN, A.I.

Role of exercise therapy in the functional outcome of the treatment of dislocations of the elbow joint in adolescents. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.9:24-30 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta skoroy pomoshchi N.I. Sklifosofskogo (dir. zasluzhennyy vrach UkrSSR M.M. Tarasov).

KEKUA, M.G.

137-58-5-9457

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 92 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Petrov, D.A., Kekua, M.G., Khvostikova, V.D., Shashkov, Yu.M., Suchkova, A.D.

TITLE: Producing Single Crystals of Silicon (O poluchenii monokristallov kremniya)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vopr. metallurgii i fiz. poluprovodnikov. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 41-46

ABSTRACT: The production of single crystals of Si by drawing from a melt and vertical floating-zone refining is described. Drawing was performed in an apparatus consisting of 3 parts: a vacuum circulation chamber connected with an evacuation system and equipped with electrical leads and mechanism for raising and rotating the crucible; a working chamber consisting of a metal water-cooled cylinder with viewing window; and heads with a mechanism for raising and rotating the seed crystal. The fusion of the Si in a quartz crucible mounted on a graphite base was done by a slit heater made of spectrally pure graphite, with graphite screens around it. Smelting was in vacuum (10^{-4}-10^{-5} mm Hg). Si produced by the Beketov method was employed in

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137-58-5-9457

Producing Single Crystals of Silicon

the drawing. After the Si was fused, a thermal regime that assured crystallization of the melt from its center was chosen. The seed was immersed in the melt, and drawing began after it was fused. Single crystals were obtained after the material had been drawn 1, 2, or 3 times. It is noted that the presence of a film on the melt and poor contact between the seed crystal and the melt may cause the crystal drawn to be a polycrystalline. Vertical floating-zone refining was performed in an apparatus consisting of a vacuum chamber in which a Si bar, produced by drawing, was mounted vertically. A Ta heater, creating a zone of fusion within the specimen, moved along the specimen at a rate of ∿2 mm/min. It was found that a given degree of superheating of the zone was a condition for the production of a single crystal by this method. In a polycrystalline specimen a monocrystalline portion was produced only after several passes, while this was accomplished on the first pass when a monocrystalline seed crystal was employed. Single crystals of Si with resistivities of 15-60 ohm/cm were produced on these apparatus.

Yu Sh

1. Single crystals--Growth 2. Single crystals--Resistivity 3. Silicon--Applications

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137-58-6-12122

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 134 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Petrov, D.A., Kekua, M.G., Dashevskiy, M.Ya., Zemskov, V.S., Petrusevich, R.L.

TITLE: Progress of Work on the Refining of Germanium by Means of Crystallization and Achievement of Germanium Single Crystals With Longitudinally Homogeneous Properties (Razvitiye rabot po ochistke germaniya metodami kristallizatsii i polucheniye monokristallov germaniya s ravnomernymi svoystvami po dline)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vopr. metallurgii i fiz. poluprovodnikov. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 50-58

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed in order to investigate the possibilities of producing single crystals with uniform longitudinal and cross-sectional distribution of impurities by means of pulling at a controlled rate as well as by pulling accompanied by constant feeding of pure Ge into the melt. The raw polycrystalline material with a ρ of 5-20 ohm/cm was purified by means of zonal recrystallization under a vacuum of 10^{-4} mm Hg, or in a stream of H_2, until it exhibited a ρ of 50-60 ohm/cm. A high-frequency heating apparatus with three

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Progress of Work on the Refining of Germanium (cont.)

induction units moving back and forth was employed. It was found that single Ge crystals, grown by the Chokhralskiy method from purified material with a ρ of 50-60 ohm/cm in conjunction with mixing of the melt by rotating the crucible and the growing crystal, can achieve ρ and τ values of 60 ohm/cm and 1000 μ sec, respectively; if the rotation is omitted from the growth process, the ρ and the τ amount to 25-50 ohm/cm and 200-250 μ sec, respectively. The UVM-2 apparatus, employed in the process of pulling the crystal under vacuum (10^{-4} mm Hg) in accordance with scheduled variations of the rate of pulling, utilizes a hydraulic raising mechanism which provides a smooth variation of the elevation rate from 0.05 to 8 mm/min in conjunction with the rotation of the crucible and the growing crystal. The ρ value of grown crystals 50 mm in diameter and 180 mm long deviated from the mean value of $\sim$ 40-60 ohm/cm, at a length of 100-150 mm, by 8.9-9.3% and was within the limits of error of measurement. It is pointed out that because of variations in conditions of crystallization only macrouniformity in the distribution of impurities can be achieved by this method. The variations were eliminated in another device which was designed for a process in which the pulling is accompanied by feeding of pure Ge into the melt. Prior to immersion into the melt, the feed ingot passes through a heating unit (composed of a quartz tube wound with W wire), while the ingot being pulled passes

Progress of Work on the Refining of Germanium (cont.)

through a water-cooled unit made of stainless steel. The process of pulling was carried out in an Ar atmosphere. The fact that the feed ingot and the growing crystal, which may rotate, were placed excentrically with respect to the axis of rotation of the crucible, contributed to a better mixing of the melt contained in the crucible. It was found that the longitudinal ρ fluctuations in single crystals obtained by this method did not exceed $\pm 5\%$, whereas in the case of a crystal produced in this apparatus without the employment of pure Ge the scatter amounted to $\pm 24\%$. Studies of crystals with a diameter of 50 mm have revealed that the ρ was sufficiently uniform throughout the cross section of the crystal and that the diffusion-path length of minority current carriers did not deviate by more than 10-15%. The authors express the opinion that intensive cooling of the growing crystal, which results in the achievement of a plane crystallization front, contributes to uniform distribution of electrical properties throughout the cross section of the crystal. Grown single crystals which exhibited nonuniform cross-sectional distribution of ρ were subjected to heat treatment in order to bring about a redistribution of ρ values; in the process the mean value of resistivity remained unaltered, while the diffusion-path length of the minority current carriers increased somewhat. 1. Germanium--Processing 2. Germanium--Crystallization 3. Single crystals--Growth 4. Single crystals--Properties I.S.

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KEKUA, M.G.; ZEMSKOV, V.S.

K voprosu polucheniya ravnomernogo raspredeleniya primesey vdoly napravleniya rosta monokristalla.

report submitted for the 5th Physical Chemical Conference on Steel Production.

Moscow 30 JUN 1959

SOV/180-59-1-3/29

AUTHORS: Belokurova, I.N., Kekua, M.G., Petrov, D.A. and Suchkova, A.D. (Moscow)

TITLE: Production of Single Crystals of Alloys of Germanium with Silicon (O poluchenii monokristallov splavov germaniya s kremniyem)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 1, pp 9-12, + 1 plate, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The production of single crystals of solid solutions of germanium with silicon is important in the semiconductor field since they can combine the advantages of both elements. The authors describe their experiments with two methods of production. In the first, similar to that of Davis (Ref 4), a melt of the required composition was produced in an evacuated quartz ampoule in a silit furnace. The melt was held at 20-25°C above the liquidus temperature for four hours and then cooled at 1.5°C per hour. Single crystals with 0.5 - 5 at. % Si were obtained but it was found (Table 1) that they were heterogeneous in composition, having a gradient of silicon content and conductivity. The Laue patterns

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Production of Single Crystals of Alloys of Germanium with Silicon

(Fig 4) indicate that growth occurs with a [100] orientation. The second method is based on drawing a crystal with continuous feed of melt as described by D.A. Petrov and V.S. Zemskov (Ref 6). For this a special apparatus was developed shown open in Fig 2 and in operation in Fig 1. A quartz crucible is heated by a graphite heater and a vacuum of 10^{-4} mm Hg is maintained while a crystal is drawn, a polycrystalline ingot of the same composition being added to the crucible at the same rate. Temperature is controlled manually and is chosen to give a single-crystal diameter equal to that of the feed ingot, the rate of feed and drawing then being the same and equal to 1.7 mm/min. Both crucible and crystal are rotated. Specimens were obtained (Table 2) with 0.70, 0.75, 1.0 and 2.0 at. % Si with homogeneous composition and electrical properties. Fig 8 shows resistivities as functions of length along specimens for several specimens. Specimens with [111] orientated

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Production of Single Crystals of Alloys of Germanium with Silicon

growth axes are shown in Fig 5, while Figs 6 and 7 show Laue patterns from the seeding crystal and the single crystal, respectively.

Card 3/3 There are 8 figures, 2 tables and 6 references, 3 of which are English, 2 Soviet and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: August 8, 1958

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4558
SOV/16-3-5

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii

Metallurgiya, metallovedeniye, fiziko-khimicheskiye metody issledovaniya (Physicochemical Research Methods in Metallurgy and Metal Science) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 251 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 5) Errata slip inserted. 2,800 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii imeni A.A. Baykova.

Resp. Ed.: I.P. Bardin, Academician (Deceased); Ed. of Publishing House: V.A. Klimov; Tech. Ed.: T.P. Polenova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for metallurgists and metal researchers.

COVERAGE: The collection contains articles on metallurgy, metal science, and physicochemical research methods. Separate articles discuss the structure and properties of some metals and alloys. The effect of cold treatment and inclusions on the properties of alloys are analysed, and instruments and

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(3)

KEKUA, M.G.

ZHURKIN, B.G.; KEKUA, M.G.; BELOKUROVA, I.N.

Investigating the electrical properties of Ge-Si alloys. Trudy Inst. met. no.5:178-182 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Germanium-silicon alloys--Electric properties)

ACCESSION NR: AR4014139 S/0137/63/000/012/A016/A016

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 12A88

AUTHOR: Kekua, M. G.

TITLE: Study of the distribution coefficient of silicon in germanium and determination of the effective solidus of solid solutions of the system Ge--Si

CITED SOURCE: Metalurgis institutis shromebi. Sakartvelos SSR Metsniyerebata Akademia, Tr. In-ta metallurgii. AN GruzSSR, v. 13, 1962 (1963), 275-281

TOPIC TAGS: Germanium, silicon, solidus curve, germanium single crystal, silicon single crystal, silicon distribution coefficient, silicon germanium alloy

TRANSLATION: The effective distribution coefficient K_{eff} of Si in Ge was studied as a function of the composition over the entire system Si--Ge, and the effective solidus of this system was determined. The samples were prepared by withdrawing from the melt in a vacuum unit for the preparation of single crystals. The growth of the solid phase was carried out at the rate of 0.37-0.40 mm/min, the crucible

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ACCESSION NR: AR4011139

being rotated at 10 rpm and the seed at 30 rpm. The Si concentration in the melt was determined from an average sample taken with a quartz ladle from the mother melt before its solidification. To determine Si in the solid phase, a segment of the crystal 8 mm long and 10-12 mm in diameter was cut off which solidified at the start of the withdrawal. The specific gravity of the alloys was determined hydrostatically, then the samples were subjected to chemical analysis. It was found that the K_{eff} of Si and Ge were considerably smaller than the equilibrium K_{eff}. As the Si content increases, the K_{eff} of Si in Ge decreases, and at 80-90 at. % Si, K_{eff} is equal to 1.1. The line of the effective solidus was plotted for the entire Si-Ge system. P. Arsent'yev.

DATE ACQ: 09Jan64 SUB CODE: ML ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 06474-67 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) GG/JD

ACC NR: AR6028229 SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/009/B059/B059

AUTHOR: Kekua, M. G.

TITLE: Distribution of impurities in crystals as a function of the conditions of their growth

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Part I, Abs. 9B426

REF SOURCE: Tr. Gruz. in-t metallurgii, v. 14, 1965, 171-178

TOPIC TAGS: germanium single crystal, crystal impurity, single crystal growing

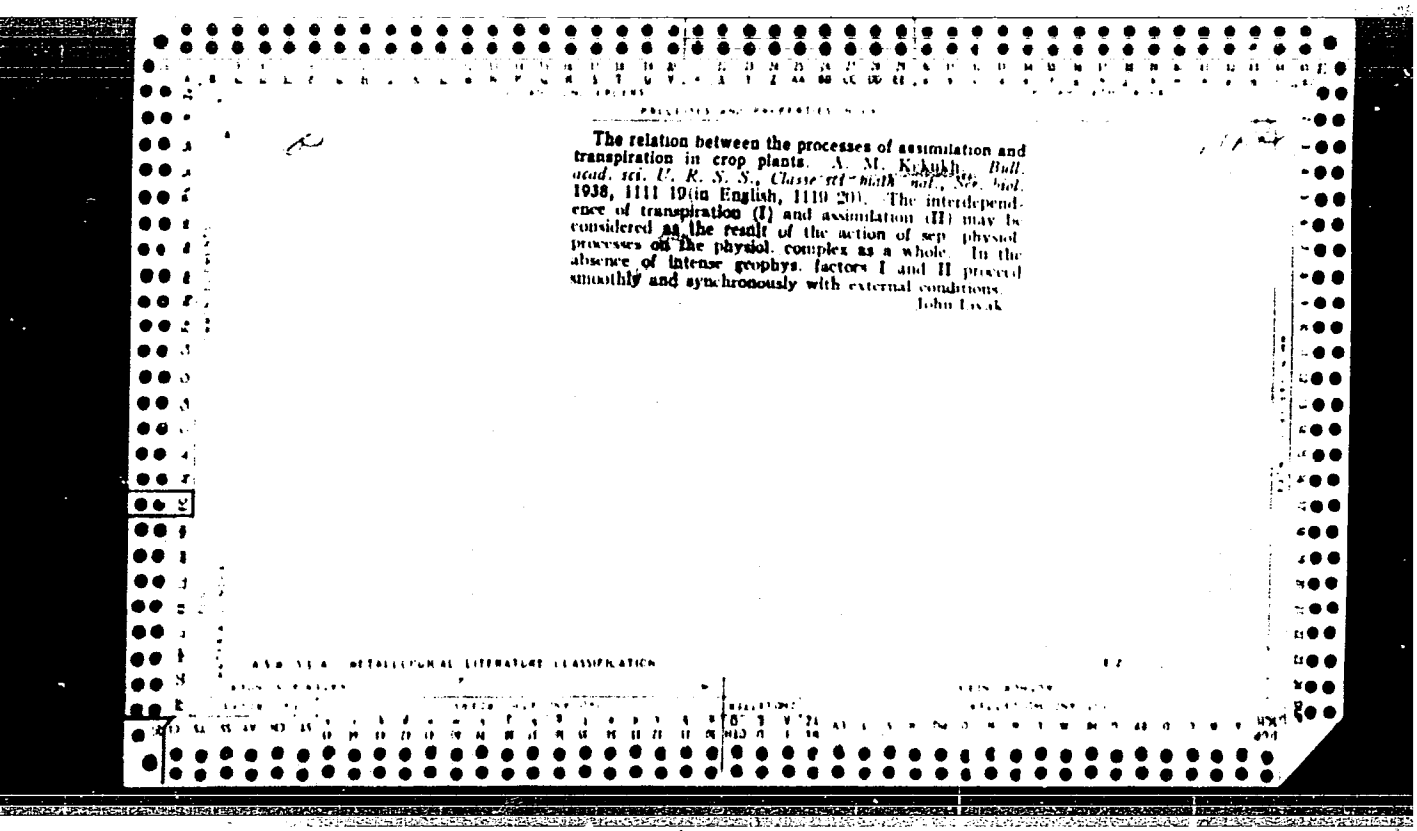
ABSTRACT: Studies aimed at determining the degree of inhomogeneity in the distribution of a doping impurity with a distribution coefficient in excess of unity were carried out on Ge single crystals doped with Si and grown in three ways: stationary method by slow cooling, pulling by Czochralski's method, and pulling from a melt supplied with a solid ingot. In specimens grown by the stationary method of slow cooling at a cooling rate of 1.5 deg/hr, the ingots were found to be inhomogeneous along the length and cross section. A homogeneous ingot structure was obtained by using the method of supplying the melt. V. Maslov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1 mfe

KEKUKH, A.M.

Conditions of growing corn in the southern steppe in connection with its water consumption and optimal soil moisture. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.44: 29-39 '64. (MIRA 17:11)



The relation between the processes of assimilation and transpiration in crop plants. A. M. Kuzkin. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Classe sci. math. nat., Sér. biol.* 1938, 1111 19(in English, 1119 20). The interdependence of transpiration (I) and assimilation (II) may be considered as the result of the action of sep physiol. processes on the physiol. complex as a whole. In the absence of intense geophys. factors I and II proceed smoothly and synchronously with external conditions.

John Lwak

K

The effect of magnesium salts, when applied around the roots, on the tuber formation of potatoes. ... M. Kravkh. [illegible] 1953 [illegible]

Ukr. viddil Vsesoyuznoho sil'skohospodars'koho [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721420014-0"

KEKUKH, A.M.; LICHIKAKI, V.M.; PALAMARCHUK, N.P.; TREGUBOVA, A.S.

Significance of the hydrological properties of soil when determined by indoor cultivation of plants in pots. Dop. AN URSR no.4:275-279 '54. (MLRA 8:4)

1. Ukrains'kiy n.-d. gidrometeorologichniy institut. Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom AN USSR P.S.Pogrebnyakom.
(Soil moisture)

KEKUKH, A.M.

USSR/Biology - Organic products

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 14/33

Authors : Kekukh, A. M., Cand. Tech. Sci.

Title : Biological bases for the production of turpentine

Periodical : Priroda 43/11, 98-101, Nov 1954

Abstract : A short history is given of the extraction of oleoresins and similar substances containing essential oils from the pine, the rose, the lemon tree, etc., all of which contain the radical terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$. It is pointed out that in the economy of the plant the liquid oozing from a wound forms a hard scab which protects the plant against fungi. It is also claimed that essential oils are the residue after the plant has extracted needed oxygen from other compounds. Illustration; drawings.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

From NLRA card - Cand. Biol. Sci (KIEV)

KEKUKH, A.M.

Production significance of the agrohydrological properties of main soil types of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Trudy Ukr NIGMI no.3:21-24 '55. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut.

(Ukraine --Soil moisture)

KEKUKH, A.M.; TREGUBOVA, A.S.

Effect of agreometeorological conditions on sugar-beet sprouts. Trudy Ukr.NIGMI no.4:54-58 '55. (MLRA 10:1)
(Meteorology, Agricultural) (Sugar beets)

KEKUKH, A.M.; TREGUBOVA, A.S.

Methods for observing the growth of sugar beets in order to predict their harvest. Trudy Ukr.NIGMI no.6:183-191 '56.
(MLRA 10:5)

(Sugar beets)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82453

Author : Kekkh, A.M., Mikhaylova, N.I.

Inst : AS USSR

Title : Determination of the Aggregate Evaporation of a Beet Field by Diffusion Method.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Biol. osnovy oroshayem. zemled. M., AN SSSR, 1957, 438-446

Abstract : The new methods of the determination of evaporation are based either on the calculation of thermal balance or on the diffusion of water vapor over the evaporating surface. The latter method is based on the utilization of the

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USSR/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82453

diffusion equation for the calculation of evaporation. The diffusion method of the determination of evaporation has been described in the special instructions of the Main Geographic Observatory. In addition to this, psychrometers placed at two altitudes are utilized, and next to them hand anemometers are set up at the same height. In the experiment beet was grown in vegetation vessels of V.P. Popov design consisting actually of a container of the capacity of 45 kilograms of soil with a perforated bottom and a similar case of 60 centimeters in height sunk completely into the ground. Observations were conducted with P 632 variety in July and August in the order of methodical processing. During the first period of the experiment (17-21 of July) the weather was gloomy, with rains, predominantly without sunshine. Under these conditions the total evaporation on the beet field comprised 2.4-4.2 millimeters in a 24-hour period

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Kekukh, A.M.

3(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2384

Konferentsiya po agrometeorologii i agroklimatologii Ukrainskoy SSR

Materialy konferentsii (Material of the Conference on Agricultural Meteorology and Climatology of the Ukrainian SSR) Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1958. 247 p. Errata slip inserted. 700 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: USSR. Glavnoye upravleniy gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby, Ukrainian SSR. Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva, Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut, and Ukrainskaya akademiy sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Resp. Ed.: G.F. Prikhot'ko; Ed.: V.D. Pisoarevskaya; Tech. Ed.: M.I. Braynina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for agriculturists, agrometeorologists, and instructors in related vuzes.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles deals with problems in agricultural meteorology in the Ukraine. Among the topics discussed

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Material of the Conference (Cont.) SOV/2384

are: wintering, planting time for winter crops, corn cultivation, potato degeneration, moisture supply, and adverse weather factors. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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KEKUKH, A.M.; MIKHAYLOVA, N.I.

Water requirements of sugar beets in beet-growing regions of the Ukraine. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.14:24-45 '58. (MIRA 12:5)
(Ukraine--Sugar beets--Water requirements)

KEKUKH, A.M., kand.biolog.nauk (g.Kiyev)

L.P.Simirenko, an outstanding pomologist. Agrobiologiia no.3: 468-474 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Simirenko, Lev Platonovich)

BUCHINSKIY, I.Ye.; IOVENKO, N.G.; KOKUKH, A.M.; SAPOZHNIKOVA, S.A.

Agroclimatic features of the Ukrainian forest steppe and the effectiveness of fallows in the rotation of crops. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.16:3-15 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Ukraine--Fallowing)

KEKUKH, A.M.; MIKHAYLOVA, N.I.

Moisture resources available to corn in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.16:54-62 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Ukraine--Corn (Maize)--Water requirements)

IOVENKO, Nikolay Grigor'yevich; KEKUKH, A.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BELKINA, Z.A., red.; BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Hydro-physical properties and water balance of soils in the U.S.S.R.] Vodno-fizicheskie svoistva i vodnyi rezhim pochv USSR. Pod red. A.M.Kekukha. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1960. 351 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (for Kekukh).
(Soil moisture)

KEKUKH, A.M.

Characteristics of soil moisture in winter wheat fields and its role in the wintering period of 1955-1956. Trudy UKrNIGMI no.22:3-18 '61 (MIRA 14:6)
(Ukraine--Wheat)
(Plants, Effect of soil moisture on)
(Plants--Frost resistance)

KEKUKH, A.M.; TIMOSHENKO, G.L.

Agrometeorological conditions of the planting time of corn in the Ukraine. Trudy UKrNIGMI no.22:32-38 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Ukraine--Corn (Maize)) (Germination) (Meteorology, Agricultural)

KEKUKH, A.M.; KOPACHEVSKAYA, M.N.

Characteristics of different corn varieties with reference to their temperature requirements. Trudy UKrNIGMI no.22:39-54 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Ukraine—Corn (Maize)—Varieties)
(Plants, Effect of temperature on)

KEKUKH, A.M [Kekukh, O.M.], kand.biolog.nauk; SAPOZHNIKOVA, S.O., doktor geograf.nauk

Agroclimatic basis for the distribution of stubble crop cultivation in the Ukraine. Visnyk sil'hosp.nauky 4 no.8:29-36 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrometeorologii.
(Ukraine--Field crops)

KEKUKH, A.M.; SAPOZHNIKOVA, S.A.

Agroclimatic foundation of the distribution of stubble crops in the Ukraine. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.28:55-71 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Ukraine--Field crops) (Ukraine--Crops and climate)

BALAKHONOV, V.P.; BOCHIN, N.A.; GUTERMAN, I.G.; ZAKHAROV, V.N.; ZHIYEV, A.B.; KAMMANOV, V.D.; KEKUKH, A.M.; MARGOLIN, L.M.; TOPAL, I.D.

Brief news. Meteor.i gidrol no.2:61-64 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Meteorology)

SAPOZHNIKOVA, S.A., doktor geogr. nauk, prof., red.; GUK, N.I., nauchn. sotr., red.; KEKUKH, A.M., nauchn. sotr., red.; KAGANER, M.S., nauchn. sotr., red.; PRIKHOT'KO, G.F., nauchn. sotr., red.; CHERNOV, N.P., red.

[Atlas of agricultural climatology of the Ukrainian S.S.R.] Agroklimaticheskii atlas Ukrainskoi SSR. Kiev, Urozhai, 1964. 36 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kiev. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. 2. Direktor Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo gidrometeorologic. eskogo instituta, Kiev (for Prikhot'ko). 3. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut, Kiev (for Guk, Kekukh, Kaganer).

RASKIN, L.I.; KOSINSKIY, V.V., inzhener-zemleustroitel'; KEKUKH, A.M.

Reviews and bibliography. Zemledelie 27 no.2:94-96 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (for Kekukh).

KEKUKH, A.M., kand. biolog. nauk; SIROTENKO, O.D., aspirant

Agroclimatic characteristics of the role of fallows. Zemledelie 27 no.9:17-21 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut.

KEKUKH, A.M.; VOLIK, V.D.

Agrometeorological conditions for beet sowing in the northeast of the Ukrainian S.S.R. and their role in chemization. Trudy Ukr NIGMI no.49:63-76 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

DMITRENKO, V.P.; KEKUKH, A.M.

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KEKUKH, P.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; TOKMURZIN, O.T.

Some characteristics of the jointing of rocks. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 21 no.10:56-64 O '65.

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KEKUKH, P.K.; TOKMURZIN, O.T.; SHISHKOV, P.A.

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SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

KEKUKH, P.K.

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KEKUKH, P.K.

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(Subsidences (Earth movements))

KEKUKH, P.K.; SHISHKOV, P.A.

Angles of displacement and caving in overburden rocks. Sbor. trud. VNIITSVETMET no.4:255-263 '59. (MIRA 16:8)

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1. Middlesex Hospital, Department of Medicine, Londyn.
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Viscerolingual reflex. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 25 no.2:201-208 Ag '60.
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(REFLEXES)

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Increasing the efficiency in building large thermal power plants. Energetika Cz 12 no.12:Suppl.:Energetika 11 no.12:17-23 '62.

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(Ob' Valley--Petroleum geology) (MIRA 12:12)
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(Irtysh Valley--Petroleum geology)
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ALEKSEYCHIK, Stepan Nikolayevich;pri uchastii sleduyushchikh: GAL'TSEV-BEZYUK, S.D.; GNEDIN, K.I.: ZAYTSEV, S.M.; KIRICHEK, M.A.; KOZLOV, A.L.; PURKIN, L.B.; RATNER, V.Ya.; RATNOVSKIY, I.I.; RAKHMANOV, K.F.; TABOYAKOV, A.Ya.; TSITENKO, N.D.; GOLUBKOV, I.A., nauchnyy red.; KELAREV, L.A., vedushchiy red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Geology and gas and oil potentials of northern Sakhalin] Geologicheskoe stroenie i gazoneftenosnost' severnoi chasti Sakhalina. Leningrad, Gos. nauchn. -tekh.izd.-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry Leningr. otd-nie, 1959. 226 p. (Leningrad.Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.135).

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KORNEYEVA, Vera Gavrilovna; ALYAYEV, S.Ye., nauchnyy red.; KELAREV, L.A., vedushchiy red.

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[Hydrothermal rocks in the Bukhtarma region of the Rudnyy Altai] Gidrotermal'no-izmenennye porody Bukhtarminskogo raiona Rudnogo Altaia. Leningrad, Gos.nauchn.-tekh.izd-vo neft. i gorno-topl. Lit-ry leningr. otd-nie, 1959. 7[illegible] p. ([illegible] Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii institut. Trudy, vol. 25)
(MIRA 14:2)

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MISHAREV, Daniil Timofeyevich; AMELANDOV, A.S. [deceased]; ZAKHARCHENKO, A.I.; SMIRNOVA, V.S.; MURASHOV, D.F., nauchnyy red.; KELAREV, L.A., vedushchiy i tekhn.red.

[Stratigraphy, tectonics, and pegmatite potential of the northwestern White Sea region] Stratigrafiia, tektonika i pegmatitonosnost' Severo-Zapadnogo Belomor'ia. Leningrad, 1960. 110 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii institut. Trudy, vol.31) (MIRA 14:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (for Amelandov, Zakharchenko, Smirnova).
(White Sea region--Geology) (Pegmatites)

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D'YACHKOVA, T.F.; KELAREV, N.V.; [illegible], T.A.

Refractory materials made of kaolin from Koletayevo.
Ogneupory 26 no.10:456-461 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (for D'yachkova, Kelarev).
2. Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Lando).
(Refractory materials)
(Koletayevo(Chelyabinsk Province--Kaolin)

KELAREV, V.V.; KLYUSHIN, V.V.; LYASHCHENKO, B.G.

Dependence of the magnetic structure of $FePt_3$ alloys on the degree of long-range ordering. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 17 no.5:779-782 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR.

L 07099-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6029110 SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/006/0968/0971

AUTHOR: Klyushin, V.V.; Sidorov,S.K.; Kelarev,V.V.; Getman,I.Ya.; Arkhipov,V.Ye.

ORG: Institute of Metal Physics, Academy of Sciences of the SSSR (Institut fiziki metallov Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Antiferro-ferromagnetic phase transition in the $Fe(Pt_xPd_{1-x})_3$ system [Report, All-Union Conference on the Physics of Ferro- and Antiferromagnetism held 2-7 July 1965 in Sverdlovsk]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 6, 1966, 968-971

TOPIC TAGS: phase transition, ordered alloy, electric resistance, spontaneous magnetization, coercive force, iron alloy, platinum alloy, palladium alloy

ABSTRACT: The $Fe(Pt_xPd_{1-x})_3$ system was selected for investigation in view of its suitability for study of the behavior of the antiferromagnetic-ferromagnetic phase transition. The end compositions - $FePt_3$ and $FePd_3$ are binary alloys with known properties, which become ordered ($AuCu_3$ type ordering) at 710 and 820°C, respectively. The mixed ternary alloys (with 25 atomic percent iron) are also characterized by $AuCu_3$ type ordering. The investigated compositions are tabulated (16 different specimens); the specimen preparation procedure and the resistivity measurement method were the same as described by V.V.Klyushin, I.Ya.Getman, V.N.Zubankov, and V.V.Kelarev (Fiz. metallov i metallovedeniye, 21, 153, 1966). The temperatures of the phase

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ACC NR: AP6029110

transitions were determined from the anomalies in the temperature dependences of the electric resistivity. Also measured were the values of the spontaneous magnetization and the coercive force. These were determined by means of a vibrating magnetometer to within 3% for rod specimens. The composition dependences of the Neel and Curie points, the magnetic moment and the coercive force are presented in figures. A radical change or break in the curves is evinced in the region of 37 to 50 atomic percent Pd. The results and specifically the probable character of the antiferro-ferromagnetic phase transition are discussed at some length. It is concluded that the transition is realized by the process described by S.K.Sidorov and A.V.Doroshenko (Fiz. metallov i metallovedeniye, 18, 811, 1964), involving gradual rotation of the magnetic moments in the entire volume of the specimen or appearance of ferromagnetic phase nuclei in the antiferromagnetic phase and the growth of these nuclei. Which of these mechanisms predominates will be determined in further studies. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 20,07 SUBM DATE: 00 ORIG. REF: 005 OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

124-1957-1-416

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1, p 51 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Shorin, V. G., Kelarev, Yu. I.

TITLE: On the Air Resistance in Underground Locomotive Haulage (O soprotivlenii vozdushnoy sredy pri podzemnoy lokomotivnoy otkatke)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. tr. po vopr. gorn. dela. Mosk. gorn. in-t, 1955, Nr 15, pp 117-121

ABSTRACT: The existing method for calculating the air resistance encountered by a train moving along a tunnel is extended to the case of a train of mining cars with a bulk cargo. A sample calculation is given.

O. V. Yakovlevskiy

1. Air--Resistance--Analysis 2. Tunnels--Applications

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S/131/61/000/010/001/004
B130/B101

AUTHORS: D'yachkova, Z. S., Kelarev, N. V., and Lande, P. A.

TITLE: Refractory materials from kaolin of the poletayevskoye deposit

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, no. 10, 1961, 458 - 461

TEXT: Kaolin of the poletayevskoye deposit near Chelyabinsk was tested as to its suitability for the production of refractory materials. 410 t of kaolin was mined for this purpose by the Miasskaya kompleksnaya geologo-razvedochnaya partiya (Miass Comprehensive Group of Geological Exploration). The following properties of the kaolin were determined: 53 - 81% silicic acid, mostly >70%; 16 - 32% Al_2O_3; 0.2 - 3.56% Fe_2O_3. Heat resistance lies between 1630 and 1760°C. The kaolin can easily be concentrated by the wet process. In the concentrated kaolin, three types are distinguished: noncaking, light-colored (60%), caking (30%), and noncaking containing quartz (10 - 15%). The kaolin is coarsely disperse; the sum of fractions below 5μ amounts to 57.1%. Concentrated kaolin cakes between 1500 and 1550°C. The kaolin was concentrated at the

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Refractory materials from...

Kyshtymskiy grafito-kaolinovyy kombinat (Kyshtym Graphite and Kaolin Combine); its yield was 45%. Its composition related to fired material was: 53.8% SiO_2, 43.1% Al_2O_3, 0.9% TiO_2, 2.1% Fe_2O_3. An experimental batch was produced at the ogneupornyy tsekh Chelyabinskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (Workshop of Refractory Materials of the Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant). The kaolin was fired as a mixture with 20% Buskul'skaya clay. The composition of the clay (related to fired material) was: Al_2O_3 + TiO_2 31.9%, Fe_2O_3 2.65%, other substances 11.25%, refractoriness up to 1680°C. The briquets were fired at 1400 - 1420°C for 6 - 8 hr. Crushing, milling, preparation and mixing was done by the usual procedure. The products were made from a mass prepared by semi-dry pressing or plastic forming. A binder of 50% clay and 50% kaolin was used for products from pressed mass, one of 75% clay and 25% kaolin for those from plastically formed mass. The products were dried in tunnel kilns; those made from semi-dry pressed mass were subsequently fired at 1340 - 1360°C, those from plastically formed mass at 1270 - 1300°C. The products corresponded to class B (ladle bricks type П (P) and П5 (P5) according to ГОСТ5341-58 (GOST5341-58), stop pipes type СП-8 (SP-8), and siphons

C-34 (S-34) according to GOST 4978-49. If the chamotte is fired in a rotary furnace and the specific molding pressure is increased, the concentrated kaolin may be used for the production of materials of class A. M. I. Loseva assisted in testing the kaolin, Yu. A. Avvakumov and Yu. F. Mikhaylov in its concentration, G. G. Brodetskiy, A. A. Yakovlev, A. I. Terekhin, M. A. Pshenichnikov, A. I. Baklemysheva, N. A. Kotova, I. M. Mekhrenina and N. D. Karpova in preparing the products. There are 4 tables and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov (Eastern Institute of Refractory Materials) (Z. S. D'yachkova, N. V. Kelarev); Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant) (P. A. Lande)

STRELOV, K.K.; MAMYKIN, P.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: BAS'YAS, I.P.; BICHURINA, A.A.; BRON, V.A.; VECHER, N.A.; VOROB'YEVA, K.V.; D'YACHKOVA, Z.S.; D'YACHKOV, P.N.; DVORKIND, M.M.; IGNATOVA, T.S.; KAYBICHEVA, M.N.; KELAREV, N.V.; KOSOLAPOV, Ye.F.; MAR'YEVICH, N.I.; MIKHAYLOV, Yu.F.; SEMKINA, N.V.; STARTSEV, D.A.; SYREYSHCHIKOV, Yu.Ye.; TARNOVSKIY, G.I.; FLYAGIN, V.G.; FREYDENBERG, A.S.; KHOROSHAVIN, L.B.; CHUBUKOV, M.F.; SHVARTSMAN, I.Sh.; SHCHETNIKOVA, I.L.

Institutes and enterprises. Ogneupory 27 no.11:499-501 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov (for Strelov). 2. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova (for Mamykin).
(Refractory materials--Research)

KELAREVA, I.A.; ORLOV, A.N.

Theory of multiple-wall intergranular dislocation boundaries.
Fiz. met. i metalloved. 15 no.6:824-832 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR.
(Dislocations in metals)

KELAREVA, N. A.

"Changes in the Cardiogram in the Case of Disruption of Metabolism of the Heart Tissue." Thesis for degree of Cand. Biological Sci. Sub 30 Nov 49, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov.

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented For Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1949.

KELAREVA, N. A

USSR,

The electrocardiogram in certain metabolic changes [illegible] heart tissues. The effect of adenosine triphosphate [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and electrocardiograms [illegible] induces an increase in the amplitude of wave R but reduces its duration. The effect of I on the slow (T and [illegible] of the electrogram appears later than it does in the initial (QRS) part. The amplitude and duration of wave T increase, while the interval P-R is shortened. Penetration of I into the sinusoidal region occasions an increase in the rate of the heart beat. Persistent treatment gradually lessens the effect of I on the heart. [illegible] in the differential electrogram of the [illegible] side with similar changes in the [illegible] heart. There are [illegible] wave R_3 increases [illegible] terval and of the duration of wave R, [illegible] slow (T part of [illegible]

Chair of Animal Physiology.

KELAREVA, N. A.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/12 Physiology Dec 59

5624. ECG VARIATIONS ACCOMPANYING CERTAIN CHANGES IN METABOLISM OF HEART TISSUE (IMPAIRED MYOCARDIAL GLYCOLYSIS) (Russian text) - Kelareva N. A. Dept. of Animal Physiol., Moscow Univ. - FIZIOL. ZH. SSSR. 1959; 45/1 (74-82) Graphs 4 Illus. 1

Variations occurring in the frog ECG were observed when a selective disturbance of myocardial glycolysis was produced. Isolated frog hearts or preparations consisting of 2 atria were used. Iodoacetate or fluoride was added to the perfusing fluid. Specific changes were seen in the ECG when glycolysis of the cardiac muscle was impaired. The process of heart tissue depolarization, revealed by a 'B' wave on the ECG, as well as its subsequent polarization, were shown to be relatively independent of conditions of the glycolytic process.

KAN, R.A.; KELAREVA, N.A.

Oriented conduction of excitation in the atrioventricular region of the heart. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:51-55 '60.
(MIRA 13:2)

1.Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii zhivotnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(HEART--INNERVATION)

KELAREVA, N. A.; KOVALEVA, T. N.

Mechanism of inhibiting and intensifying influences of parasympathetic nerves on the heart activity. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:73-79 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii zhivotnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, PARASYMPATHETIC)
(NERVES, CARDIAC)

КЕЛАРЕВА, Н. Н.

14(6);8(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1716

Vsesoyuznyy institut "Gidroenergoproyekt." Leningradskoye otdeleniye

Turbinnoye oborudovaniye gidroelektrostantsiy; rukovodstvo dlya proyektirovaniya (Turbine Installations of Hydroelectric Power Stations; Design Manual) 2nd ed., rev. and enl. Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 519 p. 6,200 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Ministerstvo elektrostantsiy.

Ed. (Title page): A.A. Morozov (Deceased), Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Compilers: F.V. Anosov, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences; I.M. Gamus, Engineer; Yu.Ye. Garkavi, Engineer; G.S. Gol'shman, Engineer; A.A. Yevdokimov, Engineer; A.S. Yeremeyev, Engineer; A.Ye. Zhmud', Engineer; N.N. Kelareva, Engineer; A.P. Klochkov, Engineer; A.G. Lang, Engineer; E.Ya. Mengel', Engineer; A.A. Morozov, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; G.M. Serebryakov, Engineer; I.N. Smirnov, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences; M.I. Smirnov, Docent; D.S. Shachavelev, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; N.N. Shcherbinskaya, Engineer;

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Turbine Installations (Cont.) SOV/1716

(Leningrad Division, "Gidroenergoproyekt" Institute, Leningradskiy Politekhnicheskiy institut [Leningrad Polytechnical Institute], Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy zavod [Leningrad Metalworking Plant] Plant "Elektrosila", and Zavod pod"yemno-transportnogo oborudovaniya [Hoisting and Transport Equipment Plant]; Editorial Board: A.A. Morozov (Chief. Ed.) A.P. Klochkov, N.N. Kelareva, N.N. Kovalev; Ed.: A.L. Mozhevitinov; Tech. Ed.: A.A. Zabrodina.

PURPOSE: This book is a manual for engineers and technicians engaged in the design of hydroelectric power plant equipment, and also for students of power and power machine-building institutes and departments.

COVERAGE: The manual contains materials on turbine installations needed for designing hydroelectric power stations. Information based on modern achievements in Soviet turbine building are presented. Hydraulic designs of turbine flow passages and plotting of operating characteristics are discussed. Data are presented on turbine speed regulation and automatization of hydromechanical equipment, and on turbine auxiliary equipment, generators,

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installation and repair. A section of the book is devoted to tabulated data and cross section drawings of various Soviet and non-Soviet turbine installations of hydroelectric power stations. Information on testing of turbines and technical conditions for designing and specifications for supplying adjustable-blade, radial-axial [mixed flow] and bucket-type turbines are presented in Appendixes 1 and 2. Appendix 3 contains conversion tables for measures. The Director of the "Gidroenergoproyekt" Institute, Professor A.N. Voznesenskiy, Director P.M. Yanovskiy of the Leningrad Division of the Institute, and Chief Engineer B.M. Lyubchenko, of the Institute's Department of Standard Designs, rendered great assistance in organizing the work on the second edition. The Editorial Board thanks Professors F.F. Gubin, V.S. Kvyatkovskiy, and N.M. Shchapov, and Docent M.M. Orakhelashvili for comments on the first edition. There are no references.

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