ALPAT'YEV, B.A.; KONDRAT'YEVA, I.N.; MINAYEVA, G.B.

Method for recording respiration in man during physical work performed in an isolation suit. Gig. i san. 25 no.3:70-72 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(RESPIRATION) (PHYSIOLOGICAL APPARATUS)

S/126/62/014/003/018/022
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Bushnev, L.S., Minayeva, G.G. and Panin, V.Ye.

TITLE: Electron-microscopy examination of dislocation loops in a quenched Cu-Al alloy

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 14, no. 3, 1962, 470 - 472

TEXT: It has already been established that ordering of Cu-Al alloys, disordered by quenching from relatively high (800 - 900 °C) temperatures, is accompanied by other side effects leading to anomalous variation in the properties of the alloy.. The results of the investigation described in the present paper showed that coalescence of excess vacancies and subsequent formation of dislocation loops played an important part in these processes. The experiments were conducted on vacuum-melted alloy containing 14.3 at.% Al. Transmitted-light electron-microscopy was used to reveal the formation of dislocation loops in thin (1 000 - 2 000 Å thick) foil specimens obtained by electrolytic polishing of preliminarily heat-treated 0.2 mm thick strips. The heat-treatment consisted of quenching the alloy from 900 °C and ageing

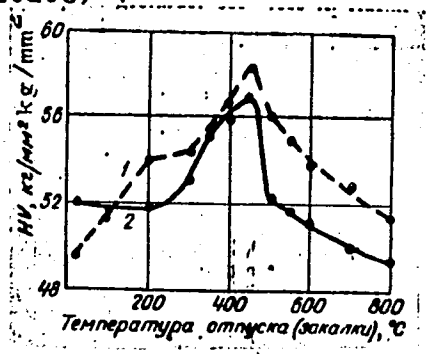
it for one hour at 100, 200 or 300 °C. A large number of dislocation loops, measuring 300 - 500 Å, were observed in specimens aged at 200 °C. The number of dislocation loops decreased after ageing at 300 °C but their size increased to 800 - 1 000 Å. Similar effects had been observed previously in other alloys. Other effects of quenching from high temperatures are demonstrated in Fig. 2, where the hardness (HV, kg/mm^2) is plotted against the ageing temperature (°C) for specimens preliminarily quenched (curve 1) or slowly cooled (curve 2) from 900 °C. It will be seen that the ageing-induced hardness of the preliminarily quenched specimens was always higher than that of material that had been slowly cooled before ageing. This difference, which cannot be explained in terms of the disorder-order transformation, is obviously associated with the presence of dislocation loops in the quenched specimens, it having been shown by Mori, Meshii and Kauffman (Acta met., 1961, 9, no. 1, 71) that dislocation loops brought about a marked increase in the strength of alloys, this effect persisting even at relatively high temperatures. The results of the present investigation show

that when disorder-order transformations in the Cu-Al alloy are studied, it is inadvisable to quench the test pieces from temperatures very much higher than the critical temperature. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Siberian Physico-technical Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 19, 1962

Fig.2.



Ageing temperature (quenching), °C

S/185/63/008/002/005/012
D234/D308

AUTHORS: Panin, V. Ye., Fadin, V. P., Bushnev, L. S. and Minayeva, G. G.

TITLE: Imperfect long-range order in solid solutions Cu-Al

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 2, 1963, 206-210

TEXT: The authors calculate the theoretical isotherms of the variation of short-range parameter σ during tempering of the hardened alloy Cu + 14.3 at.% Al. Experimental curves, obtained from the tempering isotherms of electrical conductivity, are compared with theoretical curves. Temperatures of hardening were 320° and 600°C, that of tempering 130°C. There is considerable disagreement between theory and experimental results for 600°C, which is attributed to the existence of imperfect long-range order. Thin foils (1000 - 2000 Å thick) of the alloy were investigated with an electron microscope, and paired dislocations, with distances of 150 - 300 Å in a pair, was observed. These are typical for alloys with long-

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Imperfect long-range ...

S/185/63/008/002/005/012
D234/D308

range order. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Siberian Physicotechnical Institute), Tomsk

Card 2/2

MINAYEVA, O.M.

MINAYEVA, O.M.

Plant propagation by aerial layers using heteroauxin and a polyethylene membrane. Biol. v shkole no.6:77-78 N-D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Lenina.

(Plant propagation--Study and teaching)
(Indoleacetic acid)

MINAYEVA, G.M.

Effect of auxins on the transpiration and dry matter content of girdled branches. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no. 38:88-90 '60.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Lenina.
(Auxins—Physiological effect) (Plants—Transpiration)

AKHREM, A.A.; TITOV, Yu.A.; MINAYEVA, I.N.

Synthesis of methyl ether of 18-nor-D-homoequilenin. Izv.AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.6:1164 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Estrapentaenone)

SIDEL'KOVSKAYA, F.P.; ZELENSKAYA, M.G.; MINAYEVA, I.N.; SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.

Lactones and lactams. Report No.24: Reactivity of β-pyrrolidonylethyl esters of acrylic acids. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim. no.11: 2061-2063 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

Minayeva, K.A.

SUBJECT: USSR/Luminescence

48-3-23/26

AUTHOR: Minayeva K.A.

TITLE: Investigation of Ultra-Sound Emitters Made of Seignette's Salt Crystals (Issledovaniye izluchateley ul'trazvuka iz kristallov segnetovoy soli)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol 21, #3, pp 444-449 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Emitters made out of Seignette's salt were investigated. It was theoretically shown that one cannot obtain a section in Seignette's salt which would possess longitudinal piezoeffect and would be free of shift deformations.

However, it is possible that other crystals of the class 2:2, which have another combination of the signs of piezoelectric moduli, can be used as materials for such sections.

A further investigation was carried out along the studying of the L-section with the purpose of improving its characteristics. The article describes one of the directions of these investigations, which correlates the form of oscillations of an

Card 1/2

48-3-23-26

TITLE: Investigation of Ultra-Sound Emitters Made of Seignette's Salt Crystals (Issledovaniye izluchateley ul'trazvuka iz kristallov segnetovoy soli)

emitting surface with a sound field.

The method consists in that for each resonance frequency of the emitter a corresponding characteristic of an emitter direction is found. The character of oscillations of the emitting surface is established by means of Chladni figures.

Experiments carried out have shown that it is possible to connect uniquely the sound field of a given emitter with the distribution of amplitudes on its oscillating surface. These experiments outline the ways of improving the characteristics of the L-section.
The article contains 7 figures and 1 table. The bibliography lists 5 references, of which 2 are Slavic.

INSTITUTION: Moskva State University im. Lomonosov

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: No date indicated

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

24 (2)

AUTHORS: Koptsik, V. A., Minayeva, K. A., SOV/55-58-6-12/31
Voronkov, A. A., Solov'yev, A. F., Izrailenko, A. N.,
Popkova, Ye. G., Kozlova, G. I.

TITLE: Investigation of New Piezoelectric Crystals on Small-dimensioned Samples (Issledovaniye p'yezoelektricheskikh kristallov na malykh obraztsakh)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1958, Nr 6, pp 91-98 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1955 one of the authors succeeded in developing a simple method of investigating crystalline dielectrics with respect to their piezoelectricity (Ref 1) by the mechanical excitation of piezoelectric oscillations at low frequency near crystal resonance. The strength of the piezoelectric effect was determined from the ratio to a quartz standard. Part of the results of investigations carried out with 1200 crystalline dielectrics are given by two tables (Table 1: 186 crystals with smaller piezoelectric effect than quartz; table 2: 111 crystals with a greater effect). It was further found in the course of the investigations that a fact of great

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importance for the theory of piezoelectrics is the rule governing the distribution of piezoelectric crystals according to space groups of symmetry which are favorable to the piezoelectric effect. This fact may be of use for the detection of new piezoelectrics among the dielectrics with known space symmetry. It was further found that the symmetry assumed in the case of many substances was too high. The authors thank A. V. Shubnikov for supervising work, and A. N. Kost, V. M. Belikov and a number of other comrades for placing the crystal samples at their disposal. There are 2 tables and 9 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra kristallofiziki (Chair for Crystal Physics)

SUBMITTED: June 11, 1958

24(3)

AUTHORS: Kopsik, V. A., Minayeva, K. A., Shubnikov, B. A. SOV/48-22-12-33/33

TITLE: Dielectric Investigations of Small Samples of Piezoelectric Crystals (Dielektricheskiye issledovaniya kristallov segnetoelektrikov na malykh obraztsakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol 22, Nr 12, pp 1537-1540 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper a device is described by means of which the temperature dependence of the dielectric constant $\varepsilon(T)$ can be plotted and the dependence of polarization on the electric field P(E) measured with small monocrystal samples within the temperature range $-190 \div +250^{\circ}$. The device can be used for the investigation of dielectric anomalies in piezoelectrics and for the determination of phase transitions in crystalline dielectrics, the phase transitions being accompanied by the variation of ε of the substance. The method of the RC-chain described in publications (Refs 1, 2) was used for the device. The principal radiotechnical scheme of the device (without generator and potentiometer) is given in figure 1. Apart from plotting the dependence $\varepsilon(T)$, this device permits also the

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determination of the occurrence of spontaneous polarization in the sample by means of an ordinary oscillographic scheme (no figure). The $\varepsilon(T)$-curves of 24 dielectrics were plotted to check the device, whereby it was shown that the dependence $\varepsilon(T)$ can be plotted with sufficient accuracy. The discontinuity of ε at 120° was determined for polarized $BaTiO_3$ ceramics with a very small sample (0.1 × 0.1 × 0.1 cm). In $(NH_4)_2SO_4$-monocrystals dielectric anomalies were determined at -51°. The temperature dependence of the polarization and the coercive field are given in figures 2 and 3. The temperature dependence of ε of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ in the range of high temperatures is characterized by rapid increase of active crystal conductivity near the melting-point (130°). This method makes it possible to observe other processes related to the change of ε. The authors carried out experiments to investigate piezoelectric anomalies in tablet-shaped Seignette-salt and $BaTiO_3$ samples, yet without success. This effect is, however, completely concealed by the presence of air layers, binding agents and a chaotic arrangement of crystalline

Dielectric Investigations of Small Samples of Piezoelectric Crystals

SOV/48-22-12-33/33

grains in the heterogeneous system. After all, the investigation of small monocrystals seems to be less difficult and more reliable. The device described may be used in the search of new piezoelectrics (rough scheme in Fig 4) and for preliminary measurement of substances which can be obtained without difficulties in the form of small monocrystals. There are 4 figures and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gos. universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Dept. of Physics of the Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

Card 3/3

USCOMM-DC-60,555

S/070/62/007/003/012/026
E132/E460

AUTHOR: Minayeva, K.A.

TITLE: Measurement of the internal friction in single crystals of ferroelectrics by the method of the compound vibrator

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.7, no.3, 1962, 425-428

TEXT: The results are given of the measurements of the logarithmic decrement of the damping and of the elastic moduli of crystals of triglycine sulphate (TGS) near the Curie point. A compound vibrator method was used and the results are in good agreement with those obtained by other authors using the resonance method. A very small specimen of TGS, 0.2 x 0.2 x 1 cm, was used cemented to a -5°X-cut quartz plate. Preliminary measurements were made on slices of Rochelle salt at a range of temperatures including the Curie point where the damping reaches anomalously high values. The temperature dependence of s_{33} for TGS was then measured between 40 and 54°C showing an anomalous step at 49.7°C. The damping reaches a value of 10 times the normal value in a sharp peak with a half width of

Card 1/2

Measurement of the internal ...

about 0.2° at the same temperature. The elastic compliance could be calculated by two methods: (1) from the compound vibrator and (2) from earlier measurements of the resonance frequency of the TGS slice by itself. The values of s_{33} agree to 5% and the temperature agrees exactly. The apparatus constructed could be used in the temperature interval of -170 to +100°C at frequencies of 50 to 200 Kc/s. The accuracies of the thermostats were ±0.05°C above zero and 0.005°C below zero. There are 3 figures.

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

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1961

Card 2/2

41576
S/020/62/146/004/008/015
B104/B102

24.2200

AUTHORS: Shuvalov, L. A., Minayeva, K. A.

TITLE: Anomalies of elasticity and internal friction near the antiferromagnetic Curie point of $PbMg_{1/2}W_{1/2}O_3$

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 146, no. 4, 1962, 808 - 809

TEXT: A twin resonator with quartz exciter was used to measure the elastic plasticity s_{11} and the logarithmic decrement δ in polycrystalline specimens (25·5·1.8 mm) of the new antiferroelectric $PbMg_{1/2}W_{1/2}O_3$ (G. A. Smolenskiy, A. I. Agranovskaya, V. A. Isupov, Fiz. tverd. tela, 1, 6, 990 (1959); N. N. Kraynik, A. I. Arganovskaya, Fiz. tverd. tela, 2, 1, 70 (1960); G. A. Smolenskiy, N. N. Kraynik, A. I. Agranovskaya, Fiz. tverd. tela, 3, 3, 981 (1961)). The estimates showed that the finite dimensions of the specimens did not influence the measurement values. At 20°C the specimens had a density of 7.52 g/cm^3 and were practically non-porous. Between 33 and 38°C a strong anomaly was observed in the temperature dependence of s_{11} and δ (Fig. 1). The maximum of the dielectric

Card 1/2

Anomalies of elasticity and ...

constants ε lies in the same temperature range. The higher internal friction is caused by additional losses on domain boundaries. Furthermore, it is theoretically possible that the domain boundaries can be displaced by mechanical stresses. The maximum of $\delta(t)$ and the decrease of $s_{11}(t)$ near the antiferroelectric Curie point is caused by the adjustment of the dipole antipolarization of the dynamic stresses. In single crystals the temperature interval in which the anomalies occur is probably narrower. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Crystallography of the Academy of Sciences USSR).
Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: May 12, 1962, by A. V. Shubnikov, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 23, 1962

Card 2/12

ACCESSION NR: AP4011740 S/0181/64/006/001/0076/0079

AUTHORS: Strukov, B. A.; Minayeva, K. A.; Rodicheva, Ye. N.

TITLE: Reverse polarization characteristics of acid ammonium sulfate

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 1, 1964, 76-79

TOPIC TAGS: acid ammonium sulfate, reverse polarization, dielectric hysteresis, dielectric hysteresis loop, coercive field, pulsing reversal, pulsing polarity reversal

ABSTRACT: The authors made this study because of lack of information in the literature on pulsing polarity reversals in $(NH_4)HSO_4$. In the temperature interval from -2.5 to -119C this mineral has a rectangular dielectric hysteresis loop in a relatively small coercive field (on the order of 200-600 v/cm). This property makes the mineral of considerable practical importance. The characteristics of the polarity reversal were measured under carefully controlled stabilized temperature. These tests were made in the range from -20 to -100C. The samples (10 x 10 x 40 mm) were given rectangular pulses, the amplitudes and durations of which ranged from 0 to 120 v and 10 to 1200 microseconds respectively. The build-up time of the pulse did not exceed 0.1 microsecond. The frequency of pulse repetition was 250

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ACCESSION NR: AP4011740

cycles. The authors have shown that, as with other ferroelectric crystals, the W. Merz model (Phys. Rev., 95, 690, 1954) may be used for the pulsing reversals of polarization. Near the points of ferroelectric phase transition (-2.5 and -119C) spontaneous depolarization was detected in the samples. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 06Jul63 DATE ACQ: 14Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

L 57566-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EEC(t) Pc-4/Pr-4/Pt-7/P1-4 IJP(c)
GG/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5016133 UR/0048/65/029/C06/0978/0981
36
32
0

AUTHOR: Minayeva, K.A.; Levanyuk, A.P.

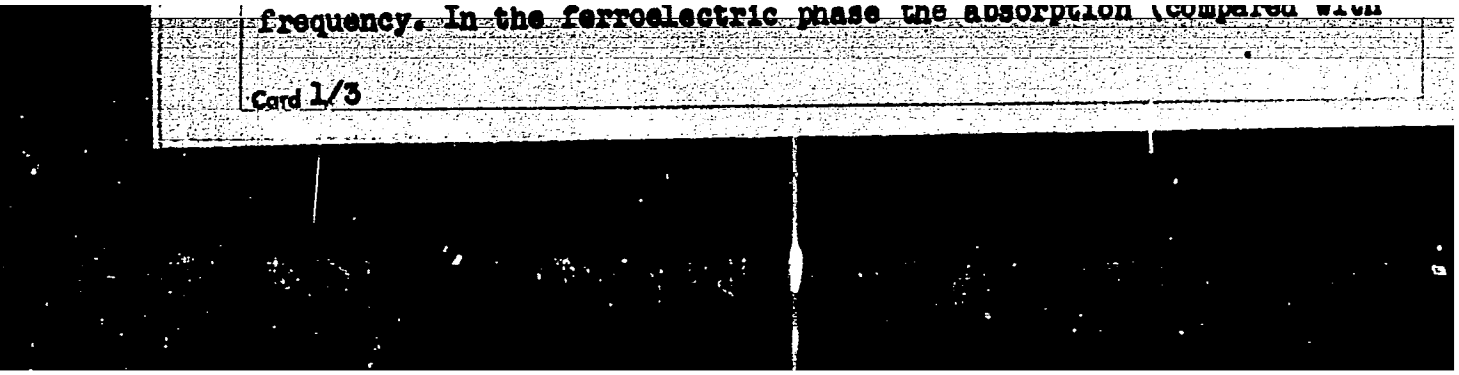
TITLE: Ultrasonic absorption near the Curie point in triglycine sulfate crystals /Report, 4th All-Union Conference on Ferroelectricity held in Rostov-on-the-Don 12-18 Sept 1964/

held in Rostov-on-the-Don 12-18 Sept 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya.Ser.fizicheskaya,v.29, no.6, 1965, 978-981

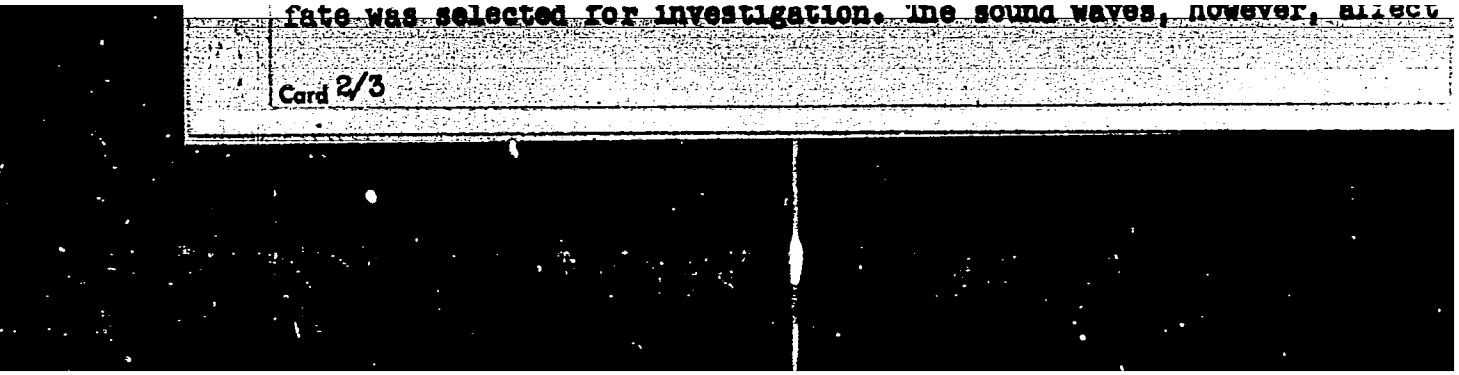
TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric crystal, triglycine sulfate, ultrasound absorption, phase transition, relaxation time

ABSTRACT: The authors have measured the absorption of 5, 10 and 15 megacycle/sec ultrasound in 2 x 2 x 2 cm triglycine sulfate crystals at temperatures from 48 to 50°C. The ultrasound was applied in 1.5 microsec pulses and traversed the crystal parallel to the Z-axis, which is perpendicular to the ferroelectric axis (Y). The temperature



its value in the paraelectric phase far from the Curie point) was still appreciable at 48.0°. In the paraelectric phase the absorption fell off much more rapidly with increasing distance from the Curie point, but at the higher frequencies it was still considerable at 49.0°C. Application of a dc electric field (up to 1 kV/cm) led to a

49.2°C. Application of a dc electric field (up to 1 kV/cm) led to a decrease of the absorption in the ferroelectric phase and to an increase of the absorption in the paraelectric phase. These results are discussed at some length. The absorption in the ferroelectric phase is ascribed to polarization relaxation as discussed by L.D.Landau and I. M.Khalatnikov (Dokl.AN SSSR 96,469,1954) (the polarization is coupled to the sonic field by the piezoelectric effect), and to some unknown effect involving the domains. The relaxation time derived from the experimental data with the aid of this theory was in agreement with the findings of E.I.O'Brien and T.A.Litovitz (J.Appl.Phys.35,180,1964). This theory is not applicable in the paraelectric phase because the piezoelectric coefficient coupling elastic deformation to polarization along the ferroelectric axis vanishes for triglycine sulfate in the



the relaxation time of the thermal fluctuations of the polarization through the electrostriction effect. One of the authors has calculated the absorption due to this mechanism. This calculation is described in words but is not reproduced. The calculation involved adding a term proportional to the square of the polarization gradient to the expression for the free energy and taking account of the stochastic forces giving rise to polarization fluctuations. The result of this calculation is said to be in reasonable agreement with the observations.

The authors are grateful to I.A.Yakovlev, V.A.Koptsik and B.A.Stru-

tion is said to be in reasonable agreement with the [illegible]
"The authors are grateful to I.A.Yakovlev, V.A.Koptsik and B.A.Strukov for their interest in the work and for discussing the results, and to A.F.Solov'ev for assistance in adjusting the apparatus."
Orig.art.has: 4 formulas and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

L 57568-65 EWT(l)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EEC(t) Pc-4/Pr-4/Pt-7/Pl-4 55
TJP(c) GG/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5016134 UR/0048/65/029/006/0982/0984

AUTHOR: Strukov,B.A.; Taraskin,S.A.; Skomorokhova,T.L.; Minayeva,K.A.

TITLE: Effect of an electric field on the heat capacity of single-crystal triglycine sulfate /Report, 4th All-Union Conference on Ferroelectricity held in Rostov-on-the-Don 12-18 Sept 1964/

[redacted] electricity held in Rostov-on-the-Don 12-18 Sept 1964

SOURCE: AN SSSR.Izvestiya.Ser.fizicheskaya,v.29, no.6, 1965, 982-984

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric crystal, triglycine sulfate, heat capacity, electrocaloric effect

ABSTRACT: The authors have measured the heat capacity at constant electric field of a triglycine sulface single crystal at temperatures from 47 to 52°C both with zero electric field and with an applied field of 450 V/cm and have also observed the electrocaloric effect in this material at temperatures near the Curie point. The experimental

tors (B.A.Strukov, Fiz.tverdogo tela 6,2862,1964). The effect of the

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016134

bias field on the heat capacity was to smooth out the discontinuity at the Curie point and reduce the maximum value from 0.49 to 0.44 cal/g deg. In the presence of the bias field the heat capacity changed smoothly from its value in the ferroelectric phase to its value in the paraelectric phase over a temperature interval of nearly 2°, whereas in the absence of a bias field most of this change was accomplished in a small fraction of a degree. This result is derived theoretically from the thermodynamic theory of V.L.Ginzburg (Uspekhi fiz.nauk 38, 490,1949). In the absence of a bias field the dielectric constant was found to reach its maximum at a temperature from 0.2 to 0.3°C above that at which the heat capacity reached its maximum. This is explained by the fact that it is the ratio of the heat capacity to the temperature, and not the heat capacity itself, that should go through a maximum at a second order transition point. The electrocaloric effect was investigated at temperatures above but close to the Curie point. At a temperature very close to the Curie point it was found that a field of

temperature very close to the Curie point it was found that a field of 1.5 kV/cm produced a reversible heating of 0.1°C. This effect decreased rapidly with increasing temperature and was absent at 1.5°C above the Curie point. "The authors express their gratitude to V.A.Koptsik

Card 2/3

L 57568-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5016134

for his interest in the work and for valuable remarks." Orig.art. has: 4 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova (Physics Department, Moscow State Univ.)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

L 57563-65 EWG(j)/EWT(l)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EPR/EEC(t)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-7/Pl-4 IJP(c) JD/JG/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5016136 UR/0048/65/029/006/0988/0989

AUTHOR: Minayeva, K.A.; Shuvalov, L.A.

TITLE: Anomalies of some physical properties of $PbMg_{0.5}W_{0.5}O_3$ and $PbMg_{0.5}W_{0.5}O_3$ + 5% $PbTiO_3$ in the vicinity of the phase transition

All-Union Conf. on Ferroelectricity held in Rostov-on-

[redacted]

(Report, 4th All-Union Conf. on Ferroelectricity, Rostov-na-the-Don 12-18 Sept 1964)

SOURCE: AN SSSR.Izvestiya. Ser.fizicheskaya,v.29, no.6, 1965, 988-989

TOPIC TAGS: antiferroelectricity, phase transition, elastic modulus, shear modulus, internal friction, lead compound, magnesium compound, tungsten compound, titanate, solid solution

ABSTRACT: The authors have previously measured the elastic compliance and logarithmic decrement of $PbMg_{0.5}W_{0.5}O_3$ near the antiferroelectric Curie point by means of a compound resonator method employing longitudinal elastic waves (Dokl.AN SSSR 146,808,1962). In the pre-

sion waves were employed, and they also report results of measurements

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L 57563-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016136

on $PbMg_{0.5}W_{0.5}O_3$ + 5% $PbTiO_3$ with longitudinal waves. The results of the shear measurements were similar to those of the previous measurements with longitudinal waves: the shear compliance decreased smooth-

fact that the change of the lattice constants of this solution at the

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L 57563-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016136

antiferroelectric transition is very small (G.A.Smolenskiy, N.N.Kraynik and A.I.Agranovskaya, Fiz.tverdogo tela 3,981,1961). The anomaly of the logarithmic decrement, however, was very pronounced. It is not-

to G.A.Smolensky for his cooperation [illegible]
work." Orig.art.has: 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, EM

NR REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

L 14146-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) GG/RM

ACC NR: AP6000857 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/012/3579/3581

AUTHORS: Strukov, B. A.; Minayeva, K. A. 32 30

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

TITLE: Some features of pulsed repolarization of naturally unipolar crystals of triglycin sulfate 44,55

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 12, 1965, 3579-3581

TOPIC TAGS: dielectric polarization, organic crystal, paraelectric material

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to determine the influence of natural unipolarity of triglycin sulfate on the spontaneous depolarization, namely the transition of the crystal from the single-domain into the multiple domain state. This is a continuation of a similar investigation performed by the authors earlier on NH_4HSO_4 crystals (FTT v. 6, 76, 1964). The natural unipolarity of the

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investigated crystals ranged from zero to 100 V/cm. Particular attention was paid to the temperature interval near the phase transition point where this phenomenon is observed, since it is in this range that the crystal loses its ability to store information. A total of 30 samples was tested by the standard procedure. The results show that application to the crystal of a definite sequence of electric voltage pulses in a certain temperature interval below the Curie point gives rise to a regular change in the areas under the current pulses. The crystals possessing internal unipolarity lose their ability of storing information far below the phase transition point. The spontaneous realignment of the domain structure at a certain temperature below the Curie point leads apparently to additional anomaly in the specific heat, the paraelectric coefficients, and a few other properties of the triglycin sulfate crystals. The temperature of total depolarization decreases linearly with increasing internal unipolarity of the sample. Authors thank V. A. Koptsik for interest in the work and V. Kh. Kozlovskiy for useful advice during the discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 14Jun65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 005

FW 11/

L 25444-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC(m)-6/EWP(e) WH
ACC NR: AP6009701 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/003/0972/0974

AUTHORS: Strukov, B. A.; Minayeva, K. A.; Skomorokhova, T. L.; Isupov, V. A.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet); Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Thermal properties of antiferroelectric ceramic $PbMg_{1/2}W_{1/2}O_3$

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 972-974

TOPIC TAGS: antiferroelectric material, lead compound, thermal effect, specific heat, temperature dependence, phase transition, dielectric constant, electric hysteresis, antiferroelectricity, metal ceramic material

ABSTRACT: The authors report results of measurements of the excess energy of the antiferroelectric phase transition in $PbMg_{1/2}W_{1/2}O_3$, and compare the results with those previously obtained for this compound. The specific heat was measured by a method described by one

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of the authors earlier (Strukov, FTT v. 6, 2862, 1964). The results show that the specific heat exhibits an anomalous increase in the temperature interval between 24 and 36C, rising from about 30 to 164 cal/mole-deg at 30.5C and then dropping again to about 29 cal/mole-deg. This anomaly at the vicinity of the Curie point indicates that the phase transition is of first order. Slight fluctuations on both sides of the maximum are briefly discussed but are shown not to be connected with any additional phase transition. The temperature dependence of the dielectric constant exhibits a hysteresis, likewise showing that the phase transition is of first order. The results can be reconciled with the theoretical temperature dependence of the square of the spontaneous antipolarization. The excess heat of the phase transition is determined from the temperature dependence of the specific heat and is found to be 276 cal/mole. The corresponding resultant change in volume is -0.22 cm^3/mole, which is in fair agreement with results by others based on calculations. The authors thank V.A. Koptsik for interest in the work and valuable remarks, and N.N. Krasnik for supplying experimental data on thermal expansion of the investigated ceramic. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE:11,20/ SUBM DATE: 21Oct65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 002

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410007-0"

L 00505-01 EWT(m)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(e) WH

ACC NR: AP6015500 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/005/1631/1633

AUTHOR: Minayeva, K. A.; Strukov, B. A.; Koptsik, V. A.

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

TITLE: Relaxational absorption of ultrasound in the ceramic $PbMg_{1/2}W_{1/2}O_3$ near the phase transition temperature

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 5, 1966, 1631-1633

TOPIC TAGS: acoustic absorption, ultrasound absorption, antiferroelectric material, metal ceramic material, second order phase transition

ABSTRACT: Ultrasound absorption in a synthesized antiferroelectric ceramic $PbMg_{1/2}W_{1/2}O_3$ was examined at frequencies of 5, 10, and 15 megacycles per second. It was found that (1) there is a considerable anomaly of ultrasound absorption near the phase transition temperature; (2) the absorption curve is non-symmetric with respect to the transition temperature; (3) in the paraphase, the absorption is small and not relaxational; (4) at temperatures below the phase transition temperature of second order, there is a quadratic relationship between the sound absorption and the frequency; (5) part of the absorption component does not depend on the frequency and is not caused by relaxation but is due to some other factor, e. g., sound scattering on the grain boundary

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I. 06305-67

ACC NR: AP6015500 2

aries of the crystallites of the ceramic. In antiferroelectrics of this type, the absorption anomaly is related to the spatial polarization vector which plays the role of an order-disorder parameter; in the antiferroelectric phase it defines the dipole superstructure and turns to zero above the Curie point. The anomaly of sound absorption is related to increased relaxation time of this parameter near the phase transition temperature of second order. Specimens of the ceramic were made available by V. A. Isupov. L. A. Shuvalov assisted in the investigation of sound absorption at low frequencies of the order of 50 to 100 kilocycles per second. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 08Dec65/ ORIG REF: 019/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 gd

DANILINA, Ye.V., inzh.; MINAYEVA, K.I., inzh.

Experimental data on the operations of a reagent-free fat splitting unit. Masl.-zhir.prom. 26 no.1:27-28 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Ferganskiy maslozhirovoy kombinat.
(Fergana--Oils and fats) (Glycerol)

MYL'NIKOV, B.N., khimik; KUTKIN, F.A., khimik; Prinimala uchastiye MINAYEVA, L.M., laborant

Emulsion treatment of flannel. Tekst.prom. 20 no.4:52-53 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Laboratoriya kombinata "Trekhgornaya manufaktura" imeni Dzerzhinskogo.
(Textile finishing) (Textile chemistry)

TSVETAYEV, A.A.; KHMELIK, Ye.L.; KHOLMOGOROVA, L.M., MINAYEVA, L.S.

Resources in ferrous scrap metal and their use in the U.S.S.R.
Sbor. trud. TSNIICHM no.45:164-171 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

MAKUSHKINA, L.; MINAYEVA, N.

One hundred and sixty-three days less in one year. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 6 no.6:12-14 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

ZABARINA, T.V.; LAPINA, V.V.; MINAYEVA, M.A.

Indium distribution in cassiterite, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite from the tin ore deposit in Lifudzin. Geokhimiia no.2:156-161 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Vladivostok.
(Lifudzin region—Tin ores)
(Indium)

L 52289-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pad IJP(c) JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AT5012672 UR/2513/65/015/000/0104/0110

AUTHOR: Peshkova, V.M.; Savostina, V.M.; Astakhova, Ye. K.; Minayeva, N.A. 19 21 B+1

TITLE: Extractive concentration of trace amounts of nickel with the aid of alpha dioximes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Komissiya po analiticheskoy khimii. Trudy, v. 15, 1965. Metody kontsentrirovaniya veshchestv v analiticheskoy khimii (Methods of concentrating substances in analytical chemistry), 104-110

[illegible] Analytical Chemistry, 104-110

TOPIC TAGS: nickel concentration, nickel determination, dioxime, colorimetric analysis, dimethylglyoxime

ABSTRACT: The extent of the extraction of nickel dioximates by chloroform from the aqueous phase depends on their stability constant, the dissociation constants of the reagents in the aqueous phase, the distribution constants of nickel dioximates and of the oxime itself between water and the organic phase, and the presence in the aqueous phase of a ligand forming nonextractable complexes with nickel (tartrate, citrate, etc.). The influence of these factors was studied for five widely used dioximes: α-furyldioxime, dimethylglyoxime, dioximes of cyclohexanedione (nioxime) and cycloheptanedione

L 52289-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5012672

(heptoxime), and α -benzyldioxime. On the basis of the study, a technique was proposed and checked for concentrating nickel impurities in metallic titanium by means of dimethylglyoxime: a complete extraction of nickel in the presence of tartrate was achieved at pH 6 to 10, chloroform was used to break down the copper complex, [illegible] spectrophotometrically at 262 mμ. Orig. art. has:

was achieved at p[illegible] and nickel was determined spectrophotometrically. 3 figures, 3 tables and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Komissiya po analiticheskoy khimii, AN SSSR (Commission on Analytical Chemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, MM

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

GOVOROV, I.N.; MINAYEVA, N.A.; STUNZHAS, A.A.

Geochemistry of niobium. Soob. DVFAN SSSR no.21:3-8 '63.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy geologicheskiy institut i laboratoriya neorganicheskoy i analiticheskoy khimii Dal'nevostochnogo filiala Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

MINAYEVA, O.M.

SEREBRYAKOV, P.A.; SHAIN, S.S.; KONSTANTINOVA, A.M.; GERASIMOVA, A.I.; MINYAYEVA, O.M.; FEDOSEYEV, B.V.; TULIN, N.S., red.; GOR'KOVA, Z.D., tekhn. red.

[Growing red clover] Kul'tura krasnogo klevera. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1958. 541 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(Clover)

GUREVICH, Ya.M.; MINAYEVA, R.F.

Colloid-Chemical basis for the changes in the optical properties and atmospheric stability of pigmented carbon-black lacquer films. Koll. zhur. 22 no. 6:658-662 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lakokrasochnoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.
(Lacquer and lacquering--Optical properties)

GORYUNOVA, M.G.; MINAYEVA, R.F.; IVANOV, N.N.

Selecting the new type of oiling preparations for rayon processing. Khim.volok. no.2:53-54 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kalininskiy kombinat (for Goryunova, Minayeva). 2. Vsesoyuuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (for Ivanov).

(Rayon) (Textile finishing)

L 7838-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/RM

ACC NR: AP5023104 SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/011/1994/1995

AUTHOR: Kamysheva, L.N.; Kovalenko, A.N.; Minayeva, T.A.

ORG: Voronezh State University (Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Concerning the nonlinear properties of triglycine sulfate / Report, Fourth All-Union Conference on Ferro-electricity held at Rostov-on-the Don 12-16 September 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 11, 1965, 1994-1995

TOPIC TAGS: Ferroelectric crystal, single crystal, nonlinear effect, electric polarization, Curie point

ABSTRACT: The authors have measured the coefficient b in the expression $E = 2aP + 2bP^3$ relating the polarization P to the electric field strength E for Y-cut triglycine crystals at temperatures above but close to the Curie point, using the method employed for similar measurements on barium titanate ceramics by M.E.Drougard, R.Landauer, and D.R.Young (Phys. Rev., 98, 1010 (1955), and B.M.Vul (Izv.AN SSSR. Ser. fiz., 21, 379 (1957)). The reversible dielectric constant was measured with a 1 V/cm, 1000 cycle/sec field as a function of the dc bias field (up to 2.5 kV/cm) on 5 x 5 x 1.5 mm^3 Y-cut specimens at temperatures from 49.8 to 53.0°C (the Curie point was 49.3°C). The temperature was controlled to within 0.1°C. The measurement error is said to be 14-18% but the values of b obtained for different specimens differ much more (by more than

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L 7838-66

ACC NR: AP5028104

100% at 49.8°C). The values obtained for b do not differ greatly from those obtained by S.Triebwasser (Bull. Amer. Phys. Soc., Ser. II, 2, 127 (1957)). Measurements at temperatures above 53-54°C were very difficult because the reversible dielectric constant at such temperatures changed very little when the bias was altered, and it is concluded that the nonlinearity of triglycine sulfate persists only to 4-4.5°C above the Curie point. The authors thank I.S.Zheludev for his interest in the work and for valuable advice. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 1 figure, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: SS,EM SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG. REF: 001 OTH REF: 002

nw

Card 2/2

RODIGIN, M.N.; MINAYEVA, T.I.

Effect of zinc in increasing the resistance of various cucumber varieties to bacteriosis. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.2:478-479 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Saratovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom A.L. Kursanovym.

(Plants, Effect of zinc on)
(Cucumbers—Disease and pest resistance) (Pseudomonas lachrymans)

USSR/Physics - Spectrum of C_2H_5Cl MINAYEVA, T. M. FD-3274

Card 1/1 Pub. 146 - 33/44

Author : Barchukov, A. I.; Minayeva, T. M.; Prokhorov, A. M.

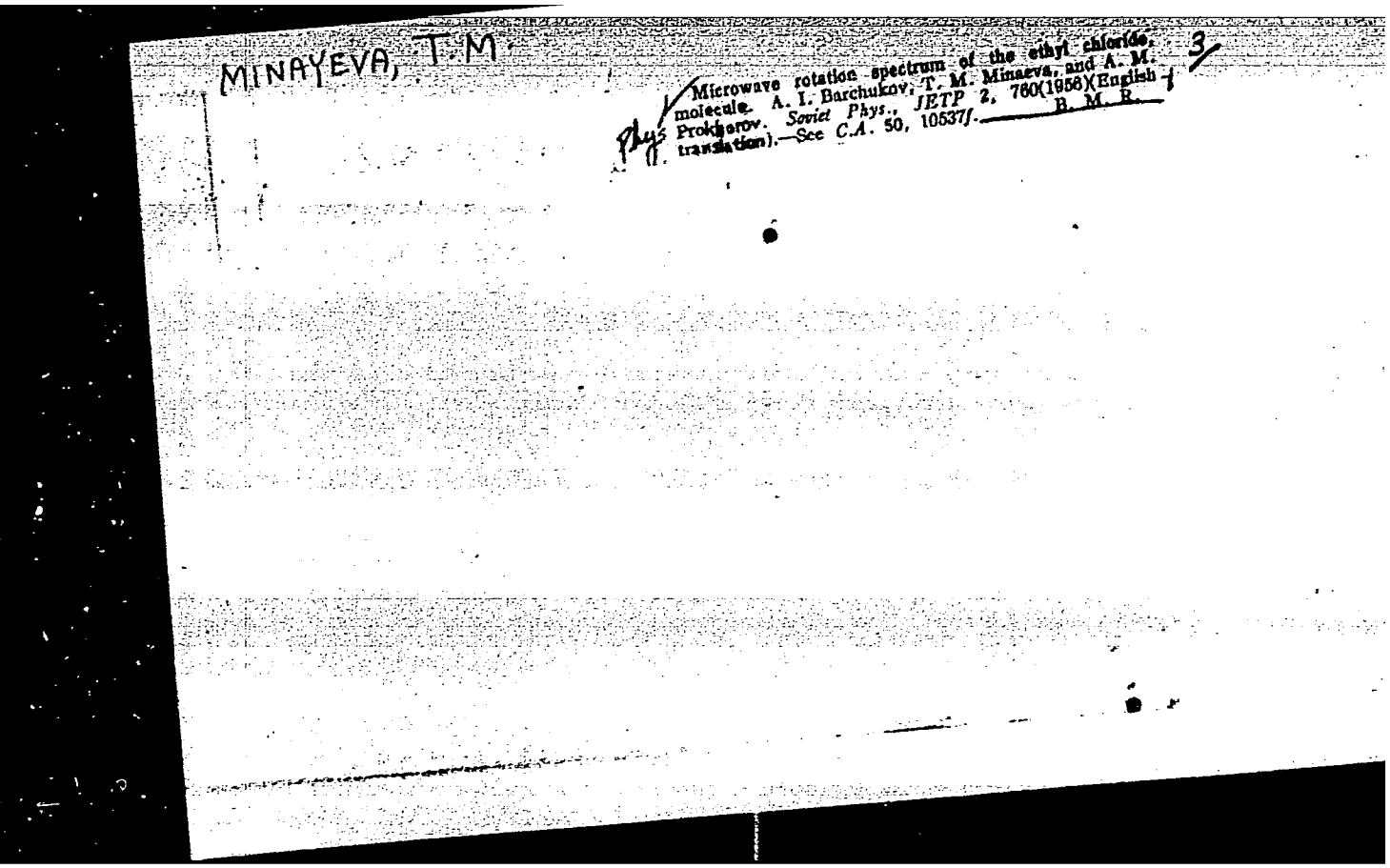
Title : Microwave spectrum of the molecule C_2H_5Cl

Periodical : Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz., 29, No 6(12), Dec 1955, 892

Abstract : The authors conducted a preliminary study of the rotational spectrum of the molecule C_2H_5Cl, noting that a brief communication on the spectrum of this molecule had been published by R. Wagner and B. Dailey (J. Chem. Phys., 22, 1459, 1954), who investigated the transitions 1_{11}-2_{12}, 1_{10}-2_{11}, 2_{11}-3_{32}, and 2_{20}-3_{21} for molecule $C_2H_5Cl^{35}$ and transitions 1_{11}-2_{21}, 1_{10}-2_{11} for molecule $C_2H_5Cl^{37}$ and who obtained from these transitions the values of the rotational constants B and C and also the quadrupole bonds along the main axes of the moment of inertia. The present writers of this note studied new transitions, whose frequencies are listed, in the case where the influence of quadrupole interaction is excluded. Using these results they were able to determine the dipole moment μ_a of molecule $C_2H_5Cl^{35}$ from the Stark broadening of the line of superfine structure F= 3/2-5/2 to be μ_a = 1.79±0.05D.

Institution: Physical Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences USSR

Submitted : July 19, 1955



MINAYEVA, T.M.

Phys

Microwave rotation spectrum of the ethyl chloride molecule. A. I. Barchukov, T. M. Minaeva, and A. M. Prokhorov. *Soviet Phys., JETP* 2, 760(1956)(English translation).—See *C.A.* 50, 10537f. B. M. R.

3/

ZYBIN, Yu.P.; AFANAS'YEV, A.A., dots., retsenzent; ROSLIK, G.I., st. prepod., retsenzent; MINAYEVA, T.M., red.; BATYREVA, G.G., tekhn. red.; PYATNITSKIY, V.N., tekhn. red.

[Construction of leather goods; footwear and its construction] Konstruirovanie izdelii iz kozhi; obuv' i ee konstruirovanie. Moskva, Gizlegprom, 1963. 314 p. (MIRA 17:1)

KOZLOV, Vasiliy Petrovich; RUKHOVICH, Yevgeniy Rafael'yevich; MINAYEVA, T.M., red.; ZOLOTAREVA, I.Ya., tekhn.red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.A., tekhn.red.

[Semiautomatic PMZ Class 68-A machine for printing and sewing-on tags] Poluavtomat 68-A klassa PMZ dlia pechatania i prishivki talonov. Moskva, Gizlegprom, 1963. 89 p. (MIRA 17:2)

SMIRNOV, Sergey Mikhaylovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; GRIVIN, Vladislav Vol'demarovich; YELIN, Al'bert Vasil'yevich; KOCHEROV, Anatoliy Vasil'yevich. Prinimali uchastiye: TSAREVA, T.I.; EYGENBROT, V.M.; YEROFEYEV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk dots., retsenzent; SAKHAROV, Ye.V., st. prepod., retsenzent; MINAYEVA, T.M., red.; PYATNITSKIY, V.N., tekhn. red.

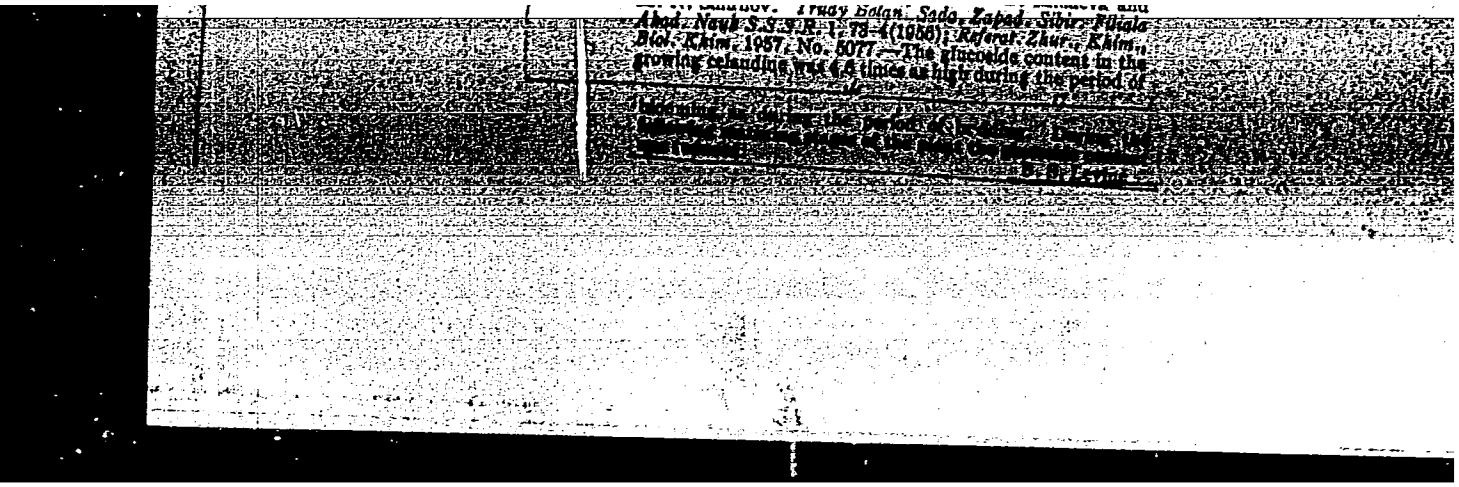
[Laboratory work on the course "Principles of automatic control and the automation of production processes."] Laboratornyi praktikum po kursu "Osnovy avtomatiki i avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh protsessov." [By] S.M.Smirnov i dr. Moskva, Gizlegprom, 1963. 322p. (MIRA 17:3)

MINAYEVA, V.G.; SMIRNOV, M.N.; YAKUBOVA, A.I.

Primary investigation of the podded erysimum under cultivation.
Trudy Bot. sada Zap.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.1:27-31 '56. (MIRA 14:7)
(Erysimum)

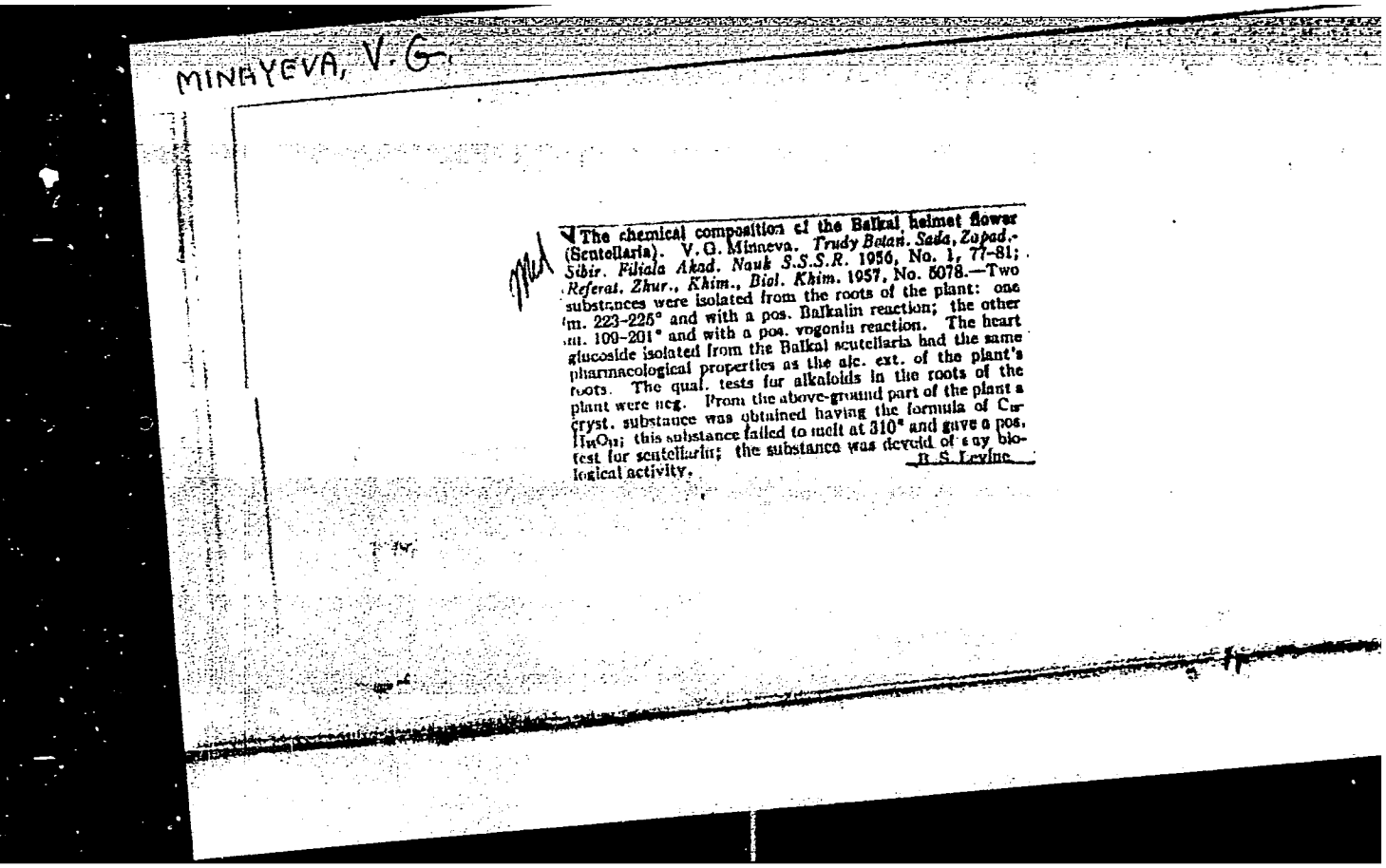
MINAYEVA, V. G.

"The character of the development of the raw material and of the accumulation of the heart glucosides in celandine grown in the Botanical Garden of ZSFAN (Western Siberian Branch Acad. Sci.) of the U.S.S.R. V. G. Minaeva and M. N. Smirnov. *Trudy Botan. Sada* [illegible]



MINAYEVA, V.G.

Using the Pulfrich photometer for determining the activeness of medicinal plants producing cardiac drugs. Trudy Bot. sada Zap.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.1:75-76 '56. (MIRA 14:7)
(Cardiac clycosides) (Photometry)



MINAYEVA, V. G.

The chemical composition of the Baikal helmet flower (Scutellaria). V. G. Minneva. *Trudy Botan. Sada, Zapad.-Sibir. Filiala Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 1956, No. 1, 77–81; *Referat. Zhur., Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1957, No. 5078.—Two substances were isolated from the roots of the plant: one m. 223–225° and with a pos. Balkalin reaction; the other m. 199–201° and with a pos. vogonin reaction. The heart glucoside isolated from the Baikal scutellaria had the same pharmacological properties as the alc. ext. of the plant's roots. The qual. tests for alkaloids in the roots of the plant were neg. From the above-ground part of the plant a cryst. substance was obtained having the formula of $C_{17}H_{16}O_{11}$; this substance failed to melt at 310° and gave a pos. test for scutellarin; the substance was devoid of any biological activity.

B. S. Levine

MINAYEVA, V.G.

Preservation of apple pollen. Trudy Bot. sada Zap.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.2:81-84 '57. (MIRA 11:10)
(Pollen) (Apple)

MINAYEVA, Valentina Gavrilovna; SHPAKOVSKAYA, L.I., red.; POTOTSKAYA, N.M., tekhn.red.

[Medicinal plants of Siberia] Lekarstvennye rasteniia Sibiri. Izd.3., ispr. i dop. Novosibirsk, Novosibirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 145 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(SIBERIA--BOTANY, MEDICAL)

MINAYEVA, V.G.

Study of essential oils of Patrinia. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.6:86-90 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. TSentral'nyy Sibirskiy botanicheskiy sad Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Patrinia) (Essences and essential oils)

MINAYEVA, V.M.; BAROVA, N.I.; KIPRIYANOVA, N.V.; IL'INA, M.I.

Virological characteristics of poliomyelitis in the western Urals. Vop.virus. 6 no.5:624 S-O '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Virusologicheskaya laboratoriya Permskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok i sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(URAL MOUNTAIN REGION—POLIOMYELITIS)

SOBOLEVSKAYA, K.A.; MINAYEVA, V.G.

Studying the flora of the Altai as a source of flavonoid substances. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.4:68-72 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. TSentral'nyy Sibirskiy Botanicheskiy sad Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.
(Altai--Botany, Economic)
(Flavonoids)

MINAYEVA, V.G.

Viability of apple pollen in Novosibirsk Province. Trudy TSSBS no.4:189-194 '60. (MIRA 15:4)
(Novosibirsk Province--Apple) (Fertilization of plants)

MINAYEVA, V.G.; LAPIK, A.S.

Vitamin P activity in the thoroughwax Bupleurum multinerve D.C.
Trudy TSBS no.5:83-87 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Bupleurum) (Vitamins-P)

MINAYEVA, V.G.

Viability of apple pollen during the development of the flower.
Trudy TSSBS no.5:99-104 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Apple) (Pollen)

SOBOLEVSKAYA, [illegible]

Some re[illegible] [illegible]ing [illegible] of the [illegible].
Report No. [illegible]

[illegible]

MINAYEVA, V.G.

Connection between the viability of pollen and the age of the apple tree. Trudy TSSKh no.7:176-178 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

VOLKHONSKAYA, T.A.; MINAYEVA, V.C.

Study of the flavonoids of garden sorrel. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no.56:57-59 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. TSentral'nyy sibirskiy botanicheskiy sad Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

MINAYEVA, V.G.; VOLKHONSKAYA, T.A.

Flavonoids of the thoroughwax Rupleurum multinerve D. C.
Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.4:956-959 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy sibirskiy botanicheskiy sad Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.I. Oparinym.

MINAYEVA, V.G.; VOLKHONSKAYA, T.A.; VALUTSKAYA, A.G.

Comparative study of the flavonoid composition of some Siberian species of Bupleurum L. Rast. res. 1 no.2:233-235 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. TSentral'nyy sibirskiy botanicheskiy sad Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

MINAYEVA, V.K.

Hemangioma of the spine in childhood. Trudy 1-go MMI 38:477-479 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

DMITRIYEV, I.A.; ALEKSANDROVSKIY, V.A.; MINAYEVA, V.M.

Review of the book "Physiology and pathology of motor and visceral reflexes". Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 63 no.8:1275-1276 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

MINAYEVA, V.M.

Minayeva, V.M. "Postnatal development of the upper parietal lobe of the brain", Trudy In-ta mozga (Gos. in-t mozga M-va zdravookhraneniya SSSR), Issue 6, 1948, p. 77-107, Tables X-XIII of an atlas (Inserts).

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 9,1949)

MINAYEVA, V. M.

MINAYEVA, V. M.: "Observations of the cultivation of certain filtrable viruses in experimental tumors of laboratory animals and the use of this method for practical purposes." Molotov State Medical Inst. Molotov, 1956. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 22, 1956

PSHENICHNOV, A.V.; MINAYEVA, V.M.; STARODUBTSEVA, G.I.

Epidemiology of tick-borne encephalitis in the Urals. Vop.virus. 7 no.6:661-665 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Permskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok.
(URAL MOUNTAIN REGION--ENCEPHALITIS)

MINAYEVA, V. T.

Medicine

Medicinal grasses of Siberia. Novosibirsk, Novosib. obl. izd. 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress October 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.

MINAYEVA, Ye.G.; RUDENKO, G.D. (Leningrad)

Experience with the prevention of industrial traumatism. Sov. zdrav. 21 no.9:47-51 '62 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz mediko-sanitarnoy chasti Kirovskogo zavoda (glavnyy vrach L.M.Sadyrin) i organizatsionno-metodicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. S.Ya. Freydlin) Leningradskogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - prof. V.S.Balakina).

AUTHOR: Minayeva, Ye.N. SOV-26-58-11-19/49

TITLE: The Transformation of the Karakalpak Steppe (Preobrazovaniye karakalpakskoy stepi)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 11, pp 91 - 92 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Over 1 billion hectares of land in the USSR need an improvement of their water and thermal conditions. Intensive melioration work is under way in the Fergana Valley, especially in the Karakalpak and Yaz''yavan steppes, where water balance is being transformed. The irrigated area had increased in 1953 by 1.5 times over 1939. This had necessitated the construction of large water reservoirs to regulate the Syr-Dar'ya river's run-off. But calculations that the river's flow would decrease proved wrong; to the contrary, they increased due to the changes of the water balance in the central steppe region with its numerous swamps and lakes. These lakes and swamps came into being - despite only 200 mm of mean annual atmospheric precipitation - because the mountain rivers Sokh, Shakhimardan, Isfayram and Isfara have no direct

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connection with the Syr-Dar'ya bed. Recently-dug drainage canals have led the arrested waters to the Syr-Dar'ya. Where the maps still show swampy regions, e.g. in the Dam-Kul' Massif, these regions have long since ceased to exist. There are 2 photos.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geografii AN SSSR /Moskva (The Geographical Institute of the AS USSR /Moscow)

1. Water supplies---Storage 2. Water supplies---USSR

MINAYEVA, YE. N.

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SOV/10-59-4-25/29

AUTHORS: Velichko, A.A., and Mints, A.A.

TITLE: The Sixth Conference of Young Scientific Workers of the Institut Geografii AN USSR (Institute of Geography AS USSR)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geograficheskaya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 152-154 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article covers the Sixth Conference of Young Scientific Workers of the Institute of Geography AS USSR which took place in mid-March, 1958. 35 reports were read by the following scientific workers. I.S.Glukh reported on "Some Genetic Regularities in the Distribution of Atmospheric Precipitation", V.M. Kotlyakov and S.A. Yevteyev commented on structural methods in snow and ice research in the Antarctic region; L.P. Kunitsyn spoke on the connection between the relief and hydrographical network and the latest tectonic movements in the Northern

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Trans-Ural Area. S.P. Ovchinnikova evaluated the evaporation according to the water balance method from the African continent; N.Ya. Mironova discussed evaporation problems in the gulf of Kara-Bogaz-Gol; I.M. Lebedeva and Ye.N. Minayeva reported on the impact of solar radiation on snow during its melting in the Trans-Volga region; A.V. Yashina spoke on snow radiation near the Elbrus Weather Station; Ye.Ye. Gurtovaya lectured on snow conditions in the mountains of Central Caucasus; N.N. Orlov reported on his new method to measure the amount of snow carried by winds, whereby snow-flakes are recorded by a photoelectric device; Yu.L. Rauner, Yu.L. Karpova, and N.I. Rudnev spoke on the heat balance observations they compiled at the Zagorskaya Scientific Station near Moscow; S.V. Bass lectured on spring water discharge and soil washout also studied there; N.N. Dreyer and I.N.Stezhenskaya lectured on how to

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calculate the maximal spring water discharge in the Yenisey and Lena rivers according to the method of M.I. Sribnyy; R.V. Nikolayeva lectured on sea levels of the Caspian sea during the V-XIX centuries and Z.I. Martynova on the lake levels in the Turgay depression during 1849-1958; L.I. Mukhina reported on the rivers and lakes of the Vitim plateau; N.V. Ryabkov discussed Pliocene forms of relief in the river valleys of the Kama basin; A.A. Velichko elucidated on loess deposits in the central areas of the Russian plain; D.A. Lilyenberg lectured on "Torrent-Like Phenomena in Daghestan" and A.Ye. Yermakov on "Classification of Torrents in Central Caucasus"; A.G. Chikishev gave a geobotanic survey of the Central Urals; K.N. Zvonkina lectured on the division of the Trans-Ural wood-and-steppe area into single relief types;

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The Sixth Conference of Young S[illegible]ntific Workers of the Institut Geografii AN USSR (Institute of Geography AS USSR)

M.Ye. Gorodetskaya explained how the hollows on the left bank of the Irtysh river near Pavlodar originated; N.K. Kritskaya gave a short physical and geographical survey on the Trans-Angara area; M.Ya. Venzher reported on her work experience in the analysis of a map of morphogenetic ground forms made by aerial photography in the Buryatskaya ASSR. D.A. Timofeyev discussed relief origin in the southern part of the Amur and Zeya rivers area; V.P. Chichagov compared morphological and morphometric methods to measure roll coefficients; O.N. Shubnikova and Yu.V. Morozov gave a zoogeographical survey on birds in the central part of the Yakutskaya ASSR; Ye.S. Shatsilo reported on the development of the Karaganda industrial area; A.V. Tikhonov discussed data on the distribution and specific features in the fishing economy of the Evenkiyskiy natsional'nyy okrug (Evenki National Area); V.L. Gorovoy and B.S. Khorev reported on the lumber industry in the Arkhangel'skaya oblast' and Gor'kovskiy ekonomicheskiy rayon (Gor'kiy Economic District) respectively; N.P. Shtutser and G.L. Mel'nikova lectured on the physical traits, population, and economy of the Land Baden-Wuerttenberg, West Germany. The conference was also attended by representatives of the Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University), Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov (Central Institute of Prognoses), Institut merzlotovedeniya AN SSSR (Institute of Permafrost Research AS USSR), and other organizations. The following senior workers of the Institute of Geography AS USSR took part in the discussions: A.P. Gal'tsov, B.L. Dzerdzeyevskiy, L.D. Dolgushin, A.G. Doskach, N.B. Dumitrashko, M.I. L'vovich, S.N. Ryazantsev, M.F. Sribnyy, B.A. Fedorovich, and others.

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LEBEDEVA, I.M.; MINAYEVA, Ye.N.

Studying the penetration of solar radiation into the snow cover in connection with the hothouse effect of thawing. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geog. no.5:60-64 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.
(Solar radiation) (Ershov Region--Snow)

MINAYEVA, Ye.N.

Transpiration of hydrophytic vegetation and the water balance of the Murgab Valley. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.1: 41-49 Ja-F '66 (MIRA 19:2)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.

ALEKSEYEVA, G.K.; YEGOROVA, G.D.; MINAYEVA, Ye.V.; SVIRKINA-DEMINA, G.G.; NOVIK-ZOLOTOVA, L.N.; SPYSHNOV, P.A., titul'nyy red.; NOVITSKIY, L.M., nauchn. red.; VDOVENKO, Z.I., red.; GOL'BERG, T.M., tekhn.red.

[Album of new recommended construction equipment] Al'bom novoi stroitel'noi tekhniki rekomenduemoi k vnedreniiu. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat. No.7. [Sanitary equipment] Sanitarno-tekhnicheskoe stroitel'stvo. 1963. 84 p. (MIRA 16:11)

(Municipal engineering--Equipment and supplies)
(Sanitary engineering--Equipment and supplies)