NIWINSKI, T.

Terminological problems. Przegl papier 20 no.12:414 D '64.

NIWINSKI, Tadeusz, mgr inz.

Feeding the continuous digester in the digestion process of cereal straw. Przegl papier 21 no.2:47-50 F '65.

1. Design Office of the Paper Industry, Lodz.

SALUKVADZE, R.G.; NIYAGU, D.

Absorption of 80 Mev. π^--mesons by carbon nuclei. Trudy Inst. fiz. AN Gruz. SSR 9:77-84 '63.

Scattering of π^+-mesons on hydrogen and carbon. Ibid. 85-95
(MIRA 17:7)

NIYAKIY, V. V.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Historical Sciences at the Institute of Slavic Studies

"Mass Peasant Movement in the Second Quarter of the XIX Century in Western Bulgaria and the Armed Revolt of Bulgarians in Braul."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-145

VAKHABOVA, Kh.; MUSAYEV, I.A.; NIYASOV, A.M.

Gas-liquid chromatography of normal paraffin hydrocarbons in Cheleken petroleum. Izv. AN Turk. SSR.Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol.nauk no.6:23-30 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

Niyazaliyeva, B.

NIYAZALIYEVA, B.

We will fulfill our obligations. Sel'khoz. Kirg. 3 no.10:27-28 O '57. (MLRA 10:11)

1. Zven'yevaya kolkhoza im. Stalina Kirovskogo rayona. (Kirghizistan--Tobacco)

NIYAZBEKOV, S.B.

Members of the All-Union Volunteer Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force and Navy help in the assault on virgin lands. Za rul. 19 no.4:4-5 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Sekretar' TSelinnogo kraykoma Kommunisticheskoy partii Kazakhstana, deputat Verkhovnogo Soveta Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Virgin Territory--Farm mechanization)

NILOV, V.I.; NIYAZBEKOVA, L.U.

Use of bentonite for preventing the formation of protein turbidity in grape wine. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekh. no.2:103-105 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vinogradarstva i vinodeliya "Magarach", laboratoriya khimii vinodeliya.
(Wine and wine making) (Bentonite)

NIYAZBEKOVA, L.U.

Metatartaric acid and its use in wine making. Trudy VNIIV1V "Magarach" 13:108-112 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

NIYAZBERDYYEV, A. Kh.

"Methods of Improving the Feeding of Cotton Plants in the Weak and Medium-Saline Soils of the Turkmen SSR." Cand Agr Sci, Turkmen Agricultural Inst imeni M. I. Kalinin, Min Higher Education USSR, Ashkhabad, 1954. (KL, No 10, Mar 55)

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

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

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24964

Author : Niyazberdyyev, A. Kh.
Inst : Turkmenian Agricultural Institute
Title : An Experiment of Applying Fertilizers to the Furrow Side of the Cotton Plant on Saline and Non-Saline Soils

Orig Pub : Tr. Turkm. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 9, 31-34

Abstract : In a field experiment by the Chair of Plant Cultivation of the Turkmenian Agricultural Institute in 1953, it was established that the introduction of fertilizers on the side of the furrow in comparison with introducing it in the middle of the furrow is more effective on saline soils, where the roots develop slightly in breadth.

Card 1/1

NIYAZKULOV, D. (Chardzhou)

Rural public health at a new stage. Zdrav.Turk. 7 no.2:3-5 F '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

(PUBLIC HEALTH, RURAL)

NIYAZMUKHAMEDOV, B.

Asst. Chairman of the Presidium of the Tadzmik Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences

Doctor of Philogical Sciences

"Stalin in the Banner of Friendship Among Peoples"

Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 51, 1950, page 20, (In CIA Library)

VAKHABOVA, Kh.; MUSAYEV, I.A.; NIYAZOV, A.M.

Use of the method of gas-liquid chromatography in analyzing bicyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in Cheleken petroleum. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk no.6:28-35 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

VAKHABOVA, Kh.; MIRZOYEV, A.A.; NIZ'YEV, P.M.

Regular paraffin hydrocarbons in the petroleum of Ashtarkhan.
Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. khim. i geol. nauk no.3:
99-102 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR. Submitted Feb. 23, 1965.

MIYAZOV, A.

Mamedov Sh. and A. Miyazov, "Research in the area of synthesis of simple ethers," Collection 21, "Synthesis of simple bifurcated ethers of methylen glucol," Izvestiya Akad. nauk Azerbaydzh. SSR, 1945, No. 9, p. 39-52 - Resume in Azerbaycanian language

SO: U-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

NIYAZOV, A.

27800. NIYAZOV, A. — Ocvoyeniye golodnoy stepidelo vsego uzbekskogo naroda. Sots. Sel. khoz-vo uzbekistana, 1949, No. 2. S. 1-11

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 37, 1949

NIYAZOV, A. N.

7501: RUSSKO-TURKMENSKIY SLOVAR KHIMICHESKIKH TERMINOV. AS ASHKHABAD, IZD-VO AKAD. NAUK TURKM. SSR, 1954. 204s. 22cm. (AKAD. NAUK TURKM. SSR. IN-T YAZYKA I LITERATURY). 2.000 EKZ. 6r. 40k. V P.R. - 55-3...3 . 491.71.316.4-94.361+494.361-316.4- 91.71: 54+54 (03)

Bo: Knizhnaya Letopis page 19 vol. 7, 1955

NIYAZOV, A.; ZAMYATINA, Z.P.; BEKMETOVA, N.G.

Naphthenes in the petroleums of Turkmenistan. Izv.AN Turk. SSR no.5:51-58 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR
(Turkmenistan--Petroleum)
(Naphthenes)

NIYAZOV, A.; VAKHABOVA, Kh.

Hydrocarbons of the naphthalene series of Cheleken petroleum.
Izv. AN Turk. SSR no.2:27-32 '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1.Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Cheleken District--Petroleum--Analysis)

NIYAZOV, A.N.

Tasks of the Institute of Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Turkmen S.S.R. in the light of the decisions of the May Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Izv. AN Turk. SSR no.4:115 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

(Turkmenistan--Chemical research)

SOV/65-58-9-3/16

AUTHORS: Niyazov, A. M; Vakhabova, Kh; Shishkina, M. V.

TITLE: Condensation of Aromatic Hydrocarbons with a Light Oily Fraction of Cheleken Petroleum. (Kondensirovannyye aromaticheskiye uglevodorody legkoy maslyanoy fraktsii Chelekenskoy nefti)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr 9, pp 13 - 18, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The possibility of using the picrate method for separating the condensed aromatic hydrocarbons from the light oily fraction (300 - 370°C) of Cheleken petroleum was investigated, as well as the utilization of the obtained analysis data and ultra violet absorption spectra. A number of tricyclic and tri-substituted dicyclic aromatic hydrocarbons were separated. The method described by T. Cosciug (Ref.8) and improved by S. S. Nametkin et al. (Ref. 9 and 10) was used. 6.8 kg of the oil, separated from the crude petroleum of two oil wells (67 and 60) from the Cheleken region, was used as raw material; its boiling point was within the limits of 300 - 370°C. The oil was distilled into ten-grade fractions and each narrow fraction was treated with picric acid. The separated picrate was dried on a filter paper, recrystallized several times from ethyl alcohol and weighed.

Card 1/3

Condensation of Aromatic Hydrocarbons with a Light Oily Fraction of Cheleken Petroleum.

Results of this process are given in Table 1. The picrates were then decomposed with a 3% alkali solution and the separated oil extracted with ethyl ether. After separation of the ether the oil was distilled two to three times over metallic sodium and narrow fractions taken off. The physico-chemical constants of the separated aromatic hydrocarbons were then defined. The ultraviolet absorption spectra (2,900 - 3,800 A°) of some fractions were investigated in a quartz spectrograph and recorded on a microphotometer; microphotograms of these fractions are shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The physico-chemical constants of the fractions are tabulated (Table 2). Fig.3: microphotogram of the absorption spectrum of the anthracene. During the recrystallization of picrates of higher fractions a gum-forming mass separated. It is possible that this is due to the partial oxidation or decomposition of the picrates. It is known that anthracene and its derivatives are comparatively easily oxidised and that anthraquinone and other substances are formed. The authors concluded that the picrate method is suitable for separating tricyclic condensed

SOV/65-58-9-5/16

Condensation of Aromatic Hydrocarbons with a Light Oily Fraction of Cheleken Petroleum.

aromatic hydrocarbons from the light oily fractions of petroleum. The presence of phenanthrene and its homologues and also of tri-substituted naphthalenes was confirmed. The ultra-violet spectra were used for establishing the presence of anthracene and its homologues in some of the fractions. There are 3 Figures, 2 Tables and 14 References: 3 English, 10 Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Khimii Turkmenskoy SSR (Institute of Chemistry of the Turkmen SSR)

1. Petroleum--Fractionation 2. Hydrocarbons--Separation
3. Picric acid--Performance 4. Spectrographic analysis

Card 3/3

S/165/60/000/002/002/008
A104/A129

AUTHORS: Niyazov, A.N., and Vakhabova, Kh.

TITLE: The problem of the chemical composition of higher fractions of the Cheleken petroleum

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no.2, 1960, 29-35

TEXT: This article, compiled in cooperation with the Senior Scientific Worker Ye.S.Pokrovskaya and the Candidate of Chemistry M.V.Shishkina, is a continuation of previous papers on properties of the Cheleken petroleum (Refs. 5 and 6, Niyazov, A.N., Izvestiya AN TRRS, 1958, no. 2. and Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1958, no.9). Specifically, the hydrocarbon composition of the 370-400° fraction was examined. The primary oil of d_4^{20} = 0.9002, n_D^{20} = 1.4987 and an aromatic content of 25% in 730 g was subjected to a chromatographic fractionation with ACM (ASM) silica gel. The obtained naphthene-paraffin portion of 511 g was analyzed separately, whereas the aromatic concentrate was separated into the compounds A_1, A_2,

Card 1/8

The problem of the chemical composition ...

A_3, A_4, and A_5 with the help of ASM silica gel. These compounds belong to monocyclic, bicyclic and tricyclic groups: compound A_5 underwent additional fractionation with aluminum oxide. All aromatic hydrocarbons were vacuum-fractionated and their characteristics were determined according to: cyclic composition, basic analysis and absorption spectra in the nearest ultraviolet zone. The latter two tests were carried out in the Institut nefti Akademii nauk SSSR (Petroleum Institute of the Academy of Sciences of USSR). Fraction A_1 consists of di-substituted and tri-substituted benzene homologues. Molecules of these hydrocarbons have one aromatic and one naphthene ring; high values of n_D^{20} are due to the latter. These hydrocarbons form no picrates. The microphotogram of the fraction absorption spectrum with $n_D^{20} = 1.5118$ shown in Fig.1 is typical for the benzene group. The presence of aromatic and naphthene rings with paraffin chains was established in the A_2 fraction. Fig. 2 shows a microphotogram of the fraction absorption spectrum with $n_D^{20} = 1.5345$ (a) and 1.5735 (b). A low absorption coefficient in the region of 3.100-3 Å indicates a low content of naphthene hydrocarbons (5-10%). This and $n_D^{20} = 1.5359$ fraction contain bi-substituted and tri-substituted naphthalenes. Group A_3 has three rings, two of

Card 2/8

them aromatic. Fraction A_4 is a mixture of bicyclic and tricyclic hydrocarbons. The microphotogram (Fig.3) of the absorption spectrum of fractions with $n_D^{20} = 1.6095$ reveals the presence of naphthelene and phenathrene hydrocarbons. These aromatic hydrocarbons form with picric acid brown picrates with a melting point of 107-109°C and proved easily decomposable during recrystallization. The content of C and H in A4 reaches 98.8%, the rest are the non-hydrocarbon components S, O or N. Increased density and refraction index reduce the molecular weight of aromatic hydrocarbons and their content of hydrogen. Decreasing molecular weight is linked with the condensation of cycles and the decrease of paraffin chains. After distillation of the solvent, 0,3 g of yellow crystalls was separated from the aromatic concentrate A_5 with $n_D^{20} = 1,64 - 1,66$. After recrystallization with alcohol-benzene these crystalls have a melting point of 223.5 - 224.5°C, are soluble and highly fluorescent in benzene. Alcohol and petroleum ether are not suited as solvents. The remaining oil was diluted with petroleum ether, cooled to -10°C which produced further 0.17 g of crystals with melting points of 215-217°C. The basic composition of the substance with melting points of 223.5-224.5°C is as follows: C 92.92%; 92.87%; H 7, 17%; 7.21%; $C_{17}H_{16}$

The problem of the chemical composition ...

(determined values) and C 92.72%; H 7, 28% (estimated values). The spectrum of this substance was taken in benzene solution and showed absorptions of 3,640, 3,550, 3,460, 3,415 Å which are unusual in naphthelene, phenathrene and anthracene hydrocarbons. The inspected substance is presumed to be a chrysene homologue. The crystalline substance with melting points of 215-217°C showed an analogous absorption spectrum. The remaining oil was subjected to fractionation, i.e. adsorption fractionation of heavy aromatic concentrate of n_D^{20} = 1.6526 (11 g) with aluminum oxide (3). The naphthene paraffin portion has d_4^{20} = 0.8693 and n_D^{20} = 1.4772; cooled down to -39 - -40°C it resembles glass, forms no complex with carbamide but with acetone, benzene and toluene it produces a weak suspension. It is assumed that this portion of the Cheleken petroleum consists almost entirely of naphthene hydrocarbons. Fig. 4 shows the infrared absorption spectrum of the naphthene-paraffin part of the 370-400° fraction (a) and of the vaselin oil (b). The spectrum was taken by an ИКС-14 (IKS-14) spectrophotometer with a NaCl prism in a 0.116 mm layer. It shows that high quality vaseline oil can be obtained from appropriate fractions of non-paraffinic Cheleken petroleum. Tests proved that aromatic hydrocarbons of the 370-400° fraction of Cheleken petroleum

Card 4/8

The problem of the chemical composition ...

consist of 1-4 condensed nuclear rings and molecules containing naphthene rings and paraffin chains. Distillate 370-400° consists mainly of naphthene hydrocarbons and is a suitable raw material for the production of lubricants with low congealing properties requiring no preliminary deparaffination or depressor. After separation of aromatic hydrocarbons, higher fractions can be used as raw material for vaseline oil. There are 3 tables, 4 figures and 10 references: 7 Soviet-bloc, and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR (Institute of Chemistry of the Turkmenskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: November 2, 1959

Card 5/8

NIYAZOV, Aid Mamedovich

Nefti Turkmenii . Ashkhabad, Izd-vo Akademii Nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, 1962.
159 [1] p. diagrs., tables.
At head of title: Akademiya Nauk Turkmenskoy SSR. Institut Khimii.
Added Title page in Turkic.
Bibliography: p. 157-[160]

NIYAZOV, A.N.; KHABAYEVA, Ye.S.

Synthetic cyclopentylaryl ketones. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.1:103-106 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

NIYAZOV, A.

Ketonization of petroleum hydrocarbons. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.2:120-123 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Petroleum products) (Ketones)

NIYAZOV, A.; KHABAYEV, Ye.

Synthesis of naphthenylarylketones. Izv. AN Turk. SSR.Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk no.4:43-50 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

NIYAZOV, A.N.; AYDZHANOVA, M.A.

Synthesis of naphthylcyclohexylketones. Izv. AN Turk. SSR.Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk no.4:119-120 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

NIYAZOV, A.N.; SIDORENKO, K.N.

Synthesis of mixed esters-ethers of the naphthenic series. Izv. AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol.nauk no.5:116-119 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

NIYAZOV, B.N.

Anatomicomorphological structure of the stem of the Turkestan soaproot Acanthophyllum gypsophiloides Regl. Uzb.biol.zhur. 6 no.4:25-29'62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut botaniki AN UzSSR.
(SOAPROOT) (BOTANY—ANATOMY)

NIYAZOV, B.N.

Anatomicomorphological characteristics of subterranean organs of the Turkestan soaproot Acanthophyllum gypsophiloides Rgl. Vop. biol. i kraev. med. no.4:187-192 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

NIYAZOV, D.M.; YAKOVLEVA, N.P.

Blood pressure and oscillometry in children of school age. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.10:56-58 O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - prof. R.S.Gershenovich [deceased] Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(OSCILLOGRAPHY) (BLOOD PRESSURE)

NIYAZOV, D.M.

Public health problems of children in prerevolutionary Uzbekistan 1868-1916. Report No. 1: Children's therapeutic and educational institutions in the former Turkestan Territory. Med. zhur. Uzb. no. 2:27-29 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - prof. R.S. Gershenovich [deceased]) i istorii meditsiny (zav. - dotsent A.Ya. Karasev) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TURKESTAN--CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

NIYAZOV, D.M.

Problems of children's hygiene in prerevolutionary Uzbekistan (1868-1916). Part 2: Morbidity among children in the former Turkestan Province. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.7:24-27 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - prof. P.S.Gershenovich [deceased]) i istorii meditsiny (zav. - dotsent A.Ya. Karasev) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(UZBEKISTAN--CHILDREN--DISEASES)

NIYAZOV, D.M. (Tashkent)

Protection of children's health in the Turkestan Republic in 1917-1924. Sov.zdrav. 21 no.12:47-51 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kafedr gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - prof. L.S. Aleksandrova) i istorii meditsiny (zav. - dotsent A.Ya.Karasev) Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TURKESTAN--CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

NIYAZOV, D.M.

Problems of public health service for children in the first years of Soviet power in Turkestan (1917-1924). Sbor.nauch.trud.TashGMI 22:464-472 '62. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. kafedroy - prof. L.S. Aleksandrova) i istorii meditsiny (zav. kafedroy - dotsent A.Ya. Karasev) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

NIYAZOV, F.Kh.

Two-coordinate recording device. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform 17 no.11:55-57 N '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

L 8885-66 BXT/EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) GG/JXT(BF)/BB

ACC NR: AP5025314 SOURCE CODE: UR/0193/65/000/009/0042/0044

AUTHOR: Ibragimov, I.I.; Garayev, K.G.; Niyazov, F. Kh. 63 B

ORG: NONE

TITLE: Processing information in complex alphameric texts

SOURCE: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 9, 1965, 42-44

TOPIC TAGS: data readout, information processing, computer input unit, computer technology, punched paper tape

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a printout unit and a readout monitor produced by the Kazan Printer Factory (Kazanskiy zavod pishushchikh ustroystv). This equipment is designed for handling information in complex alphameric texts. The PUVVI-92 printer is designed for feeding alphameric data into a computer while simultaneously printing the data sequentially on a form, and also for printing out information from computer signals. The design and operation of the device are briefly described. The printout unit is a 46-key typewriter with 31 Russian and 13 Latin letters, 10 digits and 38 auxiliary symbols. The device prints 160 symbols per line at 8 — 9 symbols per second. The unit prints up to three simultaneous copies, has seven control keys, measures 665 x 500 x 390 mm and

Card 1/2 UDC 681.142.004.14

L 8885-66

ACC NR: AP5025314

weighs 28 kg. The supply voltage is 50 v. The KSU readout monitor is a punched tape machine for making and monitoring punched tapes for computer input and simultaneously printing out the information on a form in various types of code. The machine can be used for comparison of punched tapes. When the tapes do not coincide, the machine automatically shuts itself off and switches on a light to signal the error. The design and operation of the unit are briefly described. The machine operates at 10 lines per second and has 55 different symbols including the complete Russian alphabet, digits from 0 to 9 and various special signs. The unit operates from +5 to +50°C at a relative humidity of 65 ± 15%. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 rdo

NIYAZOV, Kh.

USSR / Farm Animals. Cattle Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 21453

Author : Niyazov Kh.
Inst :
Title : Our Experiment in Raising Fine-Wool Sheep (Nash opyt razvedeniya tonkorunnogo ovtsevodstva)

Orig Pub: S. kh. Tadzhikistana, 1957, No 4, 32-34

Abstract: In order to improve the wool productivity of the coarse-wool meat-fat type sheep of Tadzhikistan, the fine-wool type rams of the Caucasian breed, Soviet Merino breed, and the Kirghiz mountain fine-wool breed were used. Judging from the wool shearing yield and from the quality of semi-coarse wool, lambs obtained from the rams of the Caucasian and Soviet Merino breeds proved to be the best. The average wool-clip yield of lambs descended from the

Card 1/2

NIYAZOV, Kh.

Highly profitable hectare. NTO 2 no.6:28-29 Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Predsedatel' Samarkandskogo oblastnogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva sel'skogo i lesnogo khozyaystva, Samarkand.
(Samarkand Province—Viticulture

SHORYGINA, N.N.; NIYAZOV, Kh.R.

Study of lignins extracted from cotton plant by mechanical grinding. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.6:1122-1123 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

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

SHORYGINA, N.N.; NIYAZOV, Kh.R.

Study of the structure of cotton plant lignins by the method of destructive oxidation by nitrobenzene in an alkaline medium. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.9:1689-1690 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

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

SHORYGINA, N.N.; NIYAZOV, Kh.R.

Determination of molecular weights and carbonyl groups of cotton lignins. Izv.AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.11:2094-2095 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Lignin) (Molecular weights) (Carbonyl group)

NIYAZOV, Kh.R.; SHORYGINA, N.N.

Studying the structure of cotton plant lignin by the method of destructive reduction with metallic sodium solution in liquid ammonia. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.3:563-565 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Lignin) (Reduction, Chemical)

124-57-2-2091

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 2, p 88 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Levsh, I. P., Niyazov, M. I., Yerofeyeva, O. B.

TITLE: Some Problems of the Hydrodynamics of a Suspension (Nekotoryye voprosy gidrodinamiki vzveshennogo sloya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sredneaz. politekhn. in-ta, Tashkent, Gosizdat UzSSR, 1955, pp 298-305

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation of the hydrodynamic resistance of a suspension was performed in a glass tube having a 31.4 mm inner diameter. The tests were made on quartz sand with a particle size of 0.75-1.00 mm. The effect of the hydrodynamic resistance of the screen which supported the sand on the resistance of the suspension was studied with particular care. Five different types of screen were tested, and each screen was tested with different amounts of sand. Results are adduced for several tests relative to the evaluation of the effective cross section of the flow and the porosity. Measured values of the resistance for various tests are graphically represented. Some relationship between the resistance and the type of screed used is established. Bibliography: 15 references. Ye. M. Minskiy

Card 1/1

1. Sand--Hydrodynamic characteristics 2. Fluid flow--Test results

RIZAYEV, N.U.; NIYAZOV, M.I.; GOTFRID, V.Ya.

Study of the process of mass transfer in the absorption of dissolved substances in fluidized bed. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 3 no.4:737-739 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Srednaziatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra protsessov i apparatov.
(Mass transfer) (Fluidization)

RIZAYEV, N.U.; NIYAZOV, M.I.; GOTFRID, V.Ya.

Study of mass transfer in the extraction of oils from oil-bearing seeds. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav; khim. i khim. tekh. 3 no. 5:933-936 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Srednaziatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Kafedra protsessov i apparatov.
(Extraction (Chemistry)) (Mass transfer)

KASATKIN, A.G.; RIZAYEV, N.U.; NIYAZOV, M.I.; MERENKOV, K.V.

Application of the principle of fluidization in the recovery of tartaric acid from diffusion juices by means of ion exchangers. Izv.vys.uchab.zav.; pishch. tekh. no.3:104-107 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Tashkentskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, problemnaya laboratoriya polimerov.
(Ion exchange) (Sugar industry--By-products) (Tartaric acid)

PAVLOV, M.I., glavnyy metodist; [redacted]; YEFREMOV, Yu.K., otvetstvennyy redaktor; CHERNOV, A.V., redaktor; VESKOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The "Turkmen S.S.R." pavilion; a guidebook] Pavil'on "Turkmenskaia SSR"; putevoditel'. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 22 p.

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya vystavka, 1954-
2. Direktor pavil'ona (for Niyazov)
(Turkmenistan--Agriculture)
(Moscow--Agricultural exhibitions)

USSR/Biology, Agricultural - Cotton Apr 52

"The Secret of Success," Nazar-Ali Niyazov, Hero of Socialist Labor, Laureate of Stalin Prize

"Nauka i Zhizn'" No 4, pp 33-35

Describes work in connection with the growing of cotton in Uzbekistan. Says that almost all cotton used by the USSR textile industry has a fiber length of 40 mm, which is much superior to that of Egyptian long staple cotton. States that yields of 30-50 centners of raw cotton per hectare are quite ordinary in the USSR at present; yields of 80-100 centners per hectare are being obtained, and efforts are being made to double them. Compares this with yields of 14 centners per hectare in Egypt, 9 centners obtained per hectare in India, and 3.4 centners obtained per hectare at present says that Michurinist cotton growers are successfully solving such problems as the growing of cotton having a natural color tint and of cotton yielding a wool-type fiber which replaces sheep wool as far as its heat insulating properties are concerned.

221T4

NIYAZOV, Nazar-Ali

221T4

NIYAZOV, N.M.

Progressive method for restoring inactive and depleted wells.
Neftianik 1 no.7:24-27 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Master tsekha kapital'nogo remonta skvazhin Neftepromyslovogo upravleniya Kirovneft'.
(Oil wells--Equipment and supplies--Repairing)

NIYAZOV, O.N., inzh.

School of mine timbering in Kazakhstan enterprises. Shakht.stroi. 7 no.5:31 My '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. TsINTI, g. Alma-Ata.

NIYAZOV, O.

Characteristics of the underground water regimen in the zone of influence of the Karakum Canal of the Murgab Delta. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.2:45-50 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut pustyn' AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

NIYAZOVA, N. N., MENKOVICH, M. P.

Sprats

"Flotation washing and sorting of sprat." Ryb. khoz. 28 no. 5, 1952.

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

~~24(4)~~ 24.7700 66334

AUTHORS: Niyazova,O.R., and Starodubtsev,S.V. SOV/166-59-3-9/11

TITLE: The Process of the Activation in a Monocrystalline Cadmium Sulphide Irradiated by X-Rays

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 3, pp 65-69 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By an experimental investigation the authors come to the following results: If a monocrystalline cadmium sulphide is irradiated with a broad bundle of X-rays, then the obtained electrical current very quickly reaches its stationary value (uniform distribution of the current carrier in the crystal!). The irradiation of a local zone lying in the mid-section of the crystal leads to slow current variations depending on the antecedent of the crystal: If the crystal previously was irradiated broadly, then the current very quickly reaches a large stationary value; if the crystal previously was not irradiated, then there appears a slow enlargement of the conductivity. During the experiments the current increased by several hundred times (activation!). In room temperature an excited crystal remains in the excited state a long while.

Card 1/2

NIYAZOVA, O. R. Cand Phys-Math Sci -- "Phenomenon of the activation of conductivity of monocrystal cadmium sulfide in a field of ionizing radiation." Tashkent, 1960. (Acad Sci UzSSR. Inst of Nuclear Physics) (KL, 1-61, 180)

68585

24.7700

S/166/60/000/01/005/011

24(2),24(4)

AUTHORS: Starodubtsev,O.R.,Academician of the AS Uz SSR, and Niyazova,O.R.

TITLE: Sonde-Type Characteristics of the Roentgen Conductivity of the Monocrystals CdS

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, 1960, Nr 1, pp 40-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: With the aid of a local excitation of a narrow crystal region th
author investigated the dependence of the sonde-type curves of
the roentgen conductivity on the polarity and strength of the
electrical field, on the size of the crystal, and on the intensit
of the penetrating radiation. It was stated that the conductivit
of CdS is generated by electrons as well as holes, where under
ceratin assumptions the influence of the positive carriers
becomes dominant. It is shown that the obtained sonde-type curve
are very sensible characteristics of the inner inhomogeneities o

Card 1/2

34856 R
S/166/60/000/004/008/008
B112/B202

9.4177 (1043, 1035)

AUTHOR: Starodubtsev, S. V., Academician of the Academy of Sciences Uzbekskaya SSR, Niyazova, O. R.

TITLE: Phenomenon of the activation of conductivity in monocrystalline cadmium sulphide treated with X-rays

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1960, 92 - 94

TEXT: The present paper is the continuation of an earlier one (Izv. AN UzSSR, ser. fiz.-mat. nauk, 1959, no. 3, 65) in which the authors described the activation of conductivity of a crystal on exposure to X-rays: uniform irradiation of the entire crystal surface causes a rapid activation of conductivity while partial irradiation with a narrow beam of rays leads to a slow increase in activation until a steady value is attained. In this case the previous treatment of the specimen is of great importance. The present paper contains three diagrams illustrating the behavior observed: Fig. 1 shows the course of local X-irradiation at the point of maximum intensity, with time; Fig. 2 shows the thermal annealing for the activation

Card 1/2

33097
S/638/61/001/000/020/056
B104/B138

24,7100 (1136, 1153, 1454)

AUTHORS: Niyazova, O. R., Staroduhtsev, S. V.

TITLE: Formation of activation centers in CdS single crystals by X-rays

SOURCE: Tashkentskaya konferentsiya po mirnomy ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Tashkent, 1959. Trudy. v. 1. Tashkent, 1961, 155-159

TEXT: The activation of CdS single crystals by X-rays, the migration of excited centers, and the deactivation of single crystals were studied. A steady current is quickly established if a single crystal is irradiated with a broad X-ray beam. This is due to uniform distribution of carrier and activation centers throughout the crystal. Irradiation of a local zone in the crystal center causes a slow current variation which largely depends on the previous history of the crystal: (1) If the crystal is pretreated with a broad X-ray beam, the current passing through the crystal quickly reaches its steady value; (2) If the crystal is not first irradiated, conductivity increases slowly in the course of some tens of

Card 1/3

Formation of activation centers ...

hours. At the beginning of X-irradiation, the weak roentgenoluminescence of some crystals caused a nearly inertial-free increase in the current passing through the single crystal when a voltage of 300 v was applied. This is due to the extinction of roentgenoluminescence by the electric field, which produces a narrower probe characteristic. The activation centers exist for several hours and migrate into the crystal. Since the electric field shows no essential effect on the migration of activation centers, they are bound to be electrically neutral. The activation level rises with the dose of local X-irradiation. If the excitation is sufficient the centers produce new ones while moving. The current in X-irradiation increases even more rapidly as the activation level rises. The excitation produced by irradiation can either be thermally extinguished or by exposure to infrared rays. The extinction is accelerated with increasing temperature. Equilibrium between the generation and annealing of activation centers is established even at 80 - 90°C. At -150°C, the crystal is no longer activated by irradiation. A discussion of results reveals that the activation is primarily caused by atomic diffusion within the crystal. Estimation of the rate of this kind of diffusion shows that

Card 2/3

Formation of activation centers ...

diffusion may lead to prolonged periods of current increase. There are 4 figures and 12 references : 7 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: Frerichs R., Phys. Rev., 76, 12, 1 59, 1949; Broser I., Broser-Warminsky R., J. Phys. Chem. Solids., v. 6, p. 386, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics AS Uzbekskaya SSR)

Card 3/3

S/2927/62/000/000/0214/0217

AUTHOR: Kiv, A. Ye.; Niyazova, O. R.; Starodubtsev, S. V.

64
65

TITLE: Sonde characteristics of semiconductors under continuous excitation conditions [Report of the All-Union Conference on Semiconductor Devices held in Tashkent from 2 to 7 October 1961]

SOURCE: Elektronno-dy*rochny*ye perekhody* v poluprovodnikakh. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1962, 214-217

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor sonde characteristic

ABSTRACT: A theoretical interpretation is offered for a photo-conductivity characteristic of a semiconductor illuminated by a spot light (sonde). Differential equations describing the steady-state distribution of carriers are set up, a condition expressing additional carriers is introduced, and the set is solved for i(x sub 0), the sonde characteristic. Relative positon of the maximum of the sonde characteristic is determined. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 14 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Tashkent St. Un.

Card 1/2

26.2421

S/166/62/000/002/003/008
B112/B104

AUTHORS: Starodubtsev, S. V., Niyazova, O. R., Matyskin, V. I., Kiv, A. Ye.

TITLE: Alpha-counter characteristics of cadmium sulfide single crystals

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1962, 42-45

TEXT: An alpha probe was used to examine the amplitude of alpha pulses in CdS crystals as a function of the applied voltage. The X-ray conductivity and the counting rate were determined by means of probes. The maxima of the X-ray conductivity and of the counting rate have been found to coincide. It is concluded that the distribution of charge carriers in the crystal during pulse formation resembles that which occurs under local X-radiation in the steady state. An analysis of counter characteristics shows that the pulse maxima for n-type and p-type semiconductors are near the cathode and the anode, respectively. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: AN UzSSR (AS UzSSR)

Card 1/2

S/166/62/000/002/005/008
B112/B104

24.6820

AUTHORS: Borisov, V. O., Kiv, A. Ye., Niyazova, O. R.

TITLE: Some features of cadmium sulfide probe characteristics

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1962, 55-58

TEXT: X-ray probe characteristics of CdS found empirically are confronted with the theoretical characteristic expressed in the formula $I(x)/I_0 \equiv i(x_0) = (L_d/l)(\ln 2 - \exp((2\varepsilon - 1)/2L_d)\mathrm{ch}((2x_0 - 1)/2L_d))$ (1), where l denotes the crystal length, ε the half-width of the X-ray probe ($\varepsilon \ll 1$), and x_0 the coordinate of X-ray probe position. L_d is the diffusion length, assumed to be the same for holes and electrons. The inequality $1 < L_d < 1/0.7$ follows from the shape of the characteristics as given by (1). In addition, the temperature and exposure dependences of probe characteristics are investigated. There are 3 figures.

Card 1/2

S/166/62/000/002/005/008
B112/B104

Some features of cadmium sulfide ...

ASSOCIATION: AN UzSSR (AS UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: December 18, 1961

JB

Card 2/2

38394
S/166/62/000/002/008/008
B112/B104

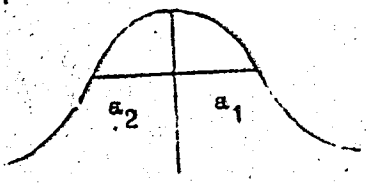
9,4177

AUTHORS: Kiv, A. Ye., Niyazova, Sa. Ra.

TITLE: The index of asymmetry and half-width of cadmium sulfide probe characteristics

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1962, 82-85

TEXT: The index of asymmetry of a probe characteristic is defined as quotient a_2/a_1 wherein a_1 and a_2 have the meanings shown by the following figure:



a_1 and a_2 are on the side of the cathode and anode, respectively. The following relationship exists between a_1 and a_2

Card 1/2

AM4027871 BOOK EXPLOITATION S/

Starodubtsev, S. V.; Niyazova, O. R.; Kiv, A. YE.

Radiation effects in cadmium sulfide (Radiatsionny*ye effekty* v sul'fide kadmiya) Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 63. 0132 p. illus., biblio. 1,500 copies printed. (At head of title: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Institut yadernoy fiziki) Added t.p. in Uzbek.

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium sulfide, semiconductor, radiation defects in semiconductors, semiconductor particle counters, electromagnetic radiation charged particle effect, neutron bombardment, induced conductivity, cadmium sulfide radiation effect

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book contains a review of Soviet and other literature devoted to the study of physical properties of cadmium sulfide and radiation effects observed when various types of radiation act on the cadmium sulfide. The monograph contains the physi-

Card 1/3

AM4027871

cal characteristics of cadmium sulfide, the current ideas concerning the changes in its properties following irradiation, and the results of the authors' research on the x-ray conductivity of this semiconductor under local irradiation. The book is intended for scientists who investigate properties of semiconductors, semiconductor counters, the character and role of radiation defects in semiconductor materials.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Card 2/3

AM4027871

magnetic radiation and cadmium sulfide - - 77
Ch. V. Radiation effects in cadmium sulfide irradiated by charged particles and neutrons - - 99
Ch. VI. Probe characteristics of induced conductivity of cadmium sulfide - - 114

SUB CODE: PH SUBMITTED: 27Mar63 NR REF SOV: 067

OTHER: 190 DATE ACQ: 07Oct63

Card 3/3

L 19569-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/EWP(B)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD
ACCESSION NR: AP3007530 S/0181/63/005/009/2731/2733

AUTHOR: Niyazova, O. R.; Kaneyev, M. A.

TITLE: Radiation defects in crystals of cadmium sulfide

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 9, 1963, 2731-2733

TOPIC TAGS: radiation defect, radiation effect, surface defect, x ray bombardment, irradiation, irradiated cadmium sulfide, Gamma irradiation, irradiated material

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to explain the process of formation of radiation defects on the surface of CdS crystals irradiated with x-rays and γ-rays. The defects, discovered by one of the authors (O. R. Niyazova. Avtoref. kand. diss., Tashkent, 1960), appear as dark point spots. In the case of γ-irradiation dark bands sometimes appear with the point defects. Both types of defects increase in size with increasing radiation doses, and the point defects sometimes change into many-pointed stars. It was determined that the defects consist of an amorphous substance and that they can be removed mechanically. The location and the density of the defects were found

Card 1/2

L 19569-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3007530

to coincide with those of etching pits. The authors conclude that these types of defects in CdS crystals are caused by the formation of products of radiation decay which diffuse to the crystal surfaces. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR, Tashkent (Institute of Nuclear Physics, AN UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Mar63 DATE ACQ: 14Oct63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

TUNEYEV, M.M.; NIYAZOVA, R., red.; BABAKHANOV, A., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization as a basis for reducing the expenditure of labor] Mekhanizatsiia - osnova sokrashcheniia zatrat truda; opyt sovkhoza "Piatiletie UzSSR" Akkurganskogo proizvodstvennogo upravleniia. Tashkent, Gosizdat UzSSR, 1963. 45 p. (MIRA 17:1)

OSIPOVA, Evelina Ishkhanovna; NIYAZOVA, R., red.; ABBASOV, T., tekhn. red.

[Working capital of the collective farms of Uzbekistan] Oborotnye sredstva kolkhozov Uzbekistana. Tashkent, Gosizdat UzSSR, 1963. 23 p. (MIRA 17:1)

ZABASHTANSKIY, Stanislav Antonovich, kand. sel'khoz. nauk;
NIYAZOVA, R., red.

[Triumphal step of the Bukhara youth; practices of Nasreddin Pulatov's Brigade on the "Uzbekistan" Collective Farm in Vabkent District, Bukhara Province] Pobednaia postup' bukharskoi molodezhi; opyt Nasreddina Pulatova iz kolkhoza "Uzbekistan" Vabkentskogo raiona Bukharskoi oblasti. Tashkent, Gos. izd-vo UzSSR, 1963. 34 p. (MIRA 17:9)

NIYAZOVA, S. M.
Min Health USSR. Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians.

NIYAZOVA, S. M.- "The role and significance of the Rh-factor in obstetric practice." Min Health USSR. Central Inst for the Advanced Tr. n'ng of Physicians. Moscow, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 20, 1956

NIYAZOVA, S.M.

Proteins in the blood serum in pregnancy toxicoses. Akush. i gin. 39 no.5:38-42 S-O '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz Instituta krayevoy meditsiny MN Tadzhikskoy SSR.

NIYETALIN, Zh.N.

Problem concerning the optimum length of amplifying sectors in a single-guarded cable line. Trudy vcheb. inst. svyazi. no.16:153-160 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Moskovskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi.

NIYLISK, Kh.Yu.

Permanent seminar on matters of radiation processes in the atmosphere in connection with weather forecasting. Izv. AN SSSR. Fiz. atm. i okean. 1 no.7:773 Jl '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

MIYLISK, Kherbert [Miilisk, Herbert]

Spectrophotometer for measuring spectral fluxes in a field. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh. nauk 14 no. 4: 528-533 '65 (MIRA 19:2)

1. Institut fiziki i astronomii AN Estonskoy SSR. Submitted May 11, 1964.

L 29261-66 EWT(1) GW
ACC NR: AP6019346 SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/002/0121/0136

AUTHOR: Kondrat'yev, K. Ya.; Niylisk, Kh. Yu.; Noorma, R. Yu. 23 B

ORG: Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet); Institute of Physics and Astronomy (Institut fiziki i astronomii AN EstSSR); Tartu State University (Tartuskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Spectral distribution of radiation heat fluxes in the free atmosphere 17

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana; v. 2, no. 2, 1966, 121-136

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric thermodynamics, meteorologic model

ABSTRACT: In this study an attempt is made to explain some characteristic features of the field of radiation heat fluxes in the atmosphere of the middle latitudes and obtain an approximate picture of their spectral distribution in the spectral region 5-12 μ m. The authors have computed the spectral and vertical distribution of the intensity and fluxes of thermal radiation of the earth and atmosphere and the radiation heat fluxes for five models of the atmosphere: I. Standard atmosphere (ARDC-1959); II. Dry summer in the middle latitudes; III. Moist summer in the middle latitudes; IV. Dry winter in the middle latitudes; V. Moist winter in the temperate latitudes. Also considered is the dependence of radiant heat fluxes on the sighting angle. The paper includes a brief analysis of the results for the purpose of defining the principal features of the radiation heat fluxes as a function of spectral interval, height and model of the atmosphere. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 4 formulas and 5 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: 16Aug65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 017
UDC: 551.521.3

Card 1/1 CC

L 06241-67 GW

ACC NR: AP6019511 SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/002/0121/0136

45
B

AUTHOR: Kondrat'yev, K. Ya.; Niylisk, Kh. Yu.; Noorma, R. Yu.

ORG: Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet); Institute of Physics and Astronomy, AN ESSR (Institut fiziki i astronomii AN ESSR); Tartu State University (Tartuskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: The spectral distribution of radiation heat inputs in free atmosphere

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 2, no. 2, 1966, 121-136

TOPIC TAGS: heat radiation, temperature distribution, atmospheric radiation, atmospheric model, free atmosphere

ABSTRACT: The spectral and vertical distributions of radiation heat inputs to the atmosphere are calculated in the spectral range from 5 to 12 μ. Radiation heat inputs are determined for 5 variants of atmospheric models, selected on the basis of meteorological conditions characteristic for the temperate zones. The variation of radiation inputs as a function of sighting angle is also analyzed. A brief analysis is presented of the results in order to clarify the basic points of the change in radiation heat inputs as a function of the spectral interval, altitude, and atmospheric model. The radiation heat inputs in the atmosphere depend essentially on the selection of atmospheric model and on the location of the Δλ interval in the spectrum. The data presented in this work are not accurate enough for a very precise analysis

Card 1/2 UDC: 551.521.3

L 06241-67

ACC NR: AP6019511 O

of vertical and spectral distribution of heat inputs. Therefore, the development of new and perfected methods for computation of radiation heat flux, which would allow determination of this flux with sufficient accuracy at all altitudes in the atmosphere, is a very important problem. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 5 tables, and 9 figures.

SUB CODE: 04,20/ SUBM DATE: 16Aug65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 016

Card 2/2 egh

NIEMTSOVA, B. I.

DIPTHERIA ANTITOXIN

Comparison of different methods of purification and concentration of diptheria toxin and antitoxin. A. M. Sabaldyr, S. M. Terekhov, B. I. Niemtsova. Mikrobiol. zhur. 14 no. 2:47 - 54 '52

NIEMTSOVA, B. I.

Method for the purification of diptheria toxins and antitoxins. A. H. Sabaldyr, M. F. Hulyi, S. M. Terekhov, P. S. Astakhova, B. I. Niemtsova. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 24 no. 2:137 - 148 '52

NIEMTSOVA, B.I.

Study of diphtheria toxins and antitoxins purified and concentrated by the method of sedimentation at the isoelectric point. S.M. Terekhov, P.S. Astakhova, B.I. Niemtsova, M.F. Hulyi, A.H. Sabaldyr'. Ukr. bio khim. zhur. 24 no. 2:149-159 '52.

S/613/62/000/018/005/015
E039/E120

AUTHORS: Kirs, Ya.Ya., and Niylisk, A.I.

TITLE: Luminescence of alkali halide phosphors activated with europium

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Estonskoy SSR. Institut fiziki i astronomii. Trudy. no.18. 1962. Issledovaniya po lyuminestsentsii. 36-50

TEXT: The characteristics of europium activated alkali halide phosphors are investigated, and in particular, their recombination luminescence is studied. Powdered phosphors are used, prepared by melting the alkali halide salts with $EuCl_3$. The concentration of activator is 0.1 mole %. A few experiments were performed on single crystals. The excitation and emission spectra of NaCl-Eu, KCl-Eu, KBr-Eu and KI-Eu are shown to be characteristic for divalent europium. Excitation in the long and short wavelength regions gives the same emission spectra, hence all excitation bands correspond with electron transitions in the luminescent centres. The temperature dependence of the NaCl-Eu emission spectrum is also examined. The half-width of the 420 mμ band increases rather

Card 1/2

faster than with $\sqrt{T}$ (where T is the absolute temperature) over the range -160 °C to +400 °C. At 400 °C all investigated phosphors have not less than 25% of their intensity at 20 °C. The optical flash, thermoluminescence and absorption spectra of some of these phosphors after X-irradiation are examined. The thermoluminescence curves show peaks connected with the release of electrons from M and F centres occurring at 340 and 430 °K respectively. In the case of KCl the optical flash spectrum coincides with the F absorption band. Additional absorption in the F and V bands occurs after X-irradiation of NaCl-Eu (λ_{max} at 465 and 223 mμ respectively). Sensitized luminescence of manganese in NaCl-Eu is observed with a resonance mechanism of energy transfer. There are 7 figures.

SUBMITTED: December 19, 1961

Card 2/2

32277

S/169/61/000/011/035/065
D228/D304

3,5000

AUTHOR: Niylisk, Khel'gin

TITLE: The question of calculating the atmosphere's thermal radiation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 11, 1961, 14, abstract 11B138 (V sb. Issled. po fiz. atmosfery, 2, Tartu, 1960, 67 - 114)

TEXT: Radiation nomograms, used for calculating the flow of thermal radiation in the atmosphere, are described in detail. Calculations of the flow of thermal radiation in a cloudless sky at ground level and at heights of 2, 3, 5 and 8 km were made from data on the mid-latitudinal stratification of the atmosphere and also from the results of single aerologic probes near Tallin on various days of 1958. Comparison of the results of calculations from different nomograms showed that divergences in the values of the effective radiation currents are especially large. The results of the computation of descending radiation currents agree somewhat better. In

Card 1/4

The question of calculating the ...

most cases the differences in the ascending currents are within the limits of the measurement error. In all cases the scatter of the calculated values increases with altitude. The most satisfactory agreement occurs between the results of calculations from the nomograms of Shechter and Brooks. One of the chief factors in the divergence of the results for calculating radiation flows from different nomograms is the difference in the passage formulas that were taken as the basis of the nomograms' construction. "Constructional" peculiarities for the nomograms and the form of calculating the dependence of absorption on the temperature are also of great significance. The appraisals of the influence of the pressure correction showed that in different methods of determining the effective absorbent mass, other things being equal, changes in the flow of thermal radiation do not exceed a few percent at all considered altitudes. Attempts to find a correlation between thermal radiation currents and different meteorologic elements revealed the close link of the atmosphere's counter-radiation with the temperature near the surface (T_0) and the overall content of water vapor in a vertical column of the atmosphere (w_∞). Atmospheric counter-radiation may with a

The question of calculating the ...

satisfactory degree of precision be represented as a function of the following combinations of T_o and w_∞:

$$5\sigma T_o^4 + \sqrt{w_\infty} \text{ or } [\sigma T_o^4 (w_\infty)^{1/4}]^{1/2},$$

where σ is the Stefan-Bolzman constant. No such kind of correlation was detected for effective radiation currents. Vertical profiles of the thermal radiation flow at different latitudes in the 0 - 8 km layer were computed by means of averaging the results of calculations from the Shechter and Brooks nomograms. These results show that descending radiation currents at all altitudes decrease with increasing latitude. Effective radiation currents have, in free atmosphere a sharply expressed maximum in the latitudinal zone 20 - 30°N. The cause of the maximum is, apparently, the high temperature and low humidity in subtropical latitudes. The latitudinal course of the effective radiation of the ground surface is characterized by the northwards increase of the effective radiation. The vertical gradient of the effective radiation flow varies comparatively little with altitude and, depending on the latitude, comprises about 0.05

Card 3/4

32277

S/169/61/000/011/035/065
D228/D304

The question of calculating the ...

cal/cm^{2}min.km. The latitudinal variations in the gradient of the descending radiation flow are somewhat greater. 19 references. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

Card 4/4

NIYLISK, Kh.I.

Simplified spectrometer for measuring spectral fluxes of diffuse radiation. Trudy Astrofiz.inst.AN Kazakh.SSR 3:72-73 '62.
(MIRA 16:11)

S/058/63/000/002/005/070
A059/A101

AUTHORS: Niylisk, Kherbert [illegible],

TITLE: Simplified spectrophotometer for the measurement of spectral scattered-radiation fluxes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 2, 1963, 25, abstract 2A193 (In collection: "Issled. po fiz. atmosfery", no. 3, Tartu, 1962, 150 - 159, summary in English)

TEXT: A portable device for continuous recording of the hemispherical scattered-radiation fluxes is described which is equipped with interference light filters absorbing radiation from the hemisphere with a photometric ball and recording fluxes with a photoelectric amplifier and a high-resistance electronic potentiometer.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1