

OSICHANSKIY, D.B.

Automation of industrial processes. Sakh. prom. 31 no.1:57-58 Ja '57.  
(MIRA 10:4)

1. Kiyevskiye elektromekhanicheskiye masterskiye tresta Ukrakhrem-  
snab.

(Sugar industry)

(Automatic control)

OSICHANSKIY, D.B.

OSICHANSKIY, D.B.

Widen the circle of readers of the journal "Sakharnaya promyshlennost'." Sakh.prom.31 no.9:66 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Kiyevskiy elektromekhanicheskiy masterskiy trest "Sakhremsnab."  
(Sugar industry--Periodicals)

OSICHANSKIY, D.B.

Mechanization and automatization in sugar factories of the  
Kiev Economic Council. Sakh.prom. 33 no.10:41 0 '59.  
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Kiyevskiy opytnyy zavod "Sakhavtomat."  
(Kiev economic region--Sugar industry)  
(Automatic control)

OSICHANSKIY, D. B.

High-speed electromagnetic regulator. Sakh.prom. 34 no.7:39 J1  
'60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Voltage regulators)

OSICHANSKIY, D.B.

Mobile SEL-11 scraper. Sakh.prom. 35 no.7:38-42 JI '61.  
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Kiyevskiy sovnarkhoz.  
(Sugar industry--Equipment and supplies) (Scrapers)

OSICHANSKIY, D.G.

Work of electric machine shops in Kiev. Sakh. prom. 31 no.10:77  
0 '57.

(MIRA 11:1)

(Kiev--Electric machinery)

VOROPAY, N.M., inzh.; OSICHEV, V.P., inzh.; RUSAKOV, G.M., inzh.

Welding armature bodies for large electric motors. Svar.proizv.  
no.11:33-34 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy zavod "Elektrot'yazhmash" im. V.I. Lenina.  
(Electric motors—Welding)

MAZITOVA, F.S.; OSICHEVA, M.A.; SEMENOV, A.A.

Developmental trends and principle arrangements for supplying  
gas to cities in Tajikistan. Izv.Otd. est. nauk AN Tadzh.SSR  
no.22:147-159 '57. (MIRA 11:8)

1.Otdel energetiki AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.  
(Tajikistan--Gas, Natural)



MAZITOVA, F.S.; OSICHEVA, M.A.

Power resources and economic characteristics of southern Tajikistan. Izv. Otd. geol.-khim. i tekhn. nauk AN Tadzh. SSR no.1: 25-38 '59. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Otdel energetiki AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.  
(Tajikistan--Natural resources)

MAZINOV, V.I.; USHENKO, V.I.

Power resources and conditions of the Gorno-Badakhshan  
autonomous province. Trudy Otd. Nauch. AN Tadzh. SSR 1:3-13  
'60. (MIRA 14:1)

(Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province—Power resources)

1

GUREVICH, A.M.; PRIBOZHANSKAYA, L.D.; OSICHEVA, N.P.

Study of the mechanism of electrolytic isolation of uranium  
from alkaline solutions of peroxyuranates. Trudy Radiev.inst.  
AN SSSR. 8:58-76 '58. (MIRA 12:2)  
(Uranium--Electrometallurgy)

RATNER, A.P. [deceased]; GUREVICH, A.M.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, L.D.; OSICHEVA, N.P.

Investigation of the processes of thermal decomposition and  
hydrolysis of the salt  $\text{Na}_4\text{UO}_8 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in alkaline and aqueous  
solutions at 80 - 99°C. Trudy Radiev.inst.AN SSSR. 8:99-109  
'58. (MIRA 12:2)  
(Sodium peroxyuranate) (Hydrolysis) (Dissociation)

22156

S/186/60/002/001/006/022  
A057/A129

21.3100

AUTHORS: Gurevich, A.M.; Preobrazhenskaya, L.D.; Komarov, Ye.V.; Sicheva, N.P.

TITLE: Spectrophotometrical investigation of the system  $UO_2(NO_3)_2 - ROH - H_2O_2 - H_2O$

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v. 2, no. 1, 1960, 32 - 43

TEXT: In the present work physico-chemical investigations of the system  $UO_2(NO_3)_2 - ROH - H_2O_2 - H_2O$  were made by means of the spectrophotometric method and potentiometric titrations using  $10^{-4} - 10^{-3}$  M uranium solutions. In previous papers [Ref. 1: Tr. Radiyevogo inst. im. V.G. Khlopina AN SSSR (Proceedings of the Radium Institute imeni V.G. Khlopina AS USSR), 8, 110 (1958); Ref. 2: ZhNKh, 3, 2512 (1958); Ref. 3: ibid, Ref. 1, 8, 96 (1958)] results concerning hydrolysis and decomposition of the  $UO_8^{4-}$  anion have been presented. This research program is continued by the present investigations into the formations and composition of per-uranium anions in the above-mentioned four-component system, whereby the reversibility of the process was studied. Due to the complexity of the system, preliminary investigations with solutions not containing  $H_2O_2$  were carried

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Spectrophotometrical investigation of the system....

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out, and then the effect of some factors on the composition of the solution in the presence of  $H_2O_2$  was studied. Solutions with a certain content of uranium or  $H_2O_2$  and with increasing ratio ROH/U were prepared by: I - adding quickly alkali to the uranyl nitrate solution containing  $H_2O_2$ ; II - adding simultaneously ROH and  $H_2O_2$ -solutions to uranyl nitrate solutions; III - by slow titration with alkali solution [as described in a previous paper, Ref. 4: ZhNKh, 2, 2307 (1957)]; and IV - adding  $H_2O_2$  to the products of hydrolysis of the uranyl ions formed in the investigated system. The pH measurements were made with a glass electrode and ПП-5 (LP-5) potentiometer, while optical density D was determined on a СФ-4 (SF-4) spectrophotometer. Constancy of the pH and D values in time and reproducibility of the results indicated a true or a metastable equilibrium in the solution. The dependence of D on pH in solutions not containing  $H_2O_2$  demonstrates that different products of hydrolysis exist in the solutions containing  $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$  M uranium at pH 3 - 14. According to data published by J. Sutton [Ref. 5: J. Chem. Soc. Iss. no. 2, 275 (1949)], and S. Ahrland et al. [Ref. 6: Acta Chem. Scand., 8, 1907 (1954)] the present authors assume the formation of the cations  $U_2O_5^{2+}$ , and  $U_3O_8^{2+}$  at pH 3 - 7, while at pH 8 - 14 apparently poly-nuclear anions are formed. Weakly acidic and strong alkaline (pH 14) solutions of the products of hydrolysis are stable and obey Lambert-Beer's law. Between pH 10 and 12 with

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Spectrophotometrical investigation of the system....

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uranium concentrations of  $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$  M the optical density changes steadily with time apparently due to polymerization and formation of difficultly soluble polyuranates. The tabulated experimental results obtained with solutions containing  $H_2O_2$  demonstrate that changes in the sequence of mixing of the components or in the time do not change the optical density at pH 6 - 14. Diagrams showing the dependence of D on pH indicate formation of different compounds. By comparison of their absorption spectra the compounds formed in the investigated system  $UO_2(NO_3)_2 - ROH - H_2O_2 - H_2O$  ( $R = Na^+, K^+$  or  $NH^+$ ) can be identified. Under certain conditions the same anions are formed in a system with low uranium concentration and in hydrolysis of  $Na_4UO_8 \cdot 9 H_2O$  (Ref. 2). According to former investigations  $H_2U_2O_9$  is formed in weak acid solutions, while at pH 14 in dependence on the  $H_2O$  content formation of polyperuranate  $U_4O_{19}^{6-}$  or of the monomer  $UO_8^{4-}$  occurs. In the interval of pH 11 - 12 the composition of the solutions depends essentially on: the sequence of mixing of the compounds, the uranium concentration, the ionic strength and the kind of alkali. Discussing the obtained results the authors conclude that in the investigated system (containing  $H_2O_2$ ) with  $10^{-4}$  -  $10^{-3}$  M uranium concentration and at pH 2 - 14 stepwise formation of complexes occurs. In weakly acidic and strong alkaline solutions the reactions are completely reversible, while at pH 7 - 13 some irreversibility is observed. The latter

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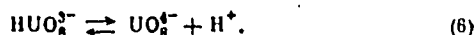
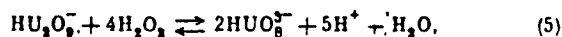
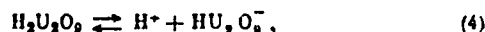
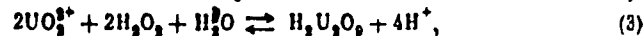
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Spectrophotometrical investigation of the system...

is due to polymerization effects, which increase with increasing uranium concentration and ionic strength. The difference in degree and character of polymerization can be explained by the existence of compounds with different  $H_2O_2$  content at pH 11 - 12 and different spectrophotometric characteristics ( $HUO_8^{3-}$ ,  $HU_2O_{13}^{5-}$ ,  $HU_4O_{20}^{7-}$  or  $U_2O_6^{2-}$ ) non equilibrated. It was observed that in ammoniacal solutions the reaction  $UO_6^{2-} + H_2O_2 \rightleftharpoons HUO_8^{3-} + H^+$  is in equilibrium. Considering the present results, conditions can be fixed when only reversible reactions occur, namely the following reactions:



In the present paper it is demonstrated that [contrary to conclusions drawn by G. H. Hüttig and E. Schroeder, Z. Anorg. Chem., 121, 243 (1922)] per-uranic acid is a true peroxide compound. The acid properties of compounds with peroxide bridges between the uranyl ions can be explained by an acid dissociation of an aqua-complex according to reactions  $[(UO_2)_2(O_2)_2H_2O] \rightleftharpoons H^+ + [(UO_2)_2(O_2)_2OH]^-$  reported by A.A. Grinberg et al. [Ref. 15: Proceedings of the Radium Institute imeni V.G.

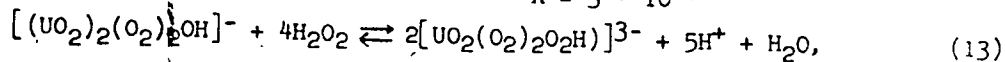
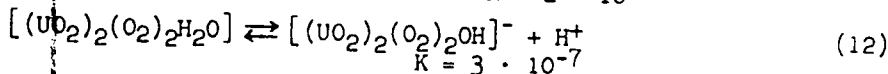
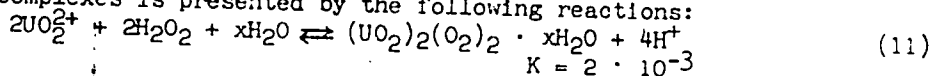
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Spectrophotometrical investigation of the system....

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A057/A129

Khlopın AS USSR, 7, 74 (1956)]. In the summary reaction  $UO_2^{2+} + 3H_2O_2 \rightleftharpoons UO_4^{4-} + 6H^+$  the source of hydrogen ions is  $H_2O_2$ . Thus the  $UO_4^{4-}$  ion can be considered as true peroxide complex anion  $[UO_2(O_2)_3]^{4-}$ , while the  $HUO_3^{3-}$  anion can be represented as complex ion  $[UO_2(O_2)_2(O_2H)]^{3-}$  which dissociates  $[UO_2(O_2)_2(O_2H)]^{3-} \rightleftharpoons H^+ + [UO_2(O_2)_3]^{4-}$ . The concept of uranium peroxide compounds as complex compounds of the uranyl ion with hydrogen peroxide anions agrees with some previous results of the present authors [Ref. 19: Izd. AS SSSR, Otd. khim. nauk, 3, 547 (1959)]. Since the existence of such compounds does not agree with the concept of uranium peroxide compounds admitted in classical investigations of Pizazhevskiy, the present authors assume that these compounds have properties of complexes. A suitable nomenclature is given in Table 4 and the reversible stepwise formation of the complexes is presented by the following reactions:

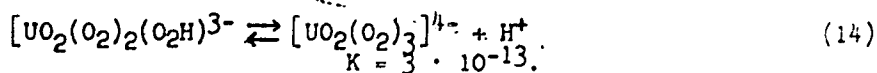


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Spectrophotometrical investigation of the system....

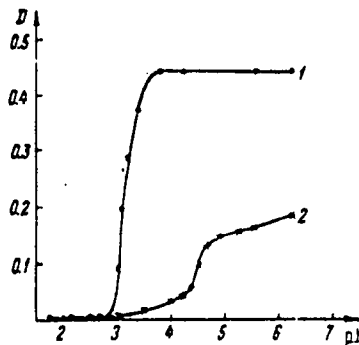
S/186/60/002/001/006/022  
A057/A129



The mechanism or irreversible formation of poly-nuclear compounds must be investigated in further studies. There are 14 figures, 4 tables and 19 references: 12 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: April 24, 1959

Figure 13: Dependence of D on pH.  $C_U = 1 \cdot 10^{-4}$  M;  
 $\lambda = 380$  m;  $l = 10$  cm. 1 - formation of peracid  
 $\text{H}_2\text{U}_2\text{O}_9$ ; 2 - ion hydrolysis  $\text{UO}_2^{2+}$ .



Card 6/8

OSI DIRECTOR, R. C.: (last of Jan 5, 1954) -- "The American ...  
... Department of the ...  
195 ... (Acad ... 1954, ...  
(KI, No. 11, 1954, 10.)

OSICHKINA, R.G.; KUZNETSOVA, A.I.; BERGMAN, A.G.

Salt deposits of southern Tajikistan. Report No.1: Survey of  
studies made of the salt deposits of southern Tajikistan. Trudy  
AN Tadzh. SSR #4:137-145 '59. (MIRA 13:3)  
(Tajikistan--Salt)

OSICHKINA, R.O.; BERGMAN, A.G.

Salt deposits of southern Tajikistan. Report No.2: The problem  
of exploiting the salt domes of southeastern Tajikistan. Trudy  
AN Tadzh. SSR 84:147-151 '59. (MIRA 13:3)  
(Tajikistan--Salt)

OSICHKINA, R.G.; BERGMAN, A.G.

Salt deposits of southern Tajikistan. Report No.3: Salt deposits of  
the Kulyab group. Trudy AN Tadzh. SSR 84:153-170 '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

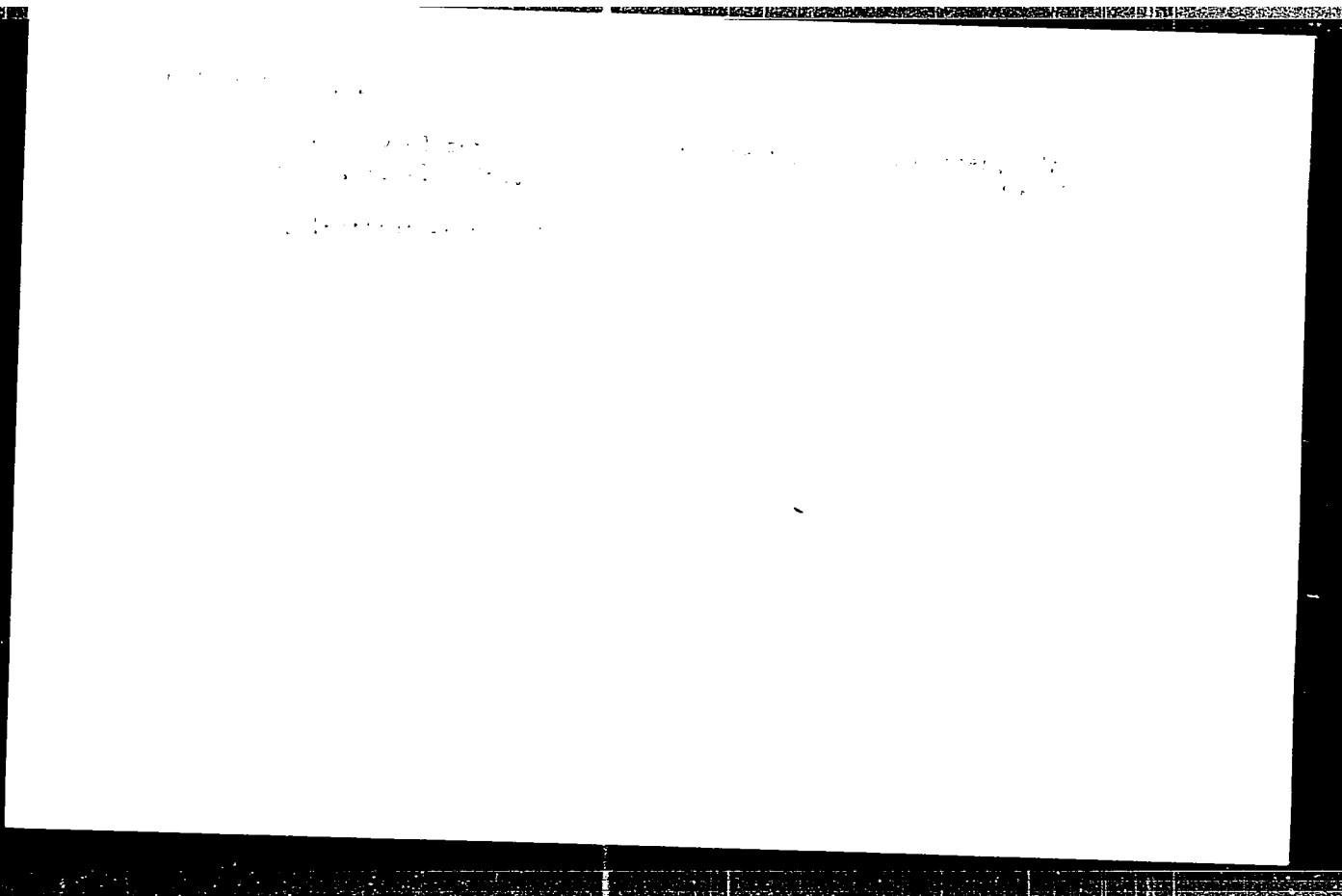
(Kulyab Province--Salt)

OSICHKINA, R.G.; BERGMAN, A.G.

Salt deposits of southern Tajikistan. Report No.4: Salt deposits of the Tairsu-Kyzylsu interfluvium and deposits in the vicinity of the Vakhsh River. Trudy AN Tadzh. SSR 84:171-185 '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

(Tairsu Valley--Salt) (Kyzylsu Valley--Salt) (Vakhsh Valley--Salt)





OSICHNYUK, A.Z. [Osychniuk, A.Z.]

New species of bees in the fauna of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Zbir. prats'  
Zool. muz. AN URSS no.28:85-90 '57. (MIRA 11:5)  
(Ukraine--Bees)

OSICHNYUK, G.Z. [Osychniuk, H.Z.]

Apoidea new to the Ukraine. Dop. AN USSR no. 3:372-375 '60.  
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut zoologii AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR  
A.P. Markevichem [O.P. Markevychem].  
(Ukraine--Bees)

BARBARICH, A.I. [Barbarych, A.I.]; OSICHNYUK, V.V. [Osychniuk, V.V.]

Ukrainian Botanical Society in 1962. Ukr. bot. zhur. 20 no.3:  
115-116 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

BARBARICH, A.I. [Barbarych, A.I.]; OSICHENYUK, V.V. [Osychniuk, V.V.]

Ukrainian Botanical Society in 1963. Ukr. bot. zhur. 21 no.3:  
109-111 '64 (MIRA 17:7)

OSICHNYUK, V.V. [Osychniuk, V.V.]

Relicts in the flora of the middle Bug Valley. Visnyk Kyiv.un.  
no.1. Ser.biol. no.2:37-42 '58. (MIRA 16:4)  
(BUG VALLEY--BOTANY)

OSICHNYUK, V.V. [Osychniuk, V.V.]

Forest vegetation of the middle Bug Valley. Visnyk. Kuv. un.  
no.2.Ser. biol. no.2:3-8'60. (ML.A 16:8)  
(BUG VALLEY--FOREST ECOLOGY)

BARBARICH, A.I. [Barbarych, A.I.]; OSICHNYUK, V.V. [Osychniuk, V.V.]

Work of the Ukrainian Botanical Society in 1960. Ukr. bot.  
zhur. 18 no.3:111-113 '61. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Ukraine--Botanical research)

BARBARICH, A.I. [Barbarych, A.I.]; OSICHAYUK, V.V. [Osychniuk, V.V.]

Work of the Ukrainian Botanical Society in 1961. Ukr. bot. zhur.  
19 no.3:115-117 '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Ukraine--Botanical societies)



ROLSKI, Stanislaw; ZDUNSKA, Alina; ILIASZENKO, Janina; OSICKA, Anna

New method for the isolation of L-leucine from protein hydrolysates. Acta Pol. pharm. 22 no.3:233-236 '65.

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Farmaceutycznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. St. Rolski).

CHAJECKA, Maria; SALAMON-RURARZ, Zofia; OSICKA, Krystyna

The frequency and duration of breast feeding in a large city.  
Pediat. pol. 39 no.1:77-84      Ja'64

1. Z Zakladu Rozwoju Dziecka (Kierownik: doc.dr.med. M.Chajeka)  
Instytutu Matki i Dziecka w Warszawie (Dyrektor: prof. dr. med.  
B.Gornicki).

\*

OSICKI, E.

Increase the discipline of the wage fund. p. 16.  
GOSPODARKA ZBOZOWA. Vol. 7, No. 6, June 1956. Warszawa.

East European Accessions List (..EAL) Library of Congress  
Vol. 5, No. 11, August 1956

S/081/62/000/005/051/112  
B156/B108

AUTHOR: Osicki, Ryszard

TITLE: Characteristics and chemical stability of some materials used  
in the manufacture of apparatus

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 367, abstract  
5I245 (Przegl. elektron., v. 2, no. 2, 1961, 140 - 154)

TEXT: The chemical stabilities of glasses of various compositions, poly-  
vinyl chloride, polyethylene, and teflon are examined. It is noticed that  
the higher temperature the lower the chemical stability of these  
substances. Increase in the concentration of aqueous solutions of acids,  
salts, or bases means that they attack glass worse but attack plastics  
less. Transparent quartz, polyethylene, and teflon have smaller  
impurity contents, and are therefore recommended for use when producing  
substances of high purity. 18 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete  
translation.]

Card 1/1

OSICKI, Ryszard

Obtaining high purity hydrofluoric acid. Przegl elektroniki 3  
no.10:573 0 '62.

1. Fabryka Polprzewodnikow TEWA, Warszawa.

OSICKI, Ryszard

Obtaining high-purity hydrofluoric acid. *Przem chem* 42  
no.1:32-33 Ja '63.

1. Fabryka Polprzewodnikow TEWA, Warszawa.

P/0053/64/000/002/0053/0061

ACCESSION NR: AP4022665

AUTHOR: Osicki, Ryszard

TITLE: Drying of gases for semiconductor purposes

SOURCE: Przegląd elektroniki, no.2, 1964, 53-61

TOPIC TAGS: gas-drying, semiconductor, molecular sieve, Nalsit molecular sieve, Calsit molecular sieve, 4A molecular sieve, 5A molecular sieve

ABSTRACT: In this article a review is given of the various methods for drying gases and an evaluation is made of the most profitable methods for application in the semiconductor industry. For semiconductor research, the most effective drying (about  $1 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$  vol.  $H_2O$ ) is obtained by molecular sieves type 4A and 5A with the following considerations: they show exceptionally high absorption at low steam concentrations; they assure a high degree of drying within a wide range of temperatures; they are characterized by a rapid stabilization of sorption equilibrium; they have a comparatively simple technology for the regeneration which has no negative effect on the sorption property of the zeolites -- consequently it is possible to use them for many years without frequent changing; they are useful for

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ACCESSION NR: AP4022665

removing other polar particles besides water, for example CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S etc. "We express thanks to Master of Engineering J. Chachulski and to H. Piatkiewicz from the Oil Institute in Cracow for unselfishly furnishing us with the necessary quantity of type 4A and 5A molecular sieves for the research as well as to Engineer C. Hybl from the Research Institute for Oil and Hydrocarbon Fluids in Bratislava for molecular sieves type Nalsit and Calsit." Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zakładowe Laboratorium Fizyko-Chemiczne, Fabryka Polprzewodników "TEWA" -- Warsaw (Physicochemical Department Laboratory, Semiconductor Factory "TEWA")

SUBMITTED: 18Oct63

DATE ACQ: 08Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 011

Card2/2



OSIDZE, D.F.; SYURIN, V.N.

Cultivation of the swine influenza virus in the culture of the kidney tissue of a cattle fetus. Veterinariia 39 no.12:58-61 D '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy virusologii i mikrobiologii.

(Virus diseases in animals--Research) (Tissue culture)

SIURIN, V.N.; OSIDZE, D.F.; PANTELEYEV, Yu.V.; SUSHKOV, F.V.

Propagation of A2 influenza virus in porcine embryo kidney cell cultures. Acta virol. 7 no.4:378 J1 '63.

1. D.I. Ivanovsky Institute of Virology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow.

(INFLUENZA VIRUS) (TISSUE CULTURE)  
(KIDNEY) (GLYCOGEN) (VIRUS CULTIVATION)

NAKHMANSO, V.M.; OSIDZE, D.F.; SEROV, M.F.; ALEKSANDROVA, V.T.;  
SOLOV'YEV, S.; MALYSHEV, N.; IVANENKO, N.M.; POTATURKIN, V.;  
CHIZHOV, A.I.; MIKHAYLOV, N.N.

In the Soviet Union. Veterinaria 39 no.1:88-96 Ja '63.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Veterinary medicine)

OSIDZE, D.F.

Virological and serological study of influenza in swine.  
Veterinariia 41 no.1:19-21 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy  
virusologii i mikrobiologii.

SYURIN, V.N.; OSIDZE, D.F.

Rational terminology for respiratory virus diseases of swine.  
Veterinariia 41 no.7:16-19 71 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy  
virusologii i mikrobiologii.

L 38260-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6028651

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/66/000/005/0017/0018

AUTHOR: Osidze, N. G.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Veterinary Virology and Microbiology  
 (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veteorinarnoy virusologii i  
 mikrobiologii)

TITLE: Multiplication of the vaccinal strain of foot-and-mouth disease virus in  
 various cell cultures

SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 5, 1966, 17-18

TOPIC TAGS: virus, hoof and mouth disease, rabbit, vaccine, serum, virology

ABSTRACT: In 1960 A. A. Sviridov succeeded in adapting the foot-and-mouth disease virus type A to a culture of kidney cells from 2-week-old rabbits and obtaining a strain that could be used as a vaccine. The production of vaccine from this strain is based on the use of a monolayer tissue culture from 2-3-week-old rabbits. However, the small yield of kidney tissue requires the slaughtering of a great many animals, thereby greatly increasing the cost of the vaccine. In searching for more abundant sources of tissue, the author tested a 3-5-day-old culture of kidney cells from 2 1/2-3-month-old swine, a 1-2-day-old culture of kidney cells from 2-3-

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UDC: 619:616.988.43-093.35

L 38260-66

ACC NR: AP6028651

day-old rabbits, and cells of the transplantable strains PP, SPED, and VNK-21. Grown on a medium consisting of 0.5% lactalbumin hydrolysate solution in Hanks' solution with 10% crude bovine serum, all the tissues proved to be highly sensitive to the modified foot-and-mouth disease virus.

Virus multiplication in all the cultures was accompanied by marked cytopathogenic action. The cells were completely destroyed 18 hours after infection. The virus achieved a high titer by the fifth passage. At this time the virus was capable of forming aphthae in calves, which appeared 24 hours after inoculation of the culture. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS: 36,932]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

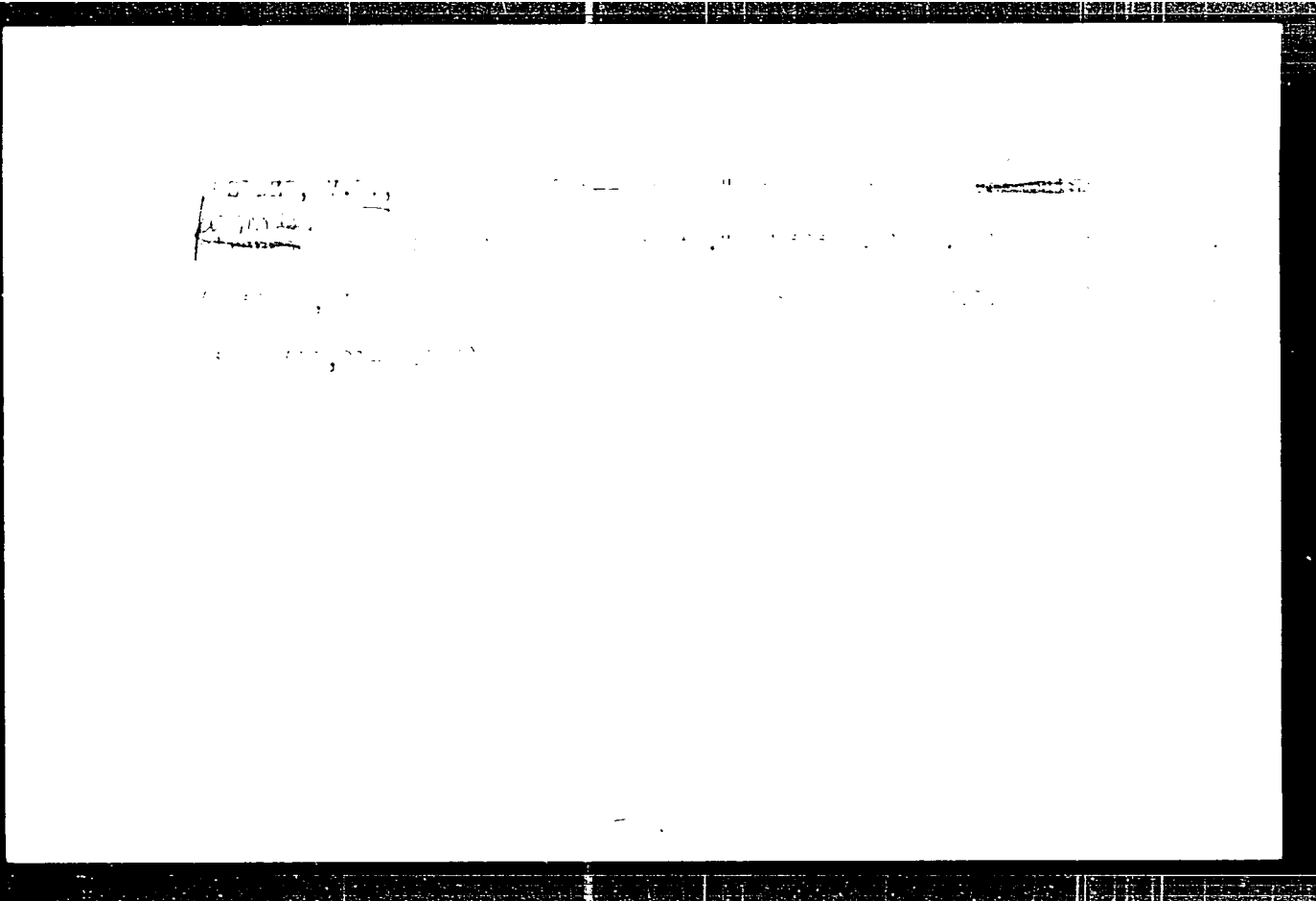
Card 2/2mlr

OSIDZE, M.G. ...

... of ... related ... to the nutrient  
... with a ... hydrolyzate. Veterinarika  
... (MIRA 18.11)

... used ...  
veterinarnoy ...





OSIECKI, Andrzej (Szczecin)

Efficiency of hydraulic transmissions. Archiw bud masz 9 no.3:  
423-439 '62.

WOLTER, H.; OSIECKA, H.

Eye fundus in chronic peripheral vascular diseases. Klin. oczna 28 no.3):  
351-355 1958.

1. Z Kliniki Ocznej A. M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr. med. W. H.  
Melanowski. Adres autora: Warszawa 12, ul Opoczynska 15 m 15.

(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL, manifest.  
eye fundus in chronic peripheral vasc. dis. (Pol))  
(EYE, in various dis.  
fundus in chronic peripheral vasc. dis. (Pol))

← OSIECKI, Andrzej (Szczecin)

Static investigation of some speed control circuits of the hydraulic drives of metal working machine tools. Archiw bud masz 8 no.4:511-539 '61.

... ..

... ..

OSIĘCKI, JACEK

Polish

CA:L7:11704

"Means and methods for improving the properties of drilling mud."

Nafta (Poland) 9, 139-41 (1953)

OSIECKI, Jan

Propagation of plastic strain waves in a semi-infinite bar  
produced by a periodic load. Proceed vibr probl 3 no.2:141-155  
'62.

1. Department of Vibrations, Institute of Basic Technical Problems,  
Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

OSIECKI, S.

4/  
HE3d

Influence of medium acidity on the structure of nitric acid. *Z. Physik. Chem.* 193, 343-9 (1957) (in English).—The integrated intensities of Raman frequencies 1050 and 1300  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  were detd. in the ternary mixts. of  $\text{HNO}_3$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  with, resp.,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{HClO}_4$ , and  $\text{AcOH}$ . The relative quantum efficiency of 1300- $\text{cm}^{-1}$  line was calcd. The cathodic polarization curves of several ternary mixts. with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and with  $\text{AcOH}$  were examd. It is concluded that HO—NO<sub>2</sub> moles. are present with weakened bond between the OH and NO<sub>2</sub> groups (cf. *C.A.* 49, 6792f). Such moles. are supposed to be the nitrating agent.

for  
0.006



Distr: 4E3d

Influence of zinc chloride on parameters of Raman lines  
in the system  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}-\text{ZnCl}_2$ . Stefan Minc and Stawomir  
Osiecki (Univ. Warsaw). *Roczniki Chem.* 32, 1315 (1958)  
(English summary).—The changes of the parameters of the  
Raman lines of MeOH due to dissolved  $\text{ZnCl}_2$  at concns. up  
to 5 moles/l. were measured. The results are given in form  
of graphs. A. Kreglewski

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1

JK

24(7),5(4)  
AUTHORS:

Minc, S., Osiecki, S.

SOV/48-23-10-5/33

TITLE:

The Investigation of Solutions of Zinc Chloride in Methanol  
by the Method of the Raman Spectrum of Light

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR! Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23,  
Nr 10, pp 1184-1185 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Because of the interaction between the components electrolyte -  
solvent the Raman spectra of the solvent and of the dissolved  
salt show considerable variations. In references 1 - 4 frequency  
variations were above all investigated. Kuchkarev et al. (Ref 4)  
already pointed out the strong interaction of molecules in the  
zinc chloride solution in methanol. This solution has already been  
investigated by means of the Raman spectra method by Hibben, who  
found a frequency decrease in the  $1033\text{ cm}^{-1}$ -methanol line. The  
present paper focuses its main attention on the concentration  
dependence of integral intensity, the degree of depolarization,  
and the width of the line  $e-1033\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (symmetric valence  
oscillation of C-O in methanol). The method of investigation is  
the same as in reference 5. The spectrum was excited by the blue

Card 1/3

The Investigation of Solutions of Zinc Chloride in  
Methanol by the Method of the Raman Spectrum of Light

SOV/48-23-10-5/39

Hg-line of a PRK-2 lamp. Measuring results are shown by figures 1 and 2. In the case of zinc chloride concentrations of from 0 to 0.9 Mol/liter the integral intensity of the investigated lines increases considerably and the degree of depolarization decreases, which indicates a decrease of the polarity of the C-O bond of methanol as well as a symmetry increase of the methanol molecule. At concentrations  $> 0.9$  Mol/liter intensity decreases and the degree of depolarization of the C-O line increases, which indicates a decrease of the symmetry of the methanol molecule and an increase of C-O bond polarity. In all cases the molar integral intensity of the  $1033 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  line in dissolved state compared to pure methanol was greater and the degree of depolarization was lower. Figure 2 shows the dependence of the width and the frequency of this line on  $\text{ZnCl}_2$ -concentration. The line width shows an increasing and the frequency a decreasing tendency with increasing  $\text{ZnCl}_2$ -concentration. The parameters of other lines were not determined because of the lower intensity of these lines and the intensive background. There are 2 figures and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

The Investigation of Solutions of Zinc Chloride in  
Methanol by the Method of the Raman Spectrum of Light

SOV/48-23-10-5/39

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya elektrokhemii Instituta fizicheskoy khimii  
Pol'skoy Akademii nauk (Laboratory for Electrochemistry of the  
Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Polish Academy of  
Sciences)

Card 3/3

ZAGORSKI, Wladyslaw. . . . .  
POLSKA, Jan

Prof. dr hab. inż. . . . .  
Prof. dr hab. inż. . . . .

. . . . .  
Kierownik (inż. . . . .  
Dr inż. . . . .

OSIECKI, Tadeusz

Urinary changes in acute appendicitis. Wiad. lek. 18 no. 21:  
1639-1641 1 N ' 65.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej 2 Centralnego Szpitala Klinicz-  
nego Wojskowej AM (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. W. Zagorski).

OSIJUK, Dariusz

Reports on the geological and brown coal prospecting works  
in the region of Wielichowo-Blotnica, Poznan Voivodeship,  
performed in 1960. Kwartalnik geol 6 no.4:755-756 '62.

1. Zaklad Zloz Wegli, Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

OSIJK, Maria

The following information was obtained from the file of the above named person.  
Reference is made to the file.

1. Department of Internal Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Warsaw, dated 17 September 1950.



OSIKA, K.P., inzh.; PEREL'MAN, Yu.Z., inzh. (Tashkent)

Mechanized washing of diesel locomotives. Elek. i tepl.  
tiaga 4 no. 9:22-23 S '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Diesel locomotives--Cleaning)

TURGUNOV, D.T.; OSIKA, K.P.

Experience from the first operational trial of the TGM3 diesel  
switch engine. Elek. i tepl. tiaga no.1:26-27 Ja '61.  
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Nachal'nik sluzhby lokomotivnogo khozyaystva, depo Tashkent  
(for Turgunov).
2. Nachal'nik otdela remonta i ekspluatatsii, depo  
Tashkent (for Osika).  
(Diesel locomotives)

PEREL'MAN, Yu.Z., inzh.; OSIKA, K.P., inzh.; ROVENSKIY, Yu.V., teknik

Modified design of the fan drive of the TE1 diesel locomotive. Elek.  
i tepl.tiaga no.7:40 J1 '63. (MIRA ,6:9)  
(Diesel locomotives--Ventilation)

OSIKA, K.P., inzh.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, A.M., inzh.

Use of polyvinyl chloride pipes in 2D100 diesel locomotives. Elek.  
i tepl. tiaga 7 no.4:19 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Diesel locomotives) (Pipe, Plastic)

RUDZINSKIY, D.D., inzh.; OSIKA, N.P., inzh.

Designs of new automated 35/10 kv. substations. 100 p. 5141.  
35 no.1:54-58 Ja '64. 1964 17:6.

OSIKA, R.

"Iron Ores." p.38

(PRZEGLAD GEOLOGICZNY No. 1/2, Jan./Feb. 1954 Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954, Uncl.

TO : [Illegible]

FROM : [Illegible]

SUBJECT : [Illegible]

[Illegible text follows, including a signature line and a date '1/1']

OSIKA, Roman

Lower Cretaceous sediments in the region of Izbica and in the Pagorki  
borehole in Kujawy. Kwartalnik geol 3 no.2:339-358 '59. (EEAI 9:8)

1. Zaklad Zloz Rud Zelaza I.G.  
(Poland--Geology)

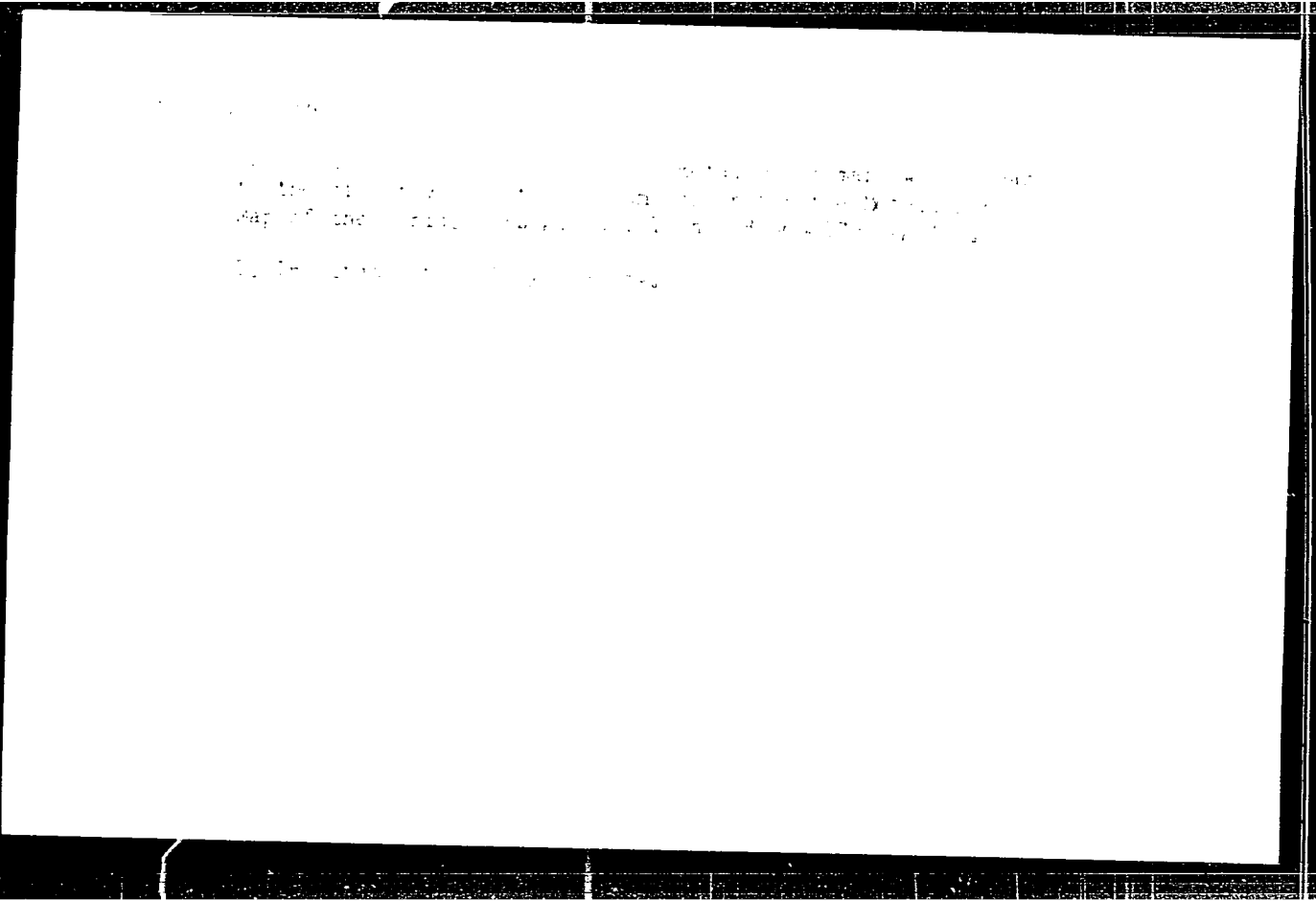


OSIKA, Roman

Middle Lias sediments of Western Pomerania; in connection with the  
prospecting for iron-ore deposits. Kwartalnik geol 3 no.4:914-938  
'59. (EBAI 10:1)

1. Zaklad Zloz Rud Zelaza I.G.  
(Pomerania--Geology)





OSIKA, Roman

Foreseen prospecting of iron ore deposits in the Warsaw  
formations of Poland. Kwartalnik geol. i gorn. 1963, 1:15-153, 161.

1. Department of Iron Ore Deposits of the Institute of Geol.,  
Warsaw. Submitted July 25, 1963.

OSIKA, Roman

Zbigniew Mossaoczy 1907-1963. Rocz geol Krakow 34 no.4:633-  
636 '64.

OSIKA, S.

"Finishing Hard Fiber Plates" p. 60. (Przegląd Budowlany, Vol. 25, no. 2, Feb. 1953, Warszawa)

East European Vol. 3, No. 2,  
SO: Monthly List of ~~RUSSIAN~~ Accessions, Library of Congress, February, 1954 ~~1953~~, Uncl.

OSIKA, S.

World development of the fiberboard industry. p. 341.  
Vol 11, no. 11, Nov. 1965. PRZEMISŁY PAPIERNICZY. Lodz, Poland.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1966

OSIKA, S.

Development of production methods for fiberboard. p. 41.  
(PRZEGLAD PAPIERNICZY. Vol. 12, no. 2, Feb. 1956, Lodz, Poland)

so; Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957.  
Uncl.



OSIKA, Stanislaw

Current development trends of the fiberboard manufacturing  
industry. Przem drzew 13 no.5:13-17 My '62.

S/137/62/000/003/081/91  
A006/A101

AUTHOR:

Osika, Z.

TITLE:

The effect of individual parameters of melting upon the amount of rejects due to transverse cracks in plastic deformation

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 15 abstract 3D79  
("Przepl. nauk.-techn. AGH Krakowie", 1961, no. 11, 17 - 32, Polish)

TEXT:

It was established that extended time of bubbling and finishing the steel had a positive effect upon its ductility. It follows from graphs and diagrams presented that the production of high-quality metal is ensured by reducing the bubbling time of steel at a high C content (1.2 - 1.5%) in the first sample. An excessive rate of the burning out of C at the end of bubbling of the steel, reduces strongly the bubbling time but increases rejects during deformation of the metal. The effect of the S amount in the first sample upon the amount of rejects during deformation is of variable nature. However, with a reduced S content the metal quality improves noticeably. In both steel grades at a S content as high as 0.4 - 0.41% in the finished steel, rejects during deformation did not occur. An extension of the bubbling time at a considerable S content has a positive effect

Card 1/2

HANSEL, Wladyslaw; (SIKA, Zygmunt

Segregation of elements in a killed steel ingot. Metal i  
odlew no. 9:37-56 '63.

1. Katedra Metalurgii Stali, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnica,  
Krakow.

OSIKA, Zygmunt

Influence of the grain size of injected lime on the desulfurization of the open hearth metal bath. Archiw hutn 8 no.3:217-242 '63.

1. Katedra Metalurgii Stali, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow.

OSIKA, Zygmunt, dr inz.; KRUCINSKI, Marian, mgr inz.

Possibilities of reducing the manganese consumption by  
deoxidizing steel under condensed slag. Hutnik P 30 no.  
11: 367-371 N '63.

L 42951-65 EWA(k)/EBD/ENG(r)/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EEC(t)/T/EEC(b)-2/EMP(k)/  
EWA(m)-2/ENA(h) PF-l/PI-l/PL-l/Pm-l/Pn-l/PO-l/Peb IJP(c) WG

UR/0368/65/002/002/0138/0141

ACCESSION NR: AP5010042

AUTHOR: Kaminskiy, A. A.; Korniyenko, L. S.; Litvak, D. M.; Osiko, V. A.;  
Prokhorov, A. M.

TITLE: A CaF<sub>2</sub>:Dy<sup>2+</sup> CW laser pumped by a point-source light

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 2, no. 2, 1965, 138-141

TOPIC TAGS: paramagnetic laser, dysprosium doped laser, solid laser, point source  
pumping, laser pumping, CW laser

ABSTRACT: The design and certain characteristics of a CW CaF<sub>2</sub>:Dy<sup>2+</sup> laser pumped  
by a point-source are described. A superhigh-pressure continuous xenon lamp, the  
KSSh-1000, placed in an OKL-3a standard cine projection illuminator, was used as  
source of light. The block diagram of the laser is shown in Fig. 1 of  
the 16 2-kv dc generator. The

pared from  
15". The resonator cavity consisted of silver mirrors,

Card 1/43

L 42951-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010042

transmissivity of approximately 5%. To reduce scattering, all the condenser sides were silver coated. Stimulated emission of  $Dy^{2+}$  in  $CaF_2$  was observed at  $23,590 \pm 10$  and was due to the  $5I_7 \rightarrow 5I_8$  transition. The lifetime of the excited  $5I_7$  level at 300K was  $\sim 120 \mu\text{sec}$  and at the liquid nitrogen temperature, 14 msec. The beam divergence was approximately 5'. The proposed system utilizes available superbright light sources of light and simplifies the problem of eliminating the unnecessary spectrum by means of standard plane filters.

which will...  
excitation of lasers operating on other active...  
ures.

[YK]

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/4

L 42951-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010042

SUBMITTED: 03Sep64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 007

ATD PRESS: 3235

Card 3/4



KONSTANTINOVA-SHLEZINGER, M.A.; OSIKO, V.V.; ULANOVSKAYA, L.S.

Luminescent zinc-lithium-silicated activated by manganese. Zhur.  
neorg. khim. 3 no.6:1286-1294 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N. Lebedeva Akademi nauk SSSR i  
Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V.  
Lomonosova.

(Luminescent substances)

24(0)

AUTHORS:

Osiko, V. V., Fok, M. V.

SCV/30-18 18/18

TITLE:

The Luminescence of Crystalline Phosphors and Its Application  
(Lyuminestsentsiya kristallofosforov i yeye primeneniye)  
All-Union Conference in Moscow (Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye v  
Moskve)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 11, pp 121-122 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Seventh Conference was held in Moscow from June 26 to July 3 and had been convened by the Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR i Nauchnyy sovet po lyuminestsentsii (Institute of Physics imeni P. N. Lebedev of the AS USSR and the Scientific Council for Luminescence). Almost 350 delegates from the Soviet Union, as well as a few foreign scientists attended the conference. Approximately 100 reports were given. The majority of the talks dealt with the luminescence of alkali-haloid crystalline phosphors. Reports were given by:

F. D. Klement, I. A. Parfianovich, L. M. Shamovskiy, M. L. Kats, Ch. B. Lushchik and others on the Kinetics of Luminescence of These Phosphors, the Exciton and Ion Processes Taking

Card 1/3

SOV/30-19-11 38/48

The Luminescence of Crystalline Phosphors and Its Application. All-Union  
Conference in Moscow

Place in Them, the Problem of Volume and Surface Distribution  
of Centers of Luminescence.  
Ye. Nad' (Hungary), V. V. Antonov-Romanovskiy and others on  
the Process of Electric Luminescence.  
F. M. Pekerman on the Production of Electro-Luminescence.  
I. N. Orlov and others on the Practical Application of Electric  
Luminescence.  
Ye. I. Panasyuk on the Production of Mono-Crystals of Zinc  
Sulfide.  
V. Ye. Oranovskiy, B. T. Fedushin on the Study of Electric  
Luminescence of Zinc Sulfide Mono-Crystals.  
N. A. Tolstoy and Collaborators, P. B. Yashchin (Poland), M.  
V. Fek, K. S. K. Rebane, F. I. Vergunas on the Photo-Lumines-  
cence of Zinc Sulfide Luminophores.  
N. A. Gorbacheva on the Synthesis of a New Group of Fluorine  
Phosphate Luminophores.  
Yu. S. Leonov on the Synthesis of Mixed Tungstates Activated  
by Uranium.  
M. Yu. Alsalu discovered blue luminescence, unusual with  
manganese, in the meta-antimonate of strontium with manganese.

Card 2/3

SOV/30-11-19413  
The Luminescence of Crystalline Phosphors and Its Application. All-Union  
Conference in Moscow

Ye. G. Vasil'yeva, S. A. Fridman on the first-time adoption  
of thermographic analysis for the research of zinc sulfide  
luminophores.  
It was noted that practical research has not yet been suf-  
ficiently developed.

Card 3/3

24(4)

AUTHOR: Osiko, V. V.

SOV 26-121-3-31/47

TITLE: Two Kinds of the Centers of Luminescence of Manganese in the Phase Cadmium-Lithium-Orthosilicate (Dva vida tientrovy lyuminestsentsii margantsa v faze kadmiy-litiiy-ortosilikata)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 121, Nr 3, pp 507 - 510 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a previous paper the author carried out a detailed investigation of zinc-lithium luminophores; this facilitated the explanation of the generation of various types of light. The present paper deals with cadmium-lithium luminophores. The author prepared a series of specimens of cadmium-lithium orthosilicates which were activated by manganese according to the general formula  $(6-x)\text{CdO} \cdot x\text{Li}_2\text{O} \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 0,015\text{Mn}$ . For x the values 0; 0,5; 1; 1,5; 2,0; 2,5; 3,0; 3,5; 4,0; 4,5; 5,0 were taken. The specimens were prepared according to 2 different methods. Two diagrams demonstrate the spectra

Card 1/3

Two Kinds of the Centers of Luminescence of Manganese  
in the Phase Cadmium Lithium-Orthosilicate

SOV/26 121-3-31/47

of the photoluminescence and of the cathode luminescence of the cadmium lithium-orthosilicates activated by manganese. These spectra consist of a green or of an orange red band, or of their sum. The place of the maxima of the green and of the red bands (514 and 615 m $\mu$ ) does not depend on the manner of excitation and on the composition of the luminophores. The ratio of the intensities of the green and of the red bands depends on the ratio CdO/Li<sub>2</sub>O in the orthosilicate. The dependence of the intensities of these bands on the composition has a complex character. The above mentioned and also other results of this paper lead to the following conclusion: The same phase of the cadmium-lithium orthosilicate (activated by manganese) is responsible for the green and also for the red luminescence. The molar ratio between cadmium oxide and lithium oxide in this phase may be varied slightly without disturbing phase homogeneity. The author thanks Professor M.A. Konstantinova Shlezinger for constant interest in this paper and for useful advice. There are 3 figures.

Card 2/3

Two Kinds of the Centers of Luminescence of Manganese SOV/20-121-3 31/47  
in the Phase Cadmium-Lithium-Orthosilicate

1 table, and 5 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskii institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: March 3, 1958, by A. N. Terenin. Academician  
USSR

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1958

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Osiko, V.V.

TITLE: On the Low-Temperature Luminescence of Zinc Oxide in the Red Part of the Spectrum

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 7, No 6, pp 770-775 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By heating zinc oxide to temperatures above 1100°C in air or oxygen the author obtained samples which luminesced on excitation with 365 mμ light at room temperature, emitting yellowish light. On lowering of temperature the luminescence intensity of such phosphors rose strongly and the emission became red in colour. Fig 1 shows the luminescence spectra of such phosphors at 195 (curve 2) and 78°K (curve 3). For the sake of comparison a zinc oxide spectrum (curve 1) with the usual green luminescence is given in Fig 1. Curve 1 represents a phosphor prepared at 900°C in air. The spectra reported were recorded by means of a monochromator UM-2 combined with a photomultiplier FEU-27 sensitive in the red region. The observed luminescence was found to depend on the conditions of preparation, on the temperature to which the phosphors were heated, the atmosphere in which this heating was carried out and on prehistory of the particular sample used. The author deduces that the red luminescence observed by him is due to unstable stoichiometry ✓

Card 1/2



On the low-temperature luminescence of ZnO. One in the Red Part of the spectrum

defects in the form of excess of oxygen. Experiments on zinc oxide containing divalent Mn as an impurity showed (Figs 3, 4) that although manganese entered the oxide lattice forming a substitutional structure, no manganese luminescence was observed. Acknowledgments are made to M.A. Konstantinova-Shlezinger who directed this work and M.V. Pok who advised on it. There are 6 figures and 11 references, 5 of which are Soviet and 6 English.

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1958.

Card 2/2

OSIKO, V. V., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Luminescence, crystallochemical structure, and phase composition of luminophores of the zinc oxide-silicon dioxide system, and activated with manganese." Leningrad, 1960. 11 pp; (State Committee of the Council of Ministers USSR for Chemistry, State Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Applied Chemistry -- GIPKh); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 27-60, 149)

OSIKO, V. V.

On the Valency States of Manganese in Phosphor Systems

V. V. Osiko, P. N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow, U.S.S.R.

On the basis of oxidized manganese and its total content being measured in about 50 phosphors, the average valencies of manganese were calculated. Judging from these data there are three groups of phosphors differing from each other in the correlation between the luminescent properties and the valency of manganese. The model system  $ZnO-MnO-O$ , was studied. The cause of the different valencies of manganese is discussed.

Report presented at the 117th Meeting of the Electrochemical Society, Chicago, 1-5 May 1960.

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S/078/60/005/02/011/045  
B004/B016

5(2)  
AUTHOR:

Osiko, V. V.

TITLE:

Phase Composition, Luminescence Properties, and Structure of Synthetic Zinc Silicates Containing Manganese

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 2, pp 297-305 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author first describes the preparation of luminescences from ZnO, SiO<sub>2</sub> and an addition of In(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> at 1000-1350°. The composition was varied in the range (100-x)ZnO.xSiO<sub>2</sub>.1.7Mn (x = 0 up to 100 mol %). The melts produced were investigated with respect to the intensity of luminescence on excitation by ultraviolet light or electrons; further, the spectrum curve of the luminescence, and the curve of the thermal afterglow were recorded. The phase composition was investigated by means of determination of the refractive indices and Debye powder patterns. Figure 1 shows the dependence of the intensity of luminescence (determined by means of the FM type photometer) at excitation by ultraviolet light on the composition of the sample and the annealing temperature at which the melt was

Card 1/3