

СТАНИСЛАВ В. СКАУП, С. П.

SOV/4893

PHASE I BOOK EXPLORATION

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po fizike, fiziko-khimiicheskim svoystvam ferritov i fizicheskim osnovam ikh primeneniya. 2d, Minsk, 1959
Ferrity; fizicheskiye i fiziko-khimiicheskiye svoystva. Doklady (Ferrites; Physical and Physicochemical Properties. Reports) Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1960. 635 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Nauchnyy sovet po magnetizmu AN SSSR. Otdel fiziki tverdogo tela i poluprovodnikov AN BSSR.

Editorial Board: Resp. Ed.: M. M. Sirots, Academician of the Academy of Sciences BSSR; K. P. Belov, Professor, V. Telesnin, Professor, K. M. Kollivanov, Professor, N. M. Shubina, Candidate of Science, U. A. Smolenskii, Professor; N. M. Shulya, Professor; and Physics and Mathematical Sciences; S. M. Shulya, Professor; and L. A. I. Volokhanovich, Ed. of Publishing House: S. Khol'yavskiy; Tech.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicists, physical chemists, radio electronics engineers, and technical personnel engaged in the production and use of ferromagnetic materials. It may also be used by students in advanced courses in radio electronics, physics, and physical chemistry.

COVERAGE: The book contains reports presented at the Third All-Union Conference on Ferrites held in Minsk, Belorussian SSR. The reports deal with magnetic interactions, electrical and galvanomagnetic properties of ferrites, studies of the growth of ferrite single crystals, problems in the chemical and physical analysis of ferrites, studies of ferrites having cochemical analysis loops and multicomponent ferrite systems exhibiting hysteresis loops and rectangularity, problems in magnetic rectangular hysteresis loops, problems in magnetic attraction of highly coercive ferrites, magnetic spectroscopy, ferromagnetic resonance, magneto-optics, physical principles of ferrite components in electrical circuits, anisotropy of electrical and magnetic properties, etc. The Committee on Magnetism, AS USSR (S. V. Vonsovskiy, Chairman) prepared the contents. References accompany individual articles.

Ferrites (Cont.)	587
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Card 17/18

Card 4/18

STANISHEVSKAYA, Ye.M. [Stanisheuskaia, E.M.]

Methods for determining the specific radioactivity of phytol by
paper chromatography. Vestsi AN BSSR.Ser.bial.nav. no.2:62-70 '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

(PHYTOL)

(PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHY)

(RADIOACTIVITY)

S/026/62/000/012/003/007
D036/D114

AUTHORS: Shlyk, A.A., Vlasenok, L.I., Stanishevskaya, Ye.M. and
Nikolayeva, G.N.

TITLE: Light and the formation of chlorophyll in green foliage

PERIODICAL: Priroda, no. 12, 1962, 91-94

TEXT: The role of light in chlorophyll formation in green leaves is discussed. It is shown how regeneration of chlorophyll was proved by the marked atom method. V.L. Kaler and G.M. Podchufarova from the authors' laboratory extracted protochlorophyllide from leaves and showed that it is stored in darkness. Further tests showed that light is required only for converting protochlorophyllide into chlorophyllide, and not for phytol formation. Light is not needed in the conversion of chlorophyll "a" into chlorophyll "b". The existence of at least two types of chlorophyll "a", differing in spatial arrangement of their molecules, is ascribed by the authors to the continuity of the regeneration process. On the basis of experiments in extracting marked chlorophyll molecules with solvents of increasing polarity, they consider that the newly formed molecules combine

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Light and the formation of ...

S/026/62/000/012/003/007
D036/D114

into a structure of more labile form, thus making up for transition of the older molecules into some other state and perpetuating this form. It is considered that the two or more forms of chlorophyll are spatially sufficiently close to each other to enable transition of one molecule into another. It is thought that knowledge of the dynamic process of chlorophyll formation will provide a basis for controlling the photosynthetic activity of plants. There are 5 figures. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriyà biofiziki i izotopov AN BSSR (Laboratory of Biophysics and Isotopes, AS BSSR), Minsk

Card 2/2

SHLYK, A.A.; STANISHEVSKAYA, Ye.M.

Biosynthesis of phytol in the dark by green barley plants.
Biokhimiia 27 no.6:984-992 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki i izotopov AN Belorusskoy SSR, Minsk.

37523

S/020/62/144/001/024/024
B117/3101

271100

AUTHORS: Shlyk, A. A., and Stanishevskaya, Ye. M.

TITLE: Biosynthesis of chlorophyll b in green plants in the dark

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 144, no. 1, 1962, 226-229

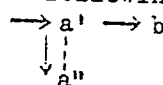
TEXT: Experiments were made with 5- to 8-day-old wheat plants to observe the synthesis of chlorophyll b in the dark. After illumination for 20-30 min in a chamber filled with $C^{14}O_2$ part of the plants were fixed with vapor (controls) and the remainder left in the dark for 1-4 days. In both cases, the specific activity of chlorophyll a and b was determined by a method described earlier (A. A. Shlyk, V. I. Gaponenko et al., Fiziol. rast., 7, 625 (1960)). The specific activity of chlorophyll b had increased in the dark by a multiple. As the increase was established in general as well as in the phorbins and phytol fractions of the chlorophyll, the biosynthesis of the whole chlorophyll b molecule in the dark was proved. Chlorophyll a can be used for checking the degree of darkening because its biosynthesis is inhibited by darkness in most higher plants including wheat, and thus its general activity is reduced. At the same time, its

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Biosynthesis of chlorophyll ...

S/020/62/144/001/024/024
B117/B101

specific activity decreases. This can be explained by the fact that, when decomposing in the dark, the young chlorophyll a molecules that are formed in the chamber filled with $C^{14}O_2$ undergo conversion more readily than do old ones. In view of this observation and on the strength of earlier data (A. A. Shlyk, L. I. Fradkin, Biofizika, 6, 424 (1961)), the following pattern is suggested for the formation of chlorophyll b:



For the time being the possibility of stimulating the conversion process in light cannot be ruled out. There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya biofiziki i izotopov Akademii nauk BSSR
(Laboratory of Biophysics and Isotopes of the Academy of Sciences BSSR)

PRESENTED: December 7, 1961, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 7, 1961

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STANISHEVSKAYA, Ye.M. [Stanisheuskaja, E.M.]

Paper chromatography of chlorophylls a and b. Vestsi AN BSSR.
Ser. biial. nav. no.4:52-56 '62. (MIRA 17:8)

ACC NR: AP7002939

SOURCE CODE: UK/0020/66/171/006/1443/1446

AUTHOR: Shlyk, A. A.; Savchenko, G. Ye.; Stanishevskaya, Ye. M.; Shevchuk, S. N.;
Gaponenko, V. I.; Gatikh, O. A.

ORG: Laboratory of Biophysics and Isotopes Academy of Sciences BSSR (Laboratoriya
biofiziki i izotopov Akademii nauk BSSR)

TITLE: Role of phytochrome in the chlorophyll metabolism of green plants

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 171, no. 6, 1966, 1443-1446

TOPIC TAGS: chloroplast, chlorophyll synthesis, light biologic effect, tracer study

ABSTRACT: Effect of phytochrome on chlorophylls a and b and on protochlorophyll was investigated in etiolated rye seedlings and rye green leaves under different lighting conditions. Groups of rye green leaves were exposed for 15 min to infrared light (1.4 mw/cm^2), far infrared light (1.0 mw/cm^2), infra red and far infrared light combined, and white light. Following exposure the seeds were kept in the dark for 3 hrs before determining chlorophyll levels and for 15 hrs before determining protochlorophyll levels. In the second experimental series groups of 9 to 10 day old seedlings placed on damp filter paper between glass slides were exposed for a 10 to 15 min period to infrared light ($658 \text{ m}\mu$ or $645 \text{ m}\mu$) and to far infrared light ($737 \text{ m}\mu$) at an intensity of 1.0 to 6.5 mw/cm^2 and a ratio of 1 or 1.5 between the duration of the

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UDC: 581.132

ACC NR: AP7002939

two lengths of infrared light. Then the seedlings were kept in the dark for 2 to 16 hrs at 20 to 25°. To determine specific activity of chlorophylls a and b, seedlings were treated with $C_{14}O_2$ for 10 min prior to a 10 to 110 min exposure to infrared light (0.7 to 8.5 mw/cm²) and to far infrared light (0.7 to 6.5 mw/cm²) and then kept in the dark for 3 or 22 hrs. Chlorophyll levels were determined by ethanol extract spectra and protochlorophyll by fluorescence at 630 and 680 m μ (at -196°). Findings show that when etiolated seedlings start turning green, phytochrome affects the chlorophyll a and b levels in the presence of light and the protochlorophyll level during darkness. The chlorophyll level of young plants increases with nightly exposure to infrared light. In completely green leaves where the role of biosynthesis consists of maintaining pigment reserves in the already formed chloroplasts, phytochrome accelerates the process leading to protochlorophyll formation but does not directly affect the appearance of chlorophylls a and b. The mechanism by which phytochrome accelerates the protochlorophyll process is not clear. Literature and study data suggest that the chlorophyll metabolism ensures the maintenance of a normal ratio between the two pigment systems of photosynthesis. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 14May66/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 012

Card 2/2

SOV/117-58-11-7/36

AUTHORS: Tsiperfin, I.M., Stanishevskiy, A.I., Zaminnik, S.I.,
Engineers

TITLE: A Mechanism for the Automatic Correcting of Abrasive Disks
(Mekhanizm dlya avtomaticheskoy pravki abrazivnykh krugov)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 11, pp 9 - 10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the Odesskiy zavod zapchastey (Odessa Plant of Spare Parts) the disk-polishing machines, type A-945, are fitted with a forced correction of abrasive disks controlled by a hydraulic mechanism (Fig. 1). On the exactness of this mechanism depends the quality of the products. The drawbacks of the mechanism are the inaccessability of the micro-switches, the absence of stability of the hydraulic impulses, and the complicated adjustment. Therefore, the electric circuit system of the machine has been changed, and a doubled step finder has been installed in the electric distribution box. The number of cycles is established by means of the commutator PS (Fig. 3). If the contacts are closed, the coil of the

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A Mechanism for the Automatic Correcting of Abrasive Disks

SOV/117-58-11-7/36

step finder is fed (Fig. 2) and the disk turns one cog.
There are 3 diagrams.

1. Grinding wheels---Control systems
2. Machine tools---Equipment
3. Electric circuits---Design

Card 2/2

STANISHEVSKIY, A.I.; KALUTSKAYA, N.P.

Using no.138 ground coat. Trakt. i sel'khozmasb. no.11:45-46 N '59.
(Tractors--Painting) (MIRA 13:3)

SOV/122-59-4-25/28

AUTHORS: Stanishhevskiy, A.I., and Kalutskaya, N.P.

TITLE: On the Use of Undercoat Nr 138 Instead of Nitro-Enamel
Nr 624a (O primenenii grunta Nr 138 vmesto
nitroemali Nr 624a)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1959,³⁷ Nr 4, pp 85-86 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Internal surfaces of the combine harvester engine U5-M made by the "Serp-i-molot" Works, which are in continuous contact with lubricating oil, are covered with a single layer of nitro-enamel Nr 624a (according to GOST 7462-55). In service, this enamel has proved unsatisfactory owing to poor adhesion to the metal surface, aggravated by ageing in a medium of hot oil. Tests were carried out with Nr 138 undercoat consisting of a suspension of ground pigments and fillers in a phthalate lacquer, modified with the acids of linseed and other oils. The new undercoat requires less solvent, has good anti-corrosion properties and a good adhesion. 5,000 hours of testing for oil and petrol resistance have proved the suitability of the new undercoat. Under shop conditions, the undercoat is dried at a temperature Card 1/2 of 70° C. The properties of the film could be further

SOV/122-59-4-25/28

On the Use of Undercoat Nr 138 instead of Nitro-Enamel Nr 624a

improved by raising the drying temperature up to 150 °C.
200,000 engines have been produced with this undercoat
without complaint. The fire danger has been reduced.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Serp i Molot", Khar'kov (Serp i Molot Works,
Khar'kov)

Card 2/2

KACHANOV, Ye.G., inzh.; STANISHEVSKIY, A.I., inzh.; KALUTSKAYA, N.P.

Synthetic preparations for the degreasing of metals. Masl.-
zhir. prom. 29 no.8:24-25 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut maslozhirovoy
promyshlennosti (for Kachanov). 2. Khar'kovskiy zavod "Serp i
molot" (for Stanishevskiy, Kalutskaya).

TSIFERFIN, I.M., inzh.; STANISHEVSKIY, A.L., inzh.; KAMINNIK, S.L., inzh.

Mechanism for automatic straightening of abrasive wheels.
Mashinostroitel' no.11:9-10 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Grinding wheels)

STANISHEVSKIY, A.S.

Studying the performance of the lower part of a drilling tool in
turbodrilling. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.12:25-33
'59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut.
(Boring machinery)

STANISHEVSKIY, A.S.

Study of the performance of the drill-stem bottom. Trudy
VITR no.3:9-38 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Boring machinery)

STANISHEVSKIY, A.S.; RUDENKO, A.P.; YAGODIN, A.N.

Methods for calculating a heavy drill-stem bottom. Trudy
VITR no.3:39-69 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Boring machinery)

STANISHEVSKIY, B. A.

137-58-5-8771

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 6 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Ioffe, V. Ye., Kissin, D. A., Stanishevskiy, B. A.

TITLE: Grinding of Coke Fines and Limestone to 3-0 mm Particle Size for the Purposes of Producing Sinter Charge (Drobleniye kok-sika i izvestnyaka do razmera 3-0 mm dlya aglomeratsionnoy shikhty)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov, 1957, Nr 3, pp 10-21

ABSTRACT: Operational conditions of grinding equipment employed at the sinter shop of the "Zaporozhstal" plant for grinding of coke fines and limestone were investigated in order to establish optimal grinding regimens which would yield a ground product of the required quality with the greatest possible output. When employing four-roller grinders of the NKMZ type to obtain ground coke dust containing at least 93 percent of 3-0 mm particles, it is imperative that the rollers be turned every third day, the springs be systematically tightened, and the productivity of the grinding unit be adjusted to a rate of 13-14 t/hr; the coke fines being ground is not to contain particles exceeding 26 mm. Ham-

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137-58-5-8771

Grinding of Coke Fines and Limestone (cont.)

mer-type crushers are best suited for the grinding of limestone in sinter shops. To ensure an output of approximately 100 t/hr of product containing at least 92-94 percent of 3-0 mm particles from hammer-type crushers of the MO type with a diameter 1450x1230 mm, it is essential that every crusher be equipped with four sifters, that at least 140 solid cast hammers of steel G13L be used, and that the crushers be reversed systematically; the hammers must be replaced once every ten days.

A. Sh.

1. Sintering--Materials
2. Coke--Applications
3. Calcite--Applications
4. Sintering plants--Equipment

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SOV/133-58-10-2/31

AUTHORS: Kissin, D.A., Ioffe, V.Ye., Stanisherskiy, B.A. and
Karpushinskiy, N.S., Engineers

TITLE: Pre-heating of Sinter Mix in Mixing Drums (Podogrev
aglomeratsionnoy shikhty v smesitel'nykh barabanakh)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 10, pp 867 - 869 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By increasing the initial temperature of the sinter mix,
its overwetting can be either decreased or completely
prevented, thus increasing its gas permeability and there-
for increasing the output of sinter. The effect is more
pronounced with finer particle size of the sinter-mix
components. In 1957, pre-heating of the sinter mix in
the mixing drum was introduced on the works. Gas burners
for coke-oven gas and compressed air were placed in the
mixing drum following the wetting zone (see figure); the
removal of the combustion products was obtained by natural
draught caused by a chimney of a throughput capacity of
9 - 11 000 m³/h. Observations of the plant operation
without and with pre-heating of the mix indicated that
by increasing the initial temperature of the mix from
28 - 33 °C to 48 - 49 °C, the output increased by 3.5%.

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Pre-heating of Sinter Mix in Mixing Drums

SOV/133-58-10-2/31

The plant was producing fluxed sinter of a CaO/SiO_2 ratio of 0.9. It is pointed out that a yearly economy of 1 350 000 roubles was obtained. This could be further improved by applying cheaper fuel and improving the thermal efficiency of the installation (at present 40%). There are 1 figure and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Zaporozhstal'" (Zaporozhstal' Works)

Card 2/2

L 5178-66 FBD/EWT(1) GS/GW/NS-2

ACCESSION NR: AT5021840

UR/0000/65/000/000/0136/0144

AUTHOR: Arkhangel'skiy, Yu. B.; Stanishevskiy, I. A.

57
B+1

TITLE: An algorithm and a program for the specialized computer for the control of azimuthal radio telescopes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki. Avtomatizirovanny elektropriwod; sledyashchiye sistemy, upravleniye i preobrazovatel'nyye ustroystva (Automated electric drive; tracking systems, control and converter devices). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 136-144

TOPIC TAGS: radio telescope, special purpose computer, computer application, computer control system, algorithm

ABSTRACT: Universal digital computers capable of controlling azimuthal telescopic devices are usually not sufficiently reliable due to the large number of components involved. Specialized computers are relatively slow (500-1000 operations per second) but can be used successfully for azimuthal control. The present article describes in detail the pertinent algorithm and the actual realization of the program on a specialized computer. The program contains about 1,000 commands and is carried out in 2 - 2.5 sec (depending on the possible inclusion of scanning). This does not cover the printing time since the printing

Card 1/2

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L 5178-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5021840

block operates only when needed. The accuracy is within 2", which is sufficient for radio telescopic operation. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 3 figures, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 12Apr65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP, AA

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2 *hd*

STANISHEVSKIY, I.M

AID Nr. 974-3 22 May

PRODUCING COOLING CHANNELS IN GAS TURBINE BLADES (USSR)

Ivanov, V. L., A. G. Zashimov, and I. M. Stanishevskiy. Energomashino-
stroyeniye, no. 4, Apr 1963, 31-34. S/114/63/000/004/003/005

The development of high-temperature gas turbines depends on the rational design of internally cooled turbine blades. Investigations to determine procedures for the manufacture of such blades have been carried out at the Research Laboratory of Turbine Construction, Moscow Higher Technical School, under the supervision of Professor V. V. Uvarov. The main problems were to reduce to a minimum the deviation of the airfoil profile from that of the un-cooled blade, to assure maximal uniformity of the temperature field along the

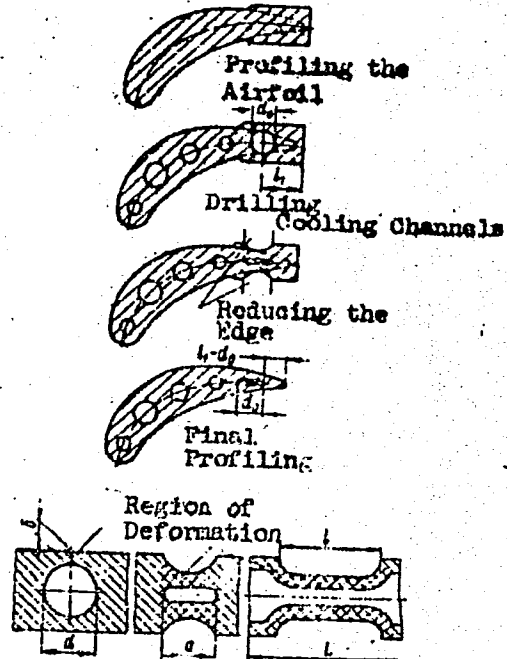
Card 1/3

AID Nr. 974-3 22 May

PRODUCING COOLING CHANNELS [Cont'd]

S/114/63/000/004/003/005

cross-sectional area of the airfoil, and to prevent overheating of the leading and trailing edges. The best overall solution found was to introduce a small



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AID Nr. 974-3 22 May

S/114/63/000/004/003/005

PRODUCING COOLING CHANNELS [Cont'd]

oval-slit cooling channel near the trailing edge which would not increase the edge's thickness. The best method found was to drill a cylindrical channel near the trailing edge and then reduce the channel by means of punches or rollers (rollers were more productive). Experiments were carried out on $\exists M 612$ [AISI 330] steel blades reducing channels 3 mm in diameter to slits 0.5 mm wide with or without preheating the blade. Although the strength of hot- and cold-deformed blades was the same after similar heat treatment, hot working is recommended since it does not require process annealing. [SS]

Card 3/3

K 12
S/580/61/000/000/014/016
A057/A126

✓.3400
AUTHORS:

Tishchenko, I.G.; Stanishevskiy, L.S.

TITLE:

Liquid-phase oxidation of trans-n-butylideneacetone by molecular oxygen

SOURCE:

Yerofeyev, B.V. and Tishchenko, I.G., eds. Zhidkofaznoye okisleniye nepredel'nykh organicheskikh soyedineniy, Minsk, 1961, 133 - 143

TEXT:

Several products of the liquid-phase oxidation of trans-n-butylideneacetone were separated, characterized, and the oxidation kinetics investigated. The present study is of theoretical and practical interest, since literature data available on liquid-phase oxidation of α -, β -unsaturated ketones by molecular oxygen are related only to mesityl oxide. The present investigation was carried out by mixing trans-n-butylideneacetone for 12 h at 250C in oxygen atmosphere and the oxidation products were separated by fractional distillation. The oxidation is an unbranched chain reaction. The present authors suggest a reaction scheme according to an oxidation reaction which imitates a degenerated branched chain reaction. Infrared spectra were taken of the obtained products on a UR-10 spectrophotometer and the structure was estimated. Oxidation kinetics were studied at

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Liquid-phase oxidation of

S/580/61/000/000/014/016
A057/A126

15, 20, 25 and 30°C and three stages of oxidation were observed. In the first stage the rate of oxidation and the rate of hydroperoxide formation are equal, in the second stage prevails a self-acceleration, and in the third stage an inhibition of the oxidation process. Inhibition can be explained by the influence of water formed during oxidation, but the mechanism of this effect is not yet explained. The activation energy (for the 1st stage) was calculated with 13.9 kcal/mole. There are 3 figures.

X

Card 2/2

TISHCHENKO, I. G.; STANISHEVSKIY, L. S.

Liquid phase oxidation of α,β -unsaturated ketones. Part 2:
Products of the liquid phase oxidation of normal propylidene-,
amylidene-, and hexylideneacetones. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.1:
141-145 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V. I. Lenina.

(Ketones) (Oxidation)

1. STANISHEVSKIY, S. M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Green Manuring
7. Sowing on green manure is a most important measure in increasing tobacco yield and in controlling soil erosion. Tabak 13 no. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

STANISHEVSKIY, V. A.

6239. Stanishevskiy, V. A. Bibliograficheskaya pamyatka Po khimii. Khar'kov, izd-vo khar'k. Un-ta, 1954. 21 s. 20 sm. (M-vo vyssh. obrazovaniya SSR. Khar'k. Gos. un-t im. A.M. Gor'kogo. Tsentr. Nauch B-ka). 300 ekz. Pespl.-Sost. ukazan na otorote Tit. L. [55-1726] 016:54

SO: Knizhanya Letopis' 1, 1955

STANISHEVSKIY, V.N.

Calculating an unbalanced bridge with semiconducting thermal
resistance. Trudy Inst. energ. AN BSSR no.6:206-215 '58.
(MIRA 13:2)
(Thermistors) (Bridge circuits)

STANISHEVSKIY, V.N., inzh.

Braking asynchronous motors by decreasing the voltage. *Izv. vys.*
u cheb. zav.; energ. 4 no. 9:22-26 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut energetiki AN BSSR. Predstavlena nauchnym seminarom
laboratorii elektrotehniki.
(Electric motors, Induction)

GEYLER, L.B., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; STANISHEVSKIY, V.N., inzh.

Braking of asynchronous short-circuited motors by switching-in
in polarity opposition. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 5 no.2:
24-27 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Geyler).
2. Institut energetiki AN BSSR (for Stanishevskiy).
(Electric motors, Induction)

SOBOLEV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KASPEROVICH, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk;
STANISHEVSKIY, V.N., inzh.

Concerning P.M.Vaintrub's article "Generalized interpretation of the principal relationships in an oscillatory circuit." Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; energ. 5 no.5:123-124 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kafedra elektrotehniki Belorusskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Sobolev). 2. Energeticheskiy institut AN BSSR (for Kasperovich, Stanishevskiy).
(Electric circuits) (Electric networks)

STANISHEVSKIY, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; TYUSHKEVICH, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Rectification circuits with current multiplication. Izv.vvs.ucheb.
zav.; energ. 8 no.4:24 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Belorusskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni S.M.Kirova (for
Stanishevskiy). 2. Institut teplo- i massobmena AN BSS? (for
Tyushkevich).

STANISHEVSKIY, S.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; PALAGIN, V.A., inzh.

Equivalent circuits of electrical networks with thermistors.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 8 no. 9:97-100 S '65.

(MIPA 18:10)

1. Belorusskiy tekhnologicheskii institut inzh. S.M. Stanishevskiy (for Stanishevskiy). 2. Institut teplo- i massoobmena AN BSSR (for Palagin).

STANISHEVSKIY, Yu.A.

Effect of penicillin on the development of allergic reactions;
experimental study. Khirurgiia 38 no.12:54-56 D '62.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.A. Ivanov)
lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsin-
skogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

IVANOV, V.A., professor (Moskva, G-19, ul. Mayakovskogo, d.37, kv.47);
KARPENKO, E.P.; LYUBSKIY, A.S.; STANISHEVSKIY, Yu.A.

Use of penicillin in surgery. Vest.khir. 89 no.7:74-79 J1 '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.A. Ivanov)
lechebnogo fakul'teta 2-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
im. N.I. Pirogova.
(PENICILLIN) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE)

S/124/62/000/005/011/048
D251/D308

AUTHOR: Stanišić, Milomir, M.

TITLE: On the acceleration potential function for non-steady motion of a delta-wing in supersonic flight

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, no. 5, 1962, 24, abstract 5B118 (Bul. Inst. Politehn. Iași, 1960, v. 6, no. 1-2, 49 - 60)

TEXT: The results obtained by Hislet, Lomax and Johnson for the supersonic flow of a steady space current round a profile are generalized. The harmonic oscillations in a linear set-up are considered. Equations are obtained by means of the Volterra-Green method for the acceleration potential of a delta-wing. 24 references. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

Card 1/1

S/124/63/000/003/012/065
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Stanisic, Milomir M.

TITLE: Integral equation for nonsteady flow around a delta-wing in supersonic flight

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 3, 1963, 33, abstract 3B156 (Bul. Inst. politehn. Iasi, 1961, 7, no. 3-4, 83-104 (Eng.; summaries in Rus. and Rum.))

TEXT: In a previous paper by the author (Bul. Inst. politehn. Iasi, 1960, v. 6, no. 1-2) which is necessary for the understanding of the present one, the acceleration potential of supersonic flow past a delta-wing was determined. In the present paper, the author obtains a singular integral equation with an asymmetric kernel, corresponding to a 3-dimensional nonsteady flow of a supersonic stream past a delta-wing. The problem of approximate integration of the equation is considered. Advantages of the method of acceleration potential as compared with that of velocity potential in solving such problems are pointed out. 8 references.

— / Abstracter's note: Complete translation. /
Card 1/1

RADOJCIC, Bozidar; PEKIC, Bosiljka; STANISIC, Predrag

Febrile conditions after lambliasis of the digestive system.
Med. pregl. 17 no.7:371-372 '64

1. Klinika za unutrašnje bolesti VMA u Beogradu (Nacelnik:
Puk. prof. dr. Milan Arsenijevic).

RIPAN, R., acad.; STANISLAV, C.

Behavior of metallic polyphosphates in the presence of ion
exchangers. Pt.1. Studia Univ Babeş-Bolyai Chem 8 no.1:131-137 '63

1. "Babeş-Bolyai" University, Cluj.

TSOY, Samen, kand. tekhn.nauk; STANISLAV, Ivan Petrovich, inzh.;
DZHAKUPBAYEV, A.N., laureat Leninskoy premii kand. tekhn.
nauk, otv. red.; MOSKVICHEVA, L.N., red.

[Electric modeling devices for calculating ventilation
networks; calculation of mine ventilation networks using
electric modeling techniques] Elektromodeliruyushchie
pribory dlia rascheta ventilatsionnykh setei; tekhnika
rascheta shakhtnykh ventilatsionnykh setei metodom elektri-
cheskogo modelirovaniia. Alma-Ata, Nauka, Kazakhskoi SSR,
1965. 184 p. (MIRA 18:12)

STANISLAV, J.

Discussion notes on measuring labor productivity the production in consumers'
of goods. p.186.
(Sklar A Kermik, Vol. 7, No. 6, June 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957, Uncl.

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Applications. Ceramics. Binding Materials. Concrete.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61562
AUTHOR : Stanislav, J.
INSTITUTE :
TITLE : Experiment on Decolorization of Sodium-Potassium
Glass Used in the Manufacture of Glass Objects*
ORIG. PUB. : Sklar a keramik, 1958, 8, No 12, 371-372

ABSTRACT : Investigated were the effects of composition, conditions of storage, transportation and drying of glass sands on the quality (mainly color and transparency) of pressed glass. For the decolorization of glass masses the following formulation was developed (in weight part): borax 2600, barium celenate 92, cobalt oxide 8.-- L. Sedov.

*by the Pressing Method at the "Rositse" Factory.

Card:

1/1

L 2150-66 EWT(m)/T/DWA(m)-2
 ACCESSION NR: AT5022109

UR/3138/65/000/321/0001/0007

AUTHOR: Stanislav, P. *44.55*

TITLE: Calculation of the efficiency of a recoil-proton radiator in a field of isotropic neutron radiation *19.99.55 55*

SOURCE: *44.55* USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomoy energii. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki. Doklady, no. 321, 1965. Raschet effektivnosti radiatora protonov otdachi v pole izotropnogo izlucheniya neytronov, 1-7

TOPIC TAGS: proton, fast neutron, neutron energy distribution

ABSTRACT: Formulas are derived for determining the efficiency of a hydrogenous recoil-proton radiator in an isotropic fast-neutron flux for any energy discrimination. The following general formula is found:

$$\eta(d, E) = \frac{1}{2} S N_n \delta(E) \Phi(E) k E_m^{-3/2} \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{B}{E} \right) - \frac{3}{5} \left(\frac{E_m}{E} \right) + \left(\frac{E_m}{E} \right)^2 \right. \\ \left. + \left(\frac{E_m + B}{E_m} \right)^{3/2} \left[4 \frac{B}{E} - \frac{6}{5} \left(\frac{E_m + B}{E} \right) \right] - \left(\frac{B}{E_m} \right)^2 \left[\frac{6 \sqrt{E_m + B}}{E} - \frac{16(B)}{5(E)} \right] \right\}$$

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ACCESSION NR: AT5022109

where E_m is the minimum energy of protons capable of passing through a layer of a radiator of thickness d , S the surface of the radiator, N_H the number of hydrogen nuclei per cm^3 , $\sigma(E)$ the collision cross section (n, n) for neutron energy E , $\phi(E)$ the neutron flux with energy E , and B the energy discrimination. The results of calculations for the range of neutron energy of 0.2 to 20 MeV are given in graphical form (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). Orig. art. has: 2 graphs, 1 diagram, and 8 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Sep64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 000

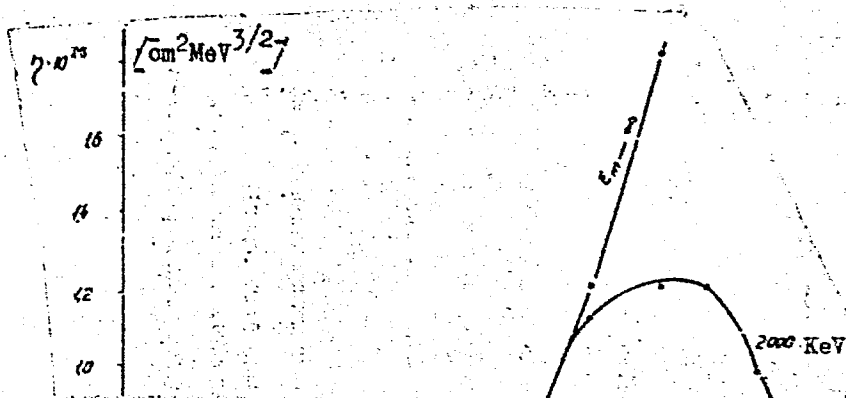
OTHER: 004

Card 2/4

L 2150-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022109

ENCLOSURE: 01



Card 3/4

To Card 4/4

L 2150-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022109

From Card 3/4

ENCLOSURE: 02

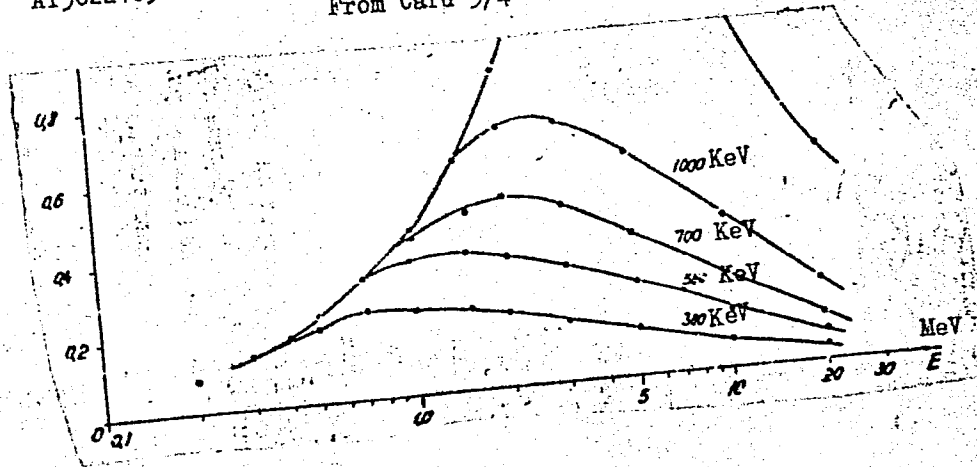


Fig. 1. $\eta = \frac{n(d, E)}{N_H \phi(E) S_k}$ as a function of neutron energy at $B = 0$, $E_m = \text{const}$

Card 4/4

STANISLAV, Tichy, MUDr.

Paralysis of the recurrent nerve as the first sign of primary bronchogenic carcinoma. Cas. lek. cesk. 94 no.47-48:1303-1304 25 Nov 55.

1. Klinika nemoci usnich, nosnich a hrtanovych university Karlovy v Praze. Prednosta: Akademik Ant. Precechtel.

(LUNGS, neoplasms, bronchogenic, causing paralysis of recurrent nerve.)

(PARALYSIS, recurrent nerve, as first symptom of bronchogenic cancer.)

(LARYNX, paralysis, recurrent nerve, as first symptom of bronchogenic cancer.)

STANISLAV, V.

STANISLAV, V. Improving the technique of timber transportation. p. 75.

Vol. 12, no. 2, Feb. 1956

LES

AGRICULTURE

Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

82767

Z/014/60/000/008/001/002

9.4310

AUTHOR:

Stanislav, Vojtěch

TITLE:

Instrument For Measuring Transistor Cutoff Frequencies²⁵ of the
0.5-180 MC Range

PERIODICAL: Sdělovací technika, 1960, No. 8, pp. 288-290

TEXT: The article describes an instrument for measuring the cutoff frequency (f_c) of junction transistors in grounded-base wiring. The instrument described is in trouble-free operation since September 1959; its advantages are: simple design with a large frequency range and sufficient measuring accuracy, elimination of reference-level adjustment according to α , and independence of measuring from measuring-voltage level changes. The wiring principle of the instrument is shown in Fig. 1, the detailed wiring in Fig. 2. The emitter side is fed with unmodulated r.f. voltage through a separating transformer. Wired into the emitter and collector circuits are 2 different impedances (R_e and R_k) with an impedance ratio of 0.685 (approximately $50-70\Omega$, loaded with $0.05w$). The voltage on both impedances is rectified by two precisely coinciding detectors, the joint output of which is led to a differential amplifier with zero

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82767

Z/014/60/000/008/001/002

Instrument For Measuring Transistor Cutoff Frequencies of the 0.5-180 MC
Range

indicator (M_3). The measured cutoff frequency (f_c) equaling the frequency indicated by the zero position, the collector and emitter voltage then has the ratio 0.685 and the voltages on the impedances (R_9 and R_4) have both the same value. The diodes (D_1 and D_2) are point-contact, silicon diodes type "33NQ50" for cm wave detection. The resistors (R_2 and R_3) are of the 0.1w type "UKSW 0.1 Ag" imported from East Germany. The capacitors (C_3 - C_6) are bushing capacitors, the input r.f. transformer has self supporting air windings on two cemented toroidal ferrite cores (Fig. 3 and Photo 4) with crossed secondary leads for improvement of frequency properties. The measured transistor type (p-n-p or n-p-n) can be adjusted by the change-over switch (P_1); the Q-point (collector voltage and emitter amperage) can be adjusted by the potentiometers R_{15} and R_{16} . A certain r.f. measuring voltage must be maintained between the emitter and the base. This voltage can be controlled by the indicator deflection (representing a voltage of approximately 20 mv on the impedance R_9), originating when the input of the d-c amplifier is connected with the output of the detector of the transistor-emitter circuit by changing the switch (P_2). The push-pull d-c amplifier is equipped with two "OC76" transistors (E_1 and E_2), has a gain of

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Z/014/60/000/008/001/002

Instrument For Measuring Transistor Cutoff Frequencies of the 0.5-180 MC
Range

approximately 20, and amplifies the voltage difference of the joint output of both detectors. For temperature stability, both transistors are encased by a duralumin box, fastened directly to the chassis (Photo 5). The gain should be adjusted to a maximum by the resistor (R_{12}). In case the temperature of the environment changes, the zero position can be adjusted by the switch (P_3) and the resistors (R_{17} and R_{18}). The panel of the instrument is shown in Photo 6. The frequency response is given by the geometry and the frequency characteristics of the components. The parasitic capacitance of the secondary outlets of the input transformer connected with the emitter toward the ground, must be as small as possible and can be compensated by the variable 5 pF trimmer (C_0) with the parallel connected 3 pF capacitor (ΔC). The trimmer (C_0) is tuned to the frequency limit (180 Mc), so that the indicator shows zero when the terminals (e-k) are shorted. The terminal board is shown in Photo 4. The frequency independence of the instrument can be controlled adjusting the value of the resistor (R_e) to that of the resistor (R_k) by parallel connection of an additional resistor (R_p). The terminals (e and k) are then shorted and the indicator must remain at zero when the feed voltage is changed from

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82767

Z/014/60/000/008/001/002

Instrument For measuring Transistor Cutoff Frequencies of the 0.5-180 MC Range

0.5 to 180 Mc (the voltage on the impedance R_e should not exceed 20 mv during the frequency change). A measuring accuracy of 12% was established in tests using 4 measuring transistors with cutoff frequencies within determined Q-points, measured at the laboratories of the "Texas Instruments" Company. The sensitivity of the instrument was approximately 2.5%. The measuring error caused by neglecting of the value ω_0 can be eliminated by the formula given in Equation 2, and ranges between +4.3% and -3.8% for ω_0 values of 0.99-0.95. The measuring process itself is described as follows: The d-c amplifier is switched on 30-40 minutes prior to the measuring (switch V_2) and is "idle" and "short" balanced for zero-setting (switch P_3). The transistor to be measured is plugged into the "K-B-E" terminals of the front panel. The source for Q-point adjustment is connected by the switch V_1 , the transistor type (p-n-p or n-p-n) is set by the switch P_1 , and the emitter amperage (0-5 ma) and the collector voltage (0-12 v) are adjusted by the potentiometers R_{15} and R_{16} and indicated by the gauges M_1 and M_2 . Upon turning the switch P_2 into the position V_e , the permissible voltage on the impedance R_e is adjusted to the anticipated frequency range of the gauging generator. ^e (Signal generator "RFT type 159" 4

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Z/014/60/000/008/001/002

Instrument For Measuring Transistor Cutoff Frequencies of the 0.5-180 MC Range

is recommended for frequencies up to 30 Mc, power generator "RFT type 2002" is recommended for frequencies above 30 Mc). The r.f. voltage is fed through the connector (K_1). The switch P_2 is then turned into "0" position and the generator is tuned till the indicator (M_3) shows zero. The indicated generator frequency equals then the cutoff frequency of the measured transistor. The measuring can also be made by modulated voltage. The a.f. output is then discharged through the connector (K_2), must be differentially amplified and is recorded by an a.f. voltmeter. In this connection, the d-c amplifier remains out of operation. There are 3 figures, 3 photos and 2 references: 1 Czech and 1 English. 4

Card 5/5

L 33541-66

ACC NR: AP6023478

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0026/66/011/001/0010/0025

AUTHOR: Mayer, Daniel (Docent; Engineer; Candidate of sciences; Plzen); Korinek, Stanislav-Korzhinek, S. (Engineer; Plzen); Kus, Josef--Kus, I. (Engineer; Plzen) 49
B

ORG: Technical Institute of Machinery and Electrical Engineering, Plzen (Vysoka skola strojni a elektrotechnicka)

TITLE: Partial analysis of electrical circuits by computer

SOURCE: Aplikace matematiky, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 10-25

TOPIC TAGS: algorithm, computer application, circuit design, digital computer, computer storage

ABSTRACT: The article describes the algorithm of a partial analysis of an electric circuit with a digital computer, through which currents and voltages can be determined in some branches only. This method is valuable in particular for the solution of compound circuits where the computer storage is quite insufficient for a complete analysis or when the complete analysis meets some difficulties and its execution would be too slow. By re-executing the partial analysis, all branch currents and voltages of the circuit can be determined. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 35 formulas and 3 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [SPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 15Dec64 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1 90

0915

1438

L 34516-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) AT

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/010/0903/0905

ACC NR: AP6024740

AUTHOR: Kandilarov, B.; Stanislavova, Y.; Andreichin, R.

36
B

ORG: Institute of Physics, BANI

TITLE: Spectral sensitivity of CdS-CdSe heterojunction photovoltaic effect and some problems of quasiepitaxy

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 10, 1965, 903-905

TOPIC TAGS: photovoltaic effect, spectrum analysis, cadmium compound

ABSTRACT: The authors reported in an earlier paper (Phys. Stat. Sol., 8, 1965, 897) the observations of the photovoltaic effect of the CdS-CdSe heterojunction. The present paper describes changes in the spectral dependence of this photovoltaic effect caused by the differences in structure of the two substances in contact. Results show that whenever a process of major importance (like the photovoltaic effect) occurs in the heterojunction region, the spectral distributions of the photoeffect for epitaxial and quasiepitaxial heterojunction appear the more similar the more completely the region of structural matching encompasses the region of heterojunction, i.e., the closer its structure comes to an ordinary epitaxial junction. This paper was presented by Academician G. Nadjakov on 5 July 1965. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. (Orig. art. in Eng. / JPRS: 34,780)

SUB CODE: 20 / SUEM DATE: none / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 1195

0915

2570

ZUB, K.Ya.; BOCHAROV, V.I.; KHASAY, V.P., inzh.; KOPTSOV, N.S.;
KODINTSEV, I.; STANISLAVCHUK, P.E.; POROKHIN, Ye.;
SIDOROV, N.I., inzh. red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[The VL60 electric locomotive] Elektrovoz VL60; instruktsion-
naia kniga. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 250 p.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Novocherkasskiy elektrovostroitel'nyy zavod.
(Electric locomotives)

STANISLAVIEVICI, L., ing. (Bucuresti)

The phenomenon of temporary disappearance of salt from the boiler water. Energetica Rum 10 no.3:121-122 Mr '62.

1. M.M.E.E.

STANISLAVKIY, F.A. [Stanislavs'kyi, F.A.]

Demarcation of Triassic and Jurassic sediments in the Donets
Basin. Geol. zhur. 24 no.2:105-110 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

STANISLAVLEVA, Ye. N.

STANISLAVLEVA, Ye. N. -- "Data Based on a Study of the Function of the Liver
in Osteoarticular Tuberculosis." Sub 6 May 52, Central Inst for the
Advanced Training of Physicians. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate
in Medical Sciences.)

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

STANISLAVIEVA, Ye.N.

Complex therapy of osteoarticular tuberculosis complicated by amyloidosis.
Probl. tuberk., Moskva no.3:31-34 May-June 1953. (GML 25:1)

1. Of the Bone Surgery Division (Head -- Docent K. Ye. Pokatilov), Moscow
Oblast Tuberculosis Institute (Director -- Prof. F. V. Shebanov).

STANISLAVLEVA, Ye.N.

STANISLAVLEVA, Ye.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Course of meningeal tuberculosis in patients with osteo-
articular tuberculosis. Sov.med.19 no.10:55-58 O '55.
(MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
tuberkuleznogo instituta (dir.--prof. F.V.Shebanov)
(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, complications
tuberc.,osteoarticular)
(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, complications
tuberc.meningeal)

STANISLAVIEVA, Ye.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Treatment of fistulous forms of osteoarticular tuberculosis.
Khirurgiia 32 no.12:62-66 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz kostno-khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (sav. - dotsent K.Ye. Pokotilov) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tuberkuleznogo instituta (dir. S.A.Chesnokov, zam.dir. po nauchnoy chasti - prof. D.D.Aseyev)

(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, ther.
chemother. & surg. of fistulous forms)

STANISLAVLEVA, Ye.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Britain operation in tuberculous coxitis. Ortop.trava. i protez.
19 no.5:77-79 S-0 '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tubercule-
za (dir. - kand.med.nauk V.F. Chernyshev) Ministerstva zdravookhra-
neniya RSFSR.

(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, surg.
coxitis, arthrodesis, Brittan technic. (Rus))

STANISLAVLEVA, Ye.N., kand.med.nauk

Diagnostic significance of biochemical changes in osteoarticular tuberculosis [with summary in French]. Probl.tub. 36 no.2:83-87 (MIRA 11:5) '58.

1. Iz kostnokhirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - dotsent K. Ye. Pokotilov [deceased]) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tuberkuleznogo instituta (zam. direktora po nauchnoy chasti - doktor meditsinskikh nauk D.D. Aseyev).

(ALBUMIN, metab.

in osteoarticular tuberc., diag. value of determ. (Rus))

(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, diag. meat metab.

albumin metab. changes, diag. value (Rus))

STANISLAVLEVA, Ye. N. Doc Med Sci -- (diss) "Tuberculous coxitis in adults."
Mos, 1959. 25 pp (1st Mos Order of Lenin Med Inst im I. M. Sechenov), 200
copies. List of author's works at end of text (15 titles) (KL, 50-59, 128)

STANISLAVLEVA, Ye.N.; KALINOVSKAYA, Ye.N.; GUR'YAN, L.V. (Moskva)

Achievements and the immediate tasks of surgery in the treatment of
osteoarticular tuberculosis. Zdrav.Bos.Feder. 3 no.7:34-37 J1 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

(JOINTS--TUBERCULOSIS) (SURGERY)

STANISLAVLEVA, Ye.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Economical resection of the joint in tuberculous coxitis in adults. Ortop.travm. i protez. 20 no.3:30-34 Mr '59.

(MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kostno-khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - dots.K.Ye. Pokotilov [deceased]) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - kand.med.nauk V.F.Chernyshev).

(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, surg.

tuberc. coxitis, economical joint resection (Rus))

(HIP, dis.
same)

STANISLAVLEVA, Ye.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; AL'VAREV, L.A., mladshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Decompression operations in tuberculous spondylitis complicated by
paraplegia. Ortop.travn.i protez. 20 no.9:53-56 S '59.

(MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza
Mindzdrava RSFSR (direktor - kand.med.nauk V.F. Chernyshev).
(TUBERCULOSIS, SPINAL, complications)
(PARAPLEGIA, etiology)

STANISLAVLEVA, Ye.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Atypical resection in tuberculouscoxitis. Khirurgia 35 no.12:
73-79 D '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberku-
leza (dir. - kand.med.nauk V.F. Chernyshev) Ministerstva zdra-
vookhraneniya RSFSR.

(TUBERCULOSIS OSTEOARTICULAR surgery)

STANISLAVLEVA, Ye.N.; MAMIKONYANTS, N.G.

"Experimental osteoarticular tuberculosis." Reviewed by E.N.
Stanislavleva, N.G.Mamikoniants. Probl.tub. 37 no.3:106-109
'59. (MIRA 12:6)

(BONES--TUBERCULOSIS)

STANISLAVLEVA, Ye.N., kand.med.nauk; GUR'YAN, Ye.V., kand.med.nauk;
MAMIKOYANTS, N.G.

Medical surgical interventions in tuberculous spondylitis.
Khirurgiya 36 no.11:105-111 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kostno-khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kand.med.nauk
Ye.N. Stanislavleva) Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta tuberkuleza.
(SPINE--TUBERCULOSIS)

STANISLAVLEVA, Ye.N., doktor med.nauk

Radical surgical interventions on the joints in combined forms
tuberculosis. Probl.tub. no.4:60-63 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - kand.med.nauk V.F.
Chernyshev, zam. dir. po nauchnoy chasti - prof. D.D. Aseyev).
(TUBERCULOSIS) (JOINTS—SURGERY)

STANISLAVLEVA, Ye.N., kand.med.nauk

Late results of conservative resection in tuberculosis of the
sacroiliac joint. Vest.khir. 87 no.11:83-86 N '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza
(zam. dir. po nauchnoy shasti - prof. D.D. Aseyev, zav. otd. -
Ye.N. Stanislavleva) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(SPINE--TUBERCULOSIS)

STANISLAVLEVA, Ye. N., doktor med. nauk (Moskva A-47, ul. Gor'kogo, d. 45, kv.9)

Increased indications for surgery of the radical type in osteo-
articular tuberculosis. Ortop., travm. i protez. no.3:8-12
'62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberku-
leza (dir. = kand. med. nauk V. F. Chernyshev) Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(JOINTS--TUBERCULOSIS)
(BONES--TUBERCULOSIS)

STANISLAVLEVA, Ye. N., doktor med. nauk

Surgical treatment of osteoarticular tuberculosis. Probl. tub.
no.3:22-28 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza
(dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk T. P. Mochalova, zam. dir. po
nauchnoy chasti - prof. D. D. Aseyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
RSFSR.

(BONES--TUBERCULOSIS) (JOINTS--TUBERCULOSIS)

STANISLAVLEVA, Ye.N., prof. (Moskva D-103, Proyezdiruyemyy proyezd, kvartal
82, korp. 29, kv. 53)

Current problems in the surgical treatment of osteoarticular tuberculosis.
Ortop., travm. i protez. 24 no. 9: 54-60 S '63. (MIRA 17:4)

STANISLAVLEVA Ye.N., prof. (Moskva D-448, ul.Glagoleva, d.8, korpus 3,
kv.53)

Criteria of the recovery of patients with tuberculous spondylitis
following radical operations. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26
no.12:36-41 D '65.

(MIRA 1961)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta tuberkuleza Ministerstva zdravo-
okhraneniya RSFSR (direktor - kand.med.nauk T.P.Mochalova).
Submitted January 23, 1965.

BULGARIA/Electricity - Semiconductors

G-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1958, No 27880

Author : Nadjakov G., Andrejtschin R., Balabanov St., Stanislavova J.
Inst : Physics Institute, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia,
Bulgaria.

Title : Comparative Investigations of the Longitudinal and Transverse Photovoltaic Effects in Samples of Cadmium Sulfide Obtained by Evaporation.

Orig Pub : Dokl. Bolg. AN., 1957, 10, No 4, 277-280

Abstract : The authors have investigated the principal characteristics of the photovoltaic effect in specimens of CdS, obtained by evaporation, with different (Al and Au) electrodes in the case of longitudinal and transverse illumination (relative to the electrodes). Data are given on the dependence of the photo emf and the photocurrent i on the intensity I . It is shown that in most cases the photovoltaic effect has the same features: i depends on I linearly, and the dependence of \mathcal{E} on I is described by a curve that has saturation. No rectifying effect was observed. In all cases the photo

Card : 1/1 emf is of the purely barrier type.

NADZHAKOV, G., akad.; ANDREICHIN, R., d-r; BALABANOV, St.;
STANISLAVOVA, YU.

Presence of a locking layer in the transversal photovoltaic effect in evaporated cadmium sulfide. Izv fiz atom BAN 9 no.2:17-23 '62.

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegia i otgovoren redaktor, "Izvestiia na Fizicheskiia institut s ANEB" (for Nadzhakov). 2. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegia, "Izvestiia na Fizicheskiia institut s ANEB" (for Andreichin).

NADZHAKOV, G., akad.; ANDREICHIN, R., d-r; STANISLAVOVA, YU.

Preliminary studies on the spectral distribution of the transversal photovoltaic effect in evaporated layers of cadmium sulfide. Izv fiz atom BAN 9 no.2:25-29 '62.

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia i otgovoren redaktor, "Izvestiia na Fizicheskiia institut s ANEB" (for Nadzhakov).
2. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia, "Izvestiia na Fizicheskiia institut s ANEB" (for Andreichin).

Concerning the methods of determination of certain areas of electrical and photoelectric properties of semiconductors by means of measurement of contact potential differences. K. S. Salabanov (20 minutes).

Photovoltaic effects in CdS_xSe_{1-x} . R. Andreychin, A. Ivanov, N. Nikiforov, Yu. Stanislavova (20 minutes).

Report presented at the 3rd National Conference on Semiconductor Compounds, Kishinev, 16-21 Sept. 1963

L 18844-63 EWP(q)/BDS AFFTC/ASD RDW/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3005932

AUTHOR: Andrejtschin, R., Nikiforova, M., Ivanov, A., Stanislavova, J. g/0030/63/003/008/K280/K283
59
58

TITLE: Transverse photovoltaic effect in the CdS sub x Se sub (1-x) mono-crystalline system (short note) n

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 3, no. 8, 1963, K280-K283

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor, cadmium sulfide, cadmium selenide, cadmium sulfide-selenide, photovoltaic effect, photoresistance, mixed semiconductor

ABSTRACT: CdS_xSe_(1-x) semiconductor system are solid solutions; capable of being prepared in many S:Se ratios. CdS, CdSe and mixed single crystals were prepared, employing the method described by N. I. Vitrichovskii and I. B. Mizebkaya; Fizika Tverdogo Tela, 1, 397 (1959), and examined as to their photovoltaic effect. The crystals were fastened to glass and placed between two electrodes (Al and/or Au; 0.8 to 1.0 millimeter apart) and vapor-treated. The gold electrode was rectifying and the aluminum electrode made ohmic contact as was expected. The photoelements thus prepared were illuminated perpendicular

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L 18844-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3005932

to the crystal plane and electrode surface. Elements with two identical electrodes (Al or Au) showed no photo-electromotive force; those containing one Al and one Au electrode did (200-4000 millivolt, the value depending on several factors), regardless of semi-conductor composition. The spectral dependence of the photovoltaic effect is shown in Figure 1, Enclosure 1. The relation between the long wavelength limit for the photovoltaic effect and semiconductor composition is shown in Figure 2, Enclosure 2. When used as photoresistor, the spectral distribution was of the usual type. Orig. art. has 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Physics at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia
[Abstracter's note: original-language version not given]

SUBMITTED: 29Jun63

DATE ACQ: 26Aug63

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: MA, PH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4017774

B/2503/63/011/01-/0019/0029

AUTHOR: Andreychin, R.; Stanislavova, Yu.

TITLE: Photoelectromotive forces in evaporated CdS layers and mixed CdS-CdSe semiconductors

SOURCE: B'lgarska Akademiya na Naukite. Fizicheski institut. Izvestiya na Fizicheskiya institut s ANEB (News of the Institute of Physics and the Atomic Energy Scientific Research Foundation), v. 11, no. 1-2, 1963, 19-29

TOPIC TAGS: photovoltaic effect, photovoltaic, photoelectromotive force, semiconductor, CdS, CdSe, In, Cu, Al, Au, photoelement, barrier layer, contact potential

ABSTRACT: Observations, made of the photovoltaic effect in CdS_xSe_{1-x} evaporated layers (with all values of x from 1 to 0), supplement hitherto known instances of this phenomenon in CdS and CdSe. Layers were produced by evaporating in a vacuum substances of diverse origin, containing various quantities of activator impurities. Some layers were subjected to additional sensitization, and all to thermal treatment. Thermal treatment is not required to produce photoelectromotive force, but it heightens the mechanical strength of the layer. Applied to each layer -- likewise

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ACCESSION NR: AT4017774

by evaporation in a vacuum -- were electrode pairs (In-Cu or Al-Au), spaced about 1 mm from each other. Under these conditions, all layers -- not only pure CdS or CdSe, but also mixed CdS_xSe_{1-x} layers -- exhibit a photovoltaic effect of an intensity which depends on the nature of the electrodes and the composition of the semiconductor. For CdS, photoelectromotive force amounts to as much as 400 millivolts with In-Cu electrodes, and 300 mV with Al-Au electrodes, while current (limited by the high internal resistance of the layers -- of the order of 10^5 -- 10^6 ohms) amounts to as much as 50 microamperes. As the S is gradually replaced with Se until pure CdSe is obtained, the intensity of the e.m.f. manifests a tendency gradually to decrease, while current, conversely, tends to increase (up to 200 mA in the case of CdSe). In all cases Cu or Au is the positive pole in the external circuit of the photoelement. Usually the intensity of e.m.f. is lower after the electrodes are placed on the layer, but increases in the course of time, attaining the values mentioned above. The authors compared these facts with the curve of values of photoelectromotive force appearing when various sites of the semiconductor layer were illuminated with a narrow beam of light (Fig. 1 of the Enclosure), and concluded that two effects occur here simultaneously, viz.: the photovoltaic effect of a barrier layer and a contact potential photovoltaic effect. In time the component of the former increases, probably by reason of the adsorption of gases as it shifts to the copper or gold electrode. The spectral distribution of

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ACCESSION NR: AT4017774

the effect depends on the composition of the layer and its impurities. Maximum sensitivity gradually shifts from about 500 nm for CdSe to more than 700 nm for CdSe. For semiconductor layers without an activator the curves are comparatively narrow (Fig. 3, for CdS), while with an increase in the quantity of activator impurities they become wider (Fig. 2 for CdS, Fig. 4 for $CsS_{0.15}Se_{0.85}$ and Fig. 5 for CdSe), with sensitivity continuing quite far toward the long wave end. When the same layers function as photoresistors, the spectral sensitivity curve is much narrower and is significantly displaced toward the end with shorter waves (Figs. 2 and 4 of the Enclosure). "The authors express their gratitude to Comrade M. Nikiiforova for the production and chemical treatment of basic substances." Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Mar63

SUB CODE: PH

DATE ACQ: 04Mar64

NO REF SOV: 004

ENCL: 04

OTHER: 010

Card 3/13

ACCESSION NR: AT4017775

B/2503/63/011/01- /0031/0037

AUTHOR: Andreychin, R.; Nikiforova, M.; Ivanov, A.; Stanislavova, M.

TITLE: Transversal photovoltaic effect in mixed CdS-CdSe crystals

SOURCE: B'lgarska Akademiya na Naukite. Fizicheski institut. Izvestiya na Fizicheskiya institut s ANEB (News of the Institute of Physics and the Atomic Energy Scientific Research Foundation), v. 11, no. 1-2, 1963, 31-37

TOPIC TAGS: CdS, CdSe, mixed crystal, crystal, photovoltaic effect

ABSTRACT: Mixed CdS_xSe_{1-x} single crystals with values of x from 0 to 1 were produced by evaporating a mixture of powdered CdS and CdSe and recrystallizing it by the method described by Vitrikhovskiy and Mizetskaya (Fiz. Tverd. Tela (Solid State Physics), 1, 397-402, 1952). These crystals represented a continuous series of solid solutions of replacement, with any given sulfur-selenium ratio falling within the limits of stoichiometric composition. The composition of the crystals was determined by means of preliminary calculation of the components and verified by direct chemical analysis of finished crystals. Crystals were glued to glass plates and a pair of metal electrodes applied to them by evaporation in a vacuum. These electrodes were parallel to each other and spaced about 1 mm from each other (Figure 1 of the Enclosure).

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ACCESSION NR: AT4017775

When electrodes of different metals (Al-Au or In-Cu) were applied to the crystals, under illumination there originated an electromotive force of the order of 200 to 400 millivolts, and a current with density from 100 to 200 microamperes per centimeter of semiconductor-electrode contact. (In this connection, only semi-conductor-gold or semi-conductor-copper electrode is active here; illumination of the other electrode of the free surface of the crystal between electrodes has no material significance.) The value of e.m.f. apparently is greatest in the case of CdS and diminishes with an increase in the content of selenium in mixed semiconductors. The spectral distribution of this photovoltaic effect is quite characteristic. Its curve in the case of wave lengths shorter than 400-450 nm has not been completely explained, but from this point to the adsorption face of the crystal (scaled per unit of incident light energy) remains the same for any wave length (Figure 2 of the Enclosure). Long-wave sensitivity limit, corresponding to the adsorption face, varies smoothly with the composition of crystals from 500 nm in the case of CdS to 740 nm in the case of CdSe (Figure 3 of the Enclosure). If we apply an external field and test these photoelements as photoresistances, the spectral distribution for these same crystals is typical of photoconductivity, even when different electrodes are used (Fig. 4 of the Enclosure). The authors believe that the effect is purely superficial rather than deepseated, and further investigation is in progress to elucidate not only the properties, but also the character of the effect. Orig.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4017775

art. has 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Mar63

SUB CODE: PH, GE

DATE ACQ: 04Mar64

NO REF SOV: 001

ENCL: 03

OTHER: 018

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP7000701

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/66/019/010/0885/0888

AUTHOR: Getov, G.; Stanislavova, J.

ORG: Academy of Sciences (Physikalisches Institut an der Bulgarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften)

TITLE: Optical quenching of the photoelectromotive force in CdS:Cu films

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 19, no. 10, 1966, 885-888

TOPIC TAGS: photoelectromotive force, photoelectric effect, photoconducting film, luminescence quenching

ABSTRACT: The problem of optical quenching of the photoelectromotive force is investigated for the case in which Cu-doped CdS films are illuminated simultaneously by a basic light at a wavelength of 450 nm and a secondary light at a wavelength of 500--850 nm. The Cu-doped CdS films were prepared in the following manner: a 2--3 μ m thick CdS layer was first deposited on a glass substrate heated to 150--200C in vacuum (10^{-5} mmHg), the temperature of the evaporator was 630C. The films were subsequently heated either for 1 hr at 500C, or for 2 hr at 400C in the presence of CuCl_2 and CdCl_2 . Then another CdS layer was deposited with subsequent annealing in air at 500C for 30 to 60 min. Gold and aluminum electrodes with a 1 mm spacing between them were then deposited on this layer in vacuum. A mirror monochromator

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