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Formation of a C^{14} -labeled polymer during the irradiation of an ethylene-ammonia mixture in a nuclear reactor. Radiokhimiia 7 no.3: 368-370 '65.

Reaction of hot hydrogen atoms with ethylene at low temperatures. Ibid.:370-371 (MIRA 18:7)

L 07893-67

ACC NR: AP6021635 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/003/0279/0281

AUTHOR: Brazhnikov, Ye. M.; Dzantiyev, B. G.; Popov, V. N.; Russiyan, Ye. K.; Shalomeyev, A. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Installation for the investigation of processes of chemonuclear synthesis under laboratory conditions

SOURCE: Atomnaye energiya, v. 20, no. 3, 1966, 279-281

TOPIC TAGS: chemical synthesis, chemical energy conversion, fission product, radiation chemistry/ KhYaU-4 chemical synthesis unit, IRT nuclear reactor

ABSTRACT: The article deals with a possible direct use of atomic energy by transforming the energy of the fission fragments directly into chemical energy, bypassing intermediate energy forms such a smechanical, thermal, or electrical. In such a process, a mixture of simple gases passes through a chemonuclear unit, which is essentially a flow-through fuel element. The radiation produces radiation-chemical reactions that produce the end products. An example is the production of NO_2 from air under the influence of radiation. The authors describe special devices for the production of chemonuclear synthesis constructed at the Institute of Chemical Physics AN SSSR, in particular a circulating chemonuclear installation (KhYaU-4), intended to investigate synthesis in the gaseous phase under laboratory conditions. The apparatus constitutes a closed loop in which the gas mixture is circulated by a com-

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.039: 541.15

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ACC NR: AP6021635

pressor. The products of the chemonuclear synthesis are produced continuously as the gas mixture flows through a thermostatically maintained irradiator located in the vertical experimental channel of a research reactor. The irradiator tubes are filled with finely dispersed nuclear fuel, such as glass wool containing U^{235}, B^{10}, or Li^{6}. Another version of the irradiator, in which the fuel is deposited on discs, is also used. The reactor products are extracted from the gas mixture in a block of traps. A filter block decontaminates the gas mixture. The apparatus can also be used with other sources of ionizing radiation (electron accelerator, cyclotron, or cobal installation). The apparatus described was tested with the electronic accelerator of the Institute of Chemical Physics AN SSSR, in the IRT-1000 reactor of the Institute of Atomic Energy im. I. V. Kurchatov, and in the IRT-2000 reactor of the Institute of Nuclear Power AN BSSR. The experiments have shown that the KhYaU-4 apparatus permits investigation of chemomuclear synthesis processes in various gas systems. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 14Aug65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

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1. Nachal'nik Stavropol'skogo krayevogo upravleniya po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh (for Dzaragazov) 2. Starshiy inzhener Stavropol'skogo upravleniya po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh (for Titorenko).
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1.Kolkhoz imeni Lenina, Irafskogo rayona, Severo-Osetinskoy ASSR.
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(CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, poisoning, exper.)
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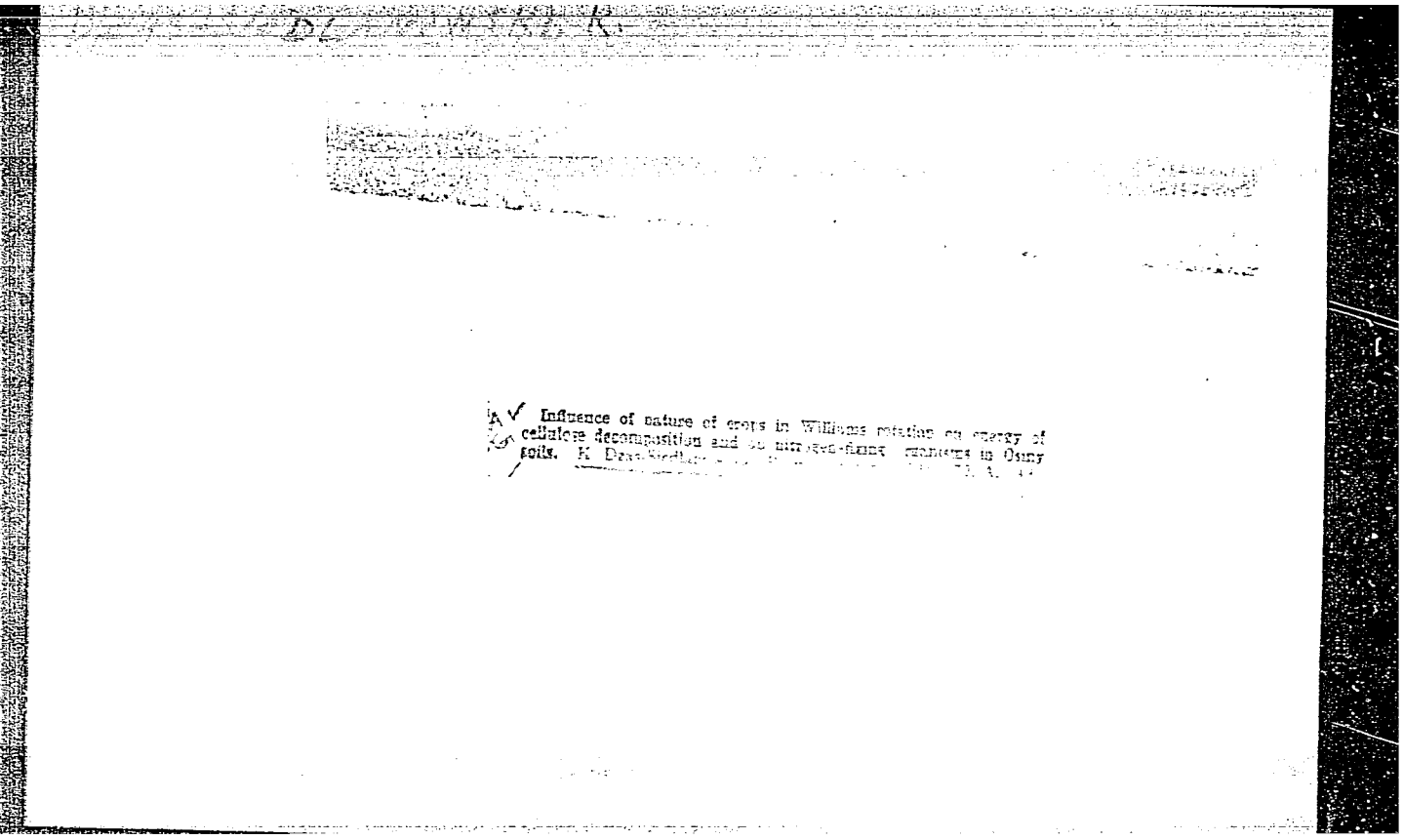

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(Kadgaron--Agriculture--Study and teaching)

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Normal levels of blood uric acid in various regions of Czechoslovakia. Cas. lek. cesk. 102 no.34:937-941 23 Ag '63.

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Reinforced concrete doors for dry kilns. Der.prom.5 no.9:22-23 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

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(Pestovo--Lumber--Drying)(Reinforced concrete construction)(Doors)

PARNAS, Yakov Oskarovich, akademik [deceased]; DZBANOVSKAYA, A.Ye. [translator]; ROZENGARD, V.I. [translator]; TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N.F. [translator]; STEPANENKO, B.N., otv.red.; BRAUNSHTEYN, A.Ye., red.; KOTEL'NIKOVA, A.V., red.; SEVERIN, S.Ye., red.; ENGEL'GARDT, V.A., red.; KOLPAKOVA, Ye.A., red.izd-va; POLYNOVA, T.P., tekhn.red.

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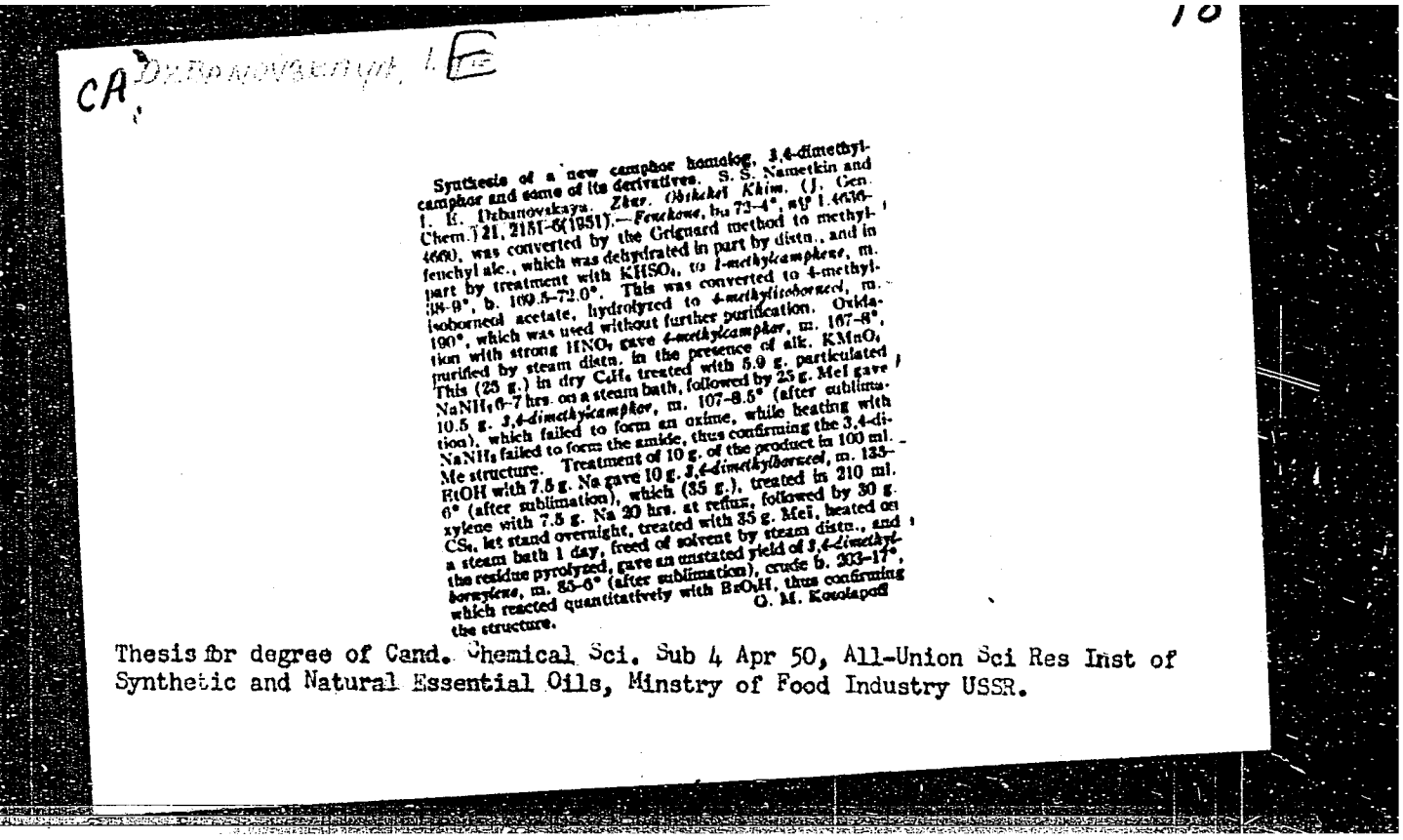

CA

Synthesis of a new camphor homolog, 3,4-dimethylcamphor and some of its derivatives. S. S. Nametkin and I. E. Dzhanovskaya. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 21, 2151–6(1951).—*Fenchone*, bp 73–4°, n_D^{20} 1.4636–4660, was converted by the Grignard method to methylfenchyl alc., which was dehydrated in part by distn., and in part by treatment with $KHSO_4$, to *1-methylcamphene*, m. 38–9°, b. 109.5–72.0°. This was converted to 4-methylisoborneol acetate, hydrolyzed to *4-methylisoborneol*, m. 189°, which was used without further purification. Oxidation with strong HNO_3 gave *4-methylcamphor*, m. 167–8°, purified by steam distn. in the presence of alk. $KMnO_4$. This (25 g.) in dry CaH_2 treated with 5.9 g. particulated $NaNH_2$ 6–7 hrs. on a steam bath, followed by 25 g. MeI gave 10.5 g. *3,4-dimethylcamphor*, m. 107–8.5° (after sublimation), which failed to form an oxime, while heating with $NaNH_2$ failed to form the amide, thus confirming the 3,4-di-Me structure. Treatment of 10 g. of the product in 100 ml. EtOH with 7.5 g. Na gave 10 g. *3,4-dimethylborneol*, m. 135–6° (after sublimation), which (35 g.), treated in 210 ml. xylene with 7.5 g. Na 20 hrs. at reflux, followed by 30 g. CS_2, let stand overnight, treated with 35 g. MeI, heated on a steam bath 1 day, freed of solvent by steam distn., and the residue pyrolyzed, gave an unstated yield of *3,4-dimethylbornylene*, m. 85–6° (after sublimation), crude b. 203–17°, which reacted quantitatively with BzO_2H, thus confirming the structure.

O. M. Kovalenoff

Thesis for degree of Cand. Chemical Sci. Sub 4 Apr 50, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Synthetic and Natural Essential Oils, Minstry of Food Industry USSR.

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USSR.

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"Unified methods of analysing drugs". G.A. Vaisman, A.M. Kogan. Reviewed by I.E. Dzbanovskaia. Apt. delo 4 no.6:50 '55. (MIRA 9:1)

(DRUGS-ADULTERATION AND ANALYSIS) (VAISMAN, G.A.) (KOGAN, A.M.)

DZBANOVSKAYA, Z.V.

Changes in vascular reactions in first-stage hypertension following treatment. Mat.po obm.nauc.inform. no.2:31-37 '58.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz otdela funktsional'noy terapii (zav. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik Ye.M. Liczina) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta klinicheskoy meditsiny, Kiyev.
(HYPERTENSION) (REFLEXES)

KARAPATA, A.P.; DZBANOVSKAYA, Z.V. [Dzbanovs'ka, Z.V.]

Methods for measuring the size of vascular reflexes. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 6 no.2:267-270 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:7)

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(PLETHYSMOGRAPH)

DZBANOVSKAYA, Z.V. (Kiyev)

Effect of oxygen therapy on the functional state of the cardiac muscle in patients with hypertension; a ballisto-cardiographic study. Vrach. delo no.12:57-61 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Otdel klinicheskoy farmakologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. A.L. Mikhnev) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta klinicheskoy meditsiny im. akad. N.D. Strazhesko.

ZHERBIN, M., kand.tekhn.nauk; DZBANOVSKIY, B. [Dzbanovs'kyi, B.]

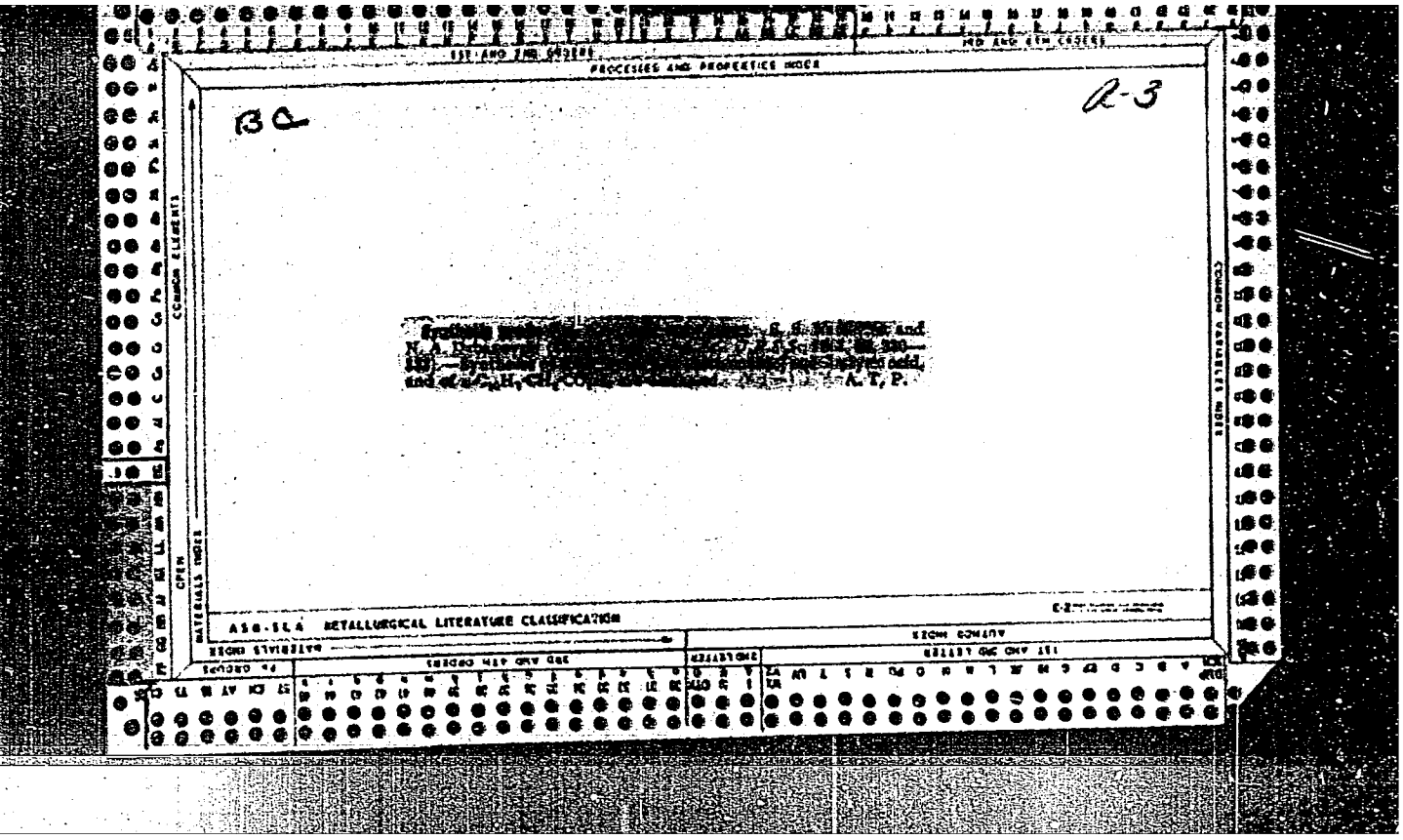
The assistance of the "Ukrndiproekt" Research and Planning Institute to the village. Bud.mat.i konstr. no.5:26-33 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

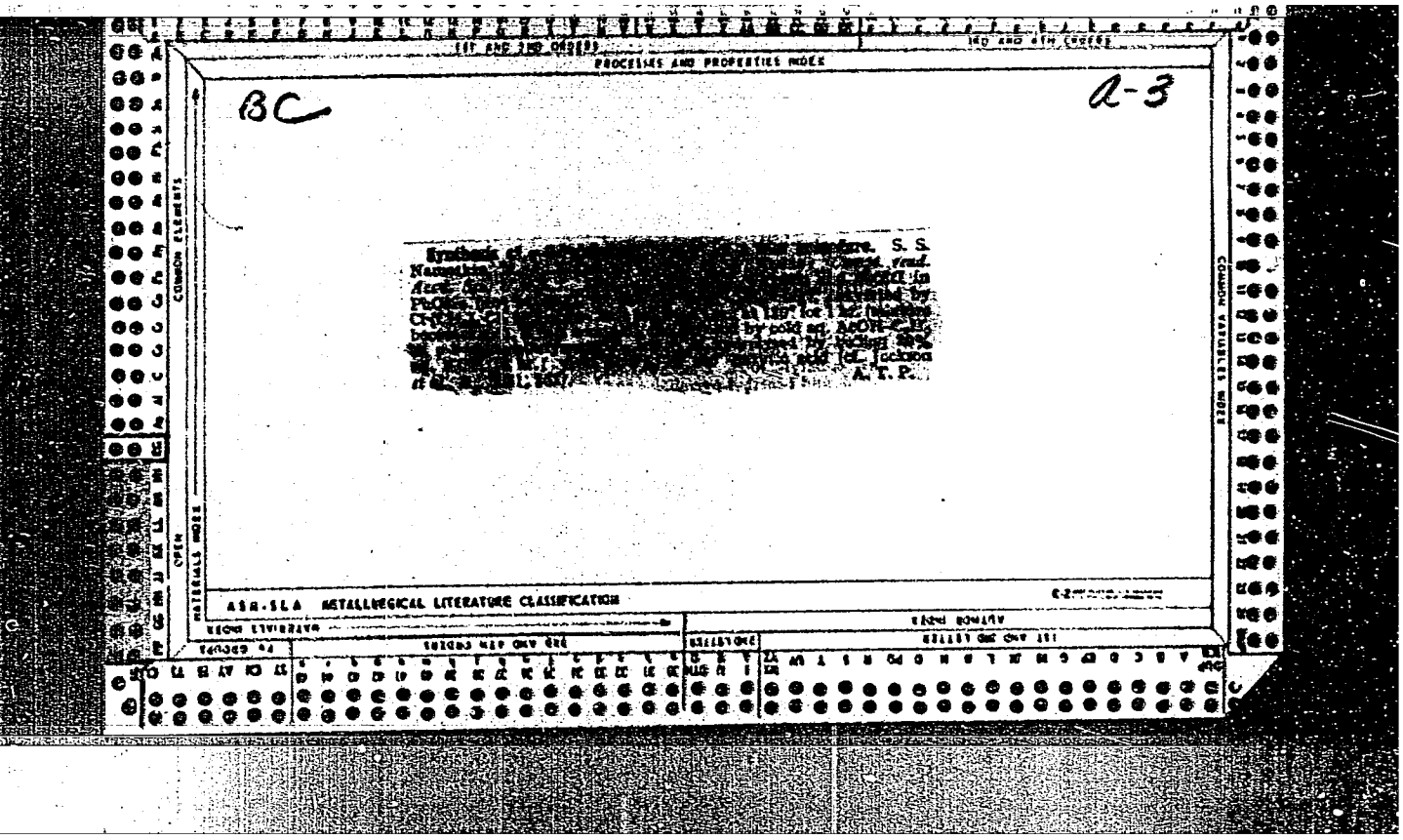
1. Direktor Ukrgosproyekta (for Zherbin). 2. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera Ukrgosproyekta (for Dzbanovskiy).
(Farm buildings)

DZBANOVSKIY, B.V.; SHPATAKOVSKIY, V.S.

Administrative and miners' -service buildings in Lvov-Volyn Basin. Ugol' Ukr. 3 no.6:17-19 Je '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Ukrgiproshakht.
(Lvov-Volyn Basin--Mine buildings)



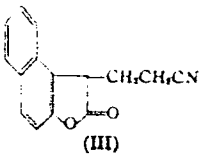


DZERANOVSKIY, N. A.

1/2

...ing with EtOH, soln. in 2% NaOH, and pptn. with HCl gave 63% *free acid* (I), m. 148° (from H_2O). I treated with Me_2SO_4 in 10% NaOH at 80–100° gave 60% *1-(2-methoxynaphthyl)acetic acid*, m. 211° (from EtOH); while I with Br in 10% NaOH gave 47% *1-(2-benzyloxynaphthyl)acetic acid*, m. 165.5–7° (from MeOH). I (15 g.) and 20 g. ... refluxed 3 hrs. gave 80% *lactone* (II), m. 93°. II ... treated with 6.68 g. KOH in abs. ... CH_2CHCN and refluxed 2 hrs. ... m. 91° from H_2O. Me_2SO_4 added slowly, ...

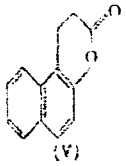
...Reactions of sub... ...amino group in 1-dimethylamino... ...hthalene. A. P. Terent'ev, A. N. ... and S. V. Marochko. Moscow ... *Zhurnal Obshchei Khim., Akad. Nauk* ... 1953). See preceding abstr.—1-(Di...-2-hydroxynaphthalene (58 g.) in 260 ... g. KCN in 85 ml. H_2O heated in an ... hrs. at 180–360° gave on cooling a brown ppt. of *K 1-(2-hydroxynaphthyl)acetate*, in 75% yield; wash-



(III)

to 20 g. 1-(dimethylaminomethyl)-2-hydroxynaphthalene in 50 ml. EtOH, the resulting soln. added over 1 hr. to 50.5 g. crystal Na_2SO_3 in 60 ml. H_2O at 80°, heated 2 hrs. and cooled yielded 91% *1-(1-hydroxynaphthyl)methanesulfonic acid* ... plates (from dil. EtOH), *S-benzylisothuronium salt* IV, ... 214–7°. IV ... acid in 72% yield when 50.5 g. crystal Na_2SO_3, 8.6 g. 35% formalin, and 20 ml. H_2O are treated with 14.4 g. 2-(2-naphthyl)EtOH, heated 4 hrs. at 80–90°, filtered and acidified with H_2SO_4. CH_3CO_2Et (158 g.) was added to ... g. Na ... in EtOH followed by slow addn. of ... 2-hydroxymethyl-3-hydroxynaphthalene and 158 g.

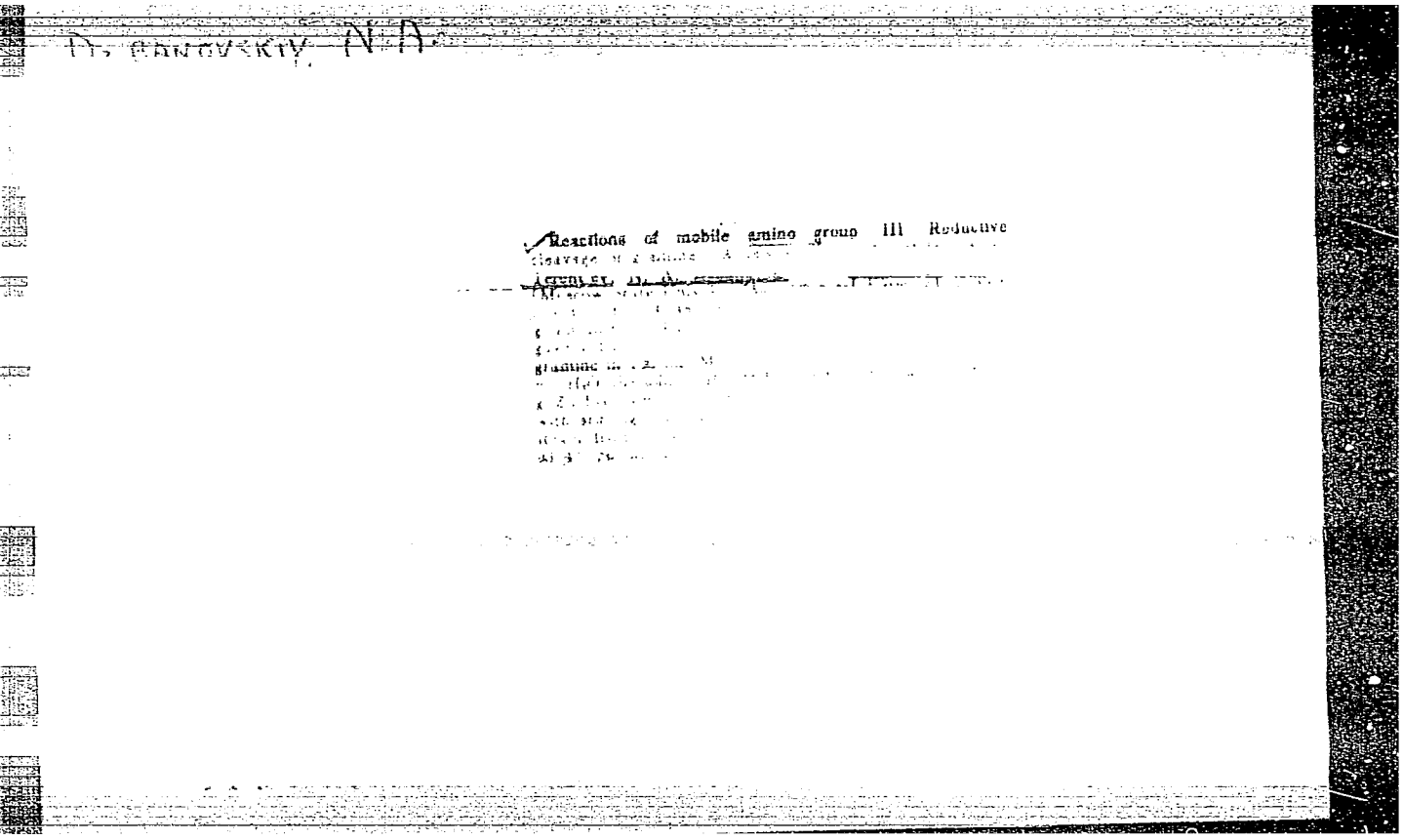
Me_2SO_4 in 40 ml. EtOH, heated 5 hrs., the solid product treated with H_2O, 10% HCl and extd. with Et_2O. The ext. gave 13 g. unreacted $CH_2(CO_2Et)_2$ which was distd. The residue taken up in 30% NaOH and refluxed 4 hrs., dild. with H_2O, acidified with HCl and steam distd., yielded 0.5 g. 2-MeC_6H_4OH. The distn. residue was extd. with Et_2O, yielding 10% V, b. 181–185° (decompn.), m. 69.5° (from petr. ether). $ArCH_2CO_2Et$ (52.5 g.) was added to 7 g. Na in 125 ml. EtOH, heated 1 hr., treated with 20 g. 1-(di-



(V)

methylaminomethyl)-2-hydroxynaphthalene and 13 g. Me_2SO_4 in 50 ml. EtOH, refluxed 8.5 hrs., filtered, concd. *in vacuo*, treated with 100 ml. H_2O, refluxed 0.5 hr., acidified with 10% HCl (much CO_2 evolves) and extd. with Et_2O to yield on evapn. 23% *1-(2-hydroxy-1-naphthyl)-3-butanone*, b. 73.5–4.5° (pressure unstated although distn. *in vacuo* is specified), m. 61–3° (from petr. ether). A small amount of unidentified material, m. 211°, was also isolated.

G. M. Kosolapoff



Reactions of mobile amino group III Reductive

DZBANOVSKIY, N. A.

USSR/Biology - Plant Growth Stimulators FD-783

Card 1/1 : Pub 129-20/24

Author : Terent'yev, A. P. and Dzbanovskiy, N. A.

Title : On the introduction of plant growth stimulators into agriculture

Periodical : Vest. Mosk. un., Ser. fizikomat. i yest. nauk, 9,2,153-155, Mar 54

Abstract : The development, present uses, and possible future agricultural applications of growth stimulators such as heteroauxin, NRK, and DU in the USSR are discussed in the light of the resolutions of the 19th Congress of the September Plenum of the CC, CPSU concerning necessary increases in agricultural production. The names of persons and organizations engaged in work on growth stimulators are given. No references are cited.

Institution : --

Submitted : --

DZBANOVSKIY N.A.; TSODIKOV, V.V.; BORKHI, L.D.; KHLEBORODOVA, R.T.

Preparation of tetrabutyl ammonium hydroxide by the electrochemical method using ion-exchange membranes. Trudy IREA no.25: 427-433 '63. (MIRA 18:6)

DZBANOVSKIY, V.P., Doc Med Sci --(diss) " [illegible] of gun-shot
[illegible] with a complicated course, and their treatment." Kiev, 1958. 15 pp
(Kiev Order of Lenin Med Inst im Acad A.A.Bogomolets), 200 copies (KL,24-58,109)

DZBANOVSKIY, V.P. [Dzbanovskyi, V.P.], dots., kand.med.nauk

Varicose veins. Nauka i zhyttia 9 no.3:31-32 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

(VARIX)

DZBANOVSKIY, V. P.

According to Protocol No 19, 11 June 1960, the Higher Certification Commission confirms the following in the academic degree of Doctor of Sciences.

DZBANOVSKIY, VYACHESLAV PETROVICH awarded the degree of doctor of medical sciences on the basis of the defense, on 17 June, 1959, in the Soviet of the Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Medical Institute imäni Academician Bogomol'ts, of the dissertation:"Abscesses of the Brain Due to Gunshot Wounds with Complications in Time and Their Treatment".

SO: Byulleten' Ministerstva Vysshego i Srednego Spetsial'nogo Obrazovaniya SSSR, March 1961; JPRS: 6827, 28 August 1961, Unclassified

ZWIERZ, Czeslaw; DZBENSKI, Tadeusz; RZEPECKA, Halina

Trichuriasis on the basis of observations at the District Outpatient Dispensary for Intestinal and Parasitic Diseases in Gdynia. Bull. inst. mar. med. Gdansk 16 no.1:43-47 '65.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej w Gdansku, i z Wojewodzkiej Przychodni Schorzen Jelitowych i Pasozytniczych w Gdyni .

YUSUPOV, S.Yu.; DZEBOYEV, A.I.

Dressing of leucocratic granites. Stek. i ker. 22 no.4:8-9 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Direktor Lyangarskogo rudoupravleniya (for Yusupov). 2. Nachal'nik obogatitel'noy fabriki Lyangarskogo rudoupravleniya UzSSR (for Dzeboyev).

DZBOYEVA, T.A. [Dzhoieva, T.O.]

Changes in gas exchange effected by thyroxine injections [with summary in English]. Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 4 no.1:90-96 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Institut fiziologii im. O.O.Bogomol'tsya Akademii nauk URSR. Laboratoriya kompensatornykh i zakhisnikh funktsiy.
(RESPIRATION) (THYROXINE)

BRATUS', Vasiliy Dmitriyevich, doktor med. nauk; DZBANOVSKIY, V.P., red.

[Surgical treatment of thermal burns] Khirurgicheskoe lechenie termicheskikh ozhogov. Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1963. 380 p. (MIRA 17:9)

MAKAROV, N.I.; SKLYAROV, V.Ya.; ALIKPEROVA, Sh.M.; NADZHAROV, A.F.; DZEBISASHVILI, Yu.I.; MNATSAKANYAN, A.G.; ODINOCHENKO, O.N.; AZUGAROVA, M.Kh.; ZYUZIN, A.S.

Morbidity from anthrax in animals and humans in Ciscaucasia and Transcaucasis in 1960-1961: authors' abstract. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 40 no.5:112-113 My '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo instituta Kavkaza i Zakavkazya, Azerbaydzhanskoy, Armyanskoy, Gruzinskoy, Severo-Osetinskoy, Checheno-Ingushskoy respublikanskikh sanitarno-epidemiologicheskikh stantsiy i Azerbaydzhanskoy protivochumnoy stantsii.

ZHURAKOVSKIY, Ye.A.; DZEGANOVSKIY, V.P.

Fine structure of X-ray absorption K-spectra of scandium in metals and solid high-melting compounds. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.6:1260-1262 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno akademikom G.V.Kurdyumovym.

(X-ray spectroscopy)

BRATUS', Vasiliy Dmitriyevich; DZBANOVSKIY, V.P., red.; CHUCHUPAK, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Surgical treatment of thermal burns] Khirurgicheskoe lechenie termicheskikh ozhogov. Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1963. 380 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(BURNS AND SCALDS) (SURGERY, PLASTIC)

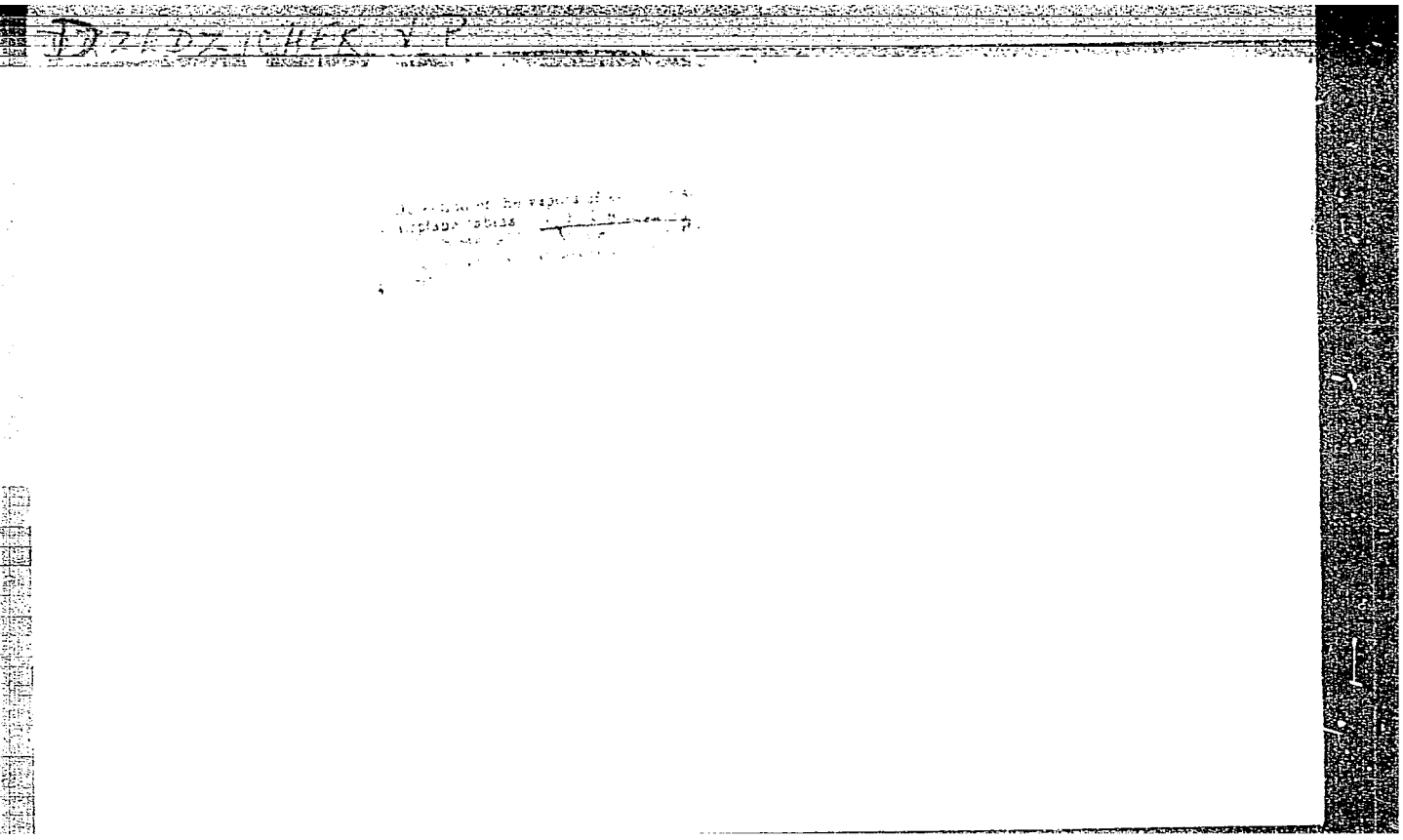
DĄBENSKI, Tadeusz

Detection of balantidiasis. Bull. Inst. Mar. Med. Gdansk 15 no.3:137-141 '64.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej w Gdansku.

DZEDZICHEK, V.P.; DEMIDOV, A.V.

Apparatus for a quantitative determination of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and gaseous components of liquid fuel (hydrocarbons) in the air. Lab.delo 3 no.4:46-51 Jl-Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(AIR--ANALYSIS)



MOKHOV, L.A.; DZEDZICHEK, V.P.

Rapid method for determining ozone in air. Zav.lab. no.11:1304-1305 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Ozone)

DZEDZICHEK, V.P.

Automatic device for maintaining stable concentrations of vapors of liquid substances in the poison chamber. Gig. i san. 25 no. 5:64-66 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(TOXICOLOGY—EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

Dzedzichek, V.P.

58

S/032/60/026/04/40/046
B010/B006

AUTHORS: 1) Ivanov, K.A., 2) Konstantinov, V.A., 3) Ostapchenko, Ye.P., Kosmovskiy, K.N., 4) Avayev, V.V., 5) Kokhov, L.A., Dzedzichek, V.P., 6) Lutugina, E.V.

TITLE: News in Brief

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 504-506

TEXT: 1) The author reports on the development of X-ray apparatus for measuring stresses of first order in welded designs. The apparatus (Fig., photograph) comprises a switchboard, high voltage transformer, X-ray tube (in a casing), a stand for the latter, a chamber, and mechanisms for vibrating and rotating the specimen. P.M. Lebedev and P.V. Shepelev collaborated in designing the chamber and the stand. A brief description of the apparatus is given. 2) The author recommends the use of an attachment (Fig.) for taking photographs of coarse-crystalline specimens by the URS camera. The specimen which is fixed by a holder, is shifted by means of a cam which has the shape of opposite Archimedean spirals. Cam rotation shifts the specimen by $\sin^2\alpha$, where α = angle

Card 1/2

of specimen displacement vertical to the incident X-ray. 3) The authors describe a dismountable vacuum tube (Fig.) for X-ray structural analysis. The tube casing has three openings for the X-rays and one for evacuation. The copper anode has a titanium mirror, the construction of which is described. 4) The author briefly describes a simple device (Fig., photograph) for lowering the chamber of the ISP-22 quartz spectrograph. 5) The authors describe a simple apparatus for sampling gas under reduced pressure. The apparatus (Fig., diagram) consists of two absorbers, a rheometer, and a vacuum pump. A short explanation of the diagram is given. 6) The author discusses the application of somewhat modified Taylor condensers for investigating rectification processes of ternary systems in the distillates of which demixing occurs. The mode of operation of the condensers is described by means of a diagram (Fig.). There are 6 figures and 1 reference.

ASSOCIATION: 6) Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

Card 2/2

S/123/61/000/024/014/016
A004/A101

AUTHOR: Dzedzichek, V. P.

TITLE: On the problem of comparative toxicity of some new aviation fuels

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 24, 1961, 30-31. abstract 24I177 ("Gigiyena truda i prof. zabolevaniy", 1961, no. 5, 20-23, English summary)

TEXT: The author presents the results of investigating the toxicity of the TC-1 (TS-1) and T-2 (T-2) aviation fuels. The first is a kerosene fraction of sulfurous petroleum lightened at the end of boiling, the second is a broad fraction of gasoline, ligroin and kerosene distillates of low-sulfur and sulfurous petroleums. It was found that TS-1 is the most toxic at a concentration of more than 50 mg/liter, causing the death of test animals (white rats). In weaker concentrations no difference in the effect of the fuels could be observed. A systematic effect of the vapors of the TS-1 and T-2 aviation fuels with a concentration of some 3 mg/liter on animals (rabbits) did not result in any noticeable pathological alterations. During the polyclinical examination of persons working in an atmosphere which contained TS-1 and T-2 fuel vapors

Card 1/2

S/123/61/000/024/014/016
A004/A101

On the problem of comparative toxicity ...

of 0.12 - 0.63 mg/liter concentration no noticeable changes of the cardiac-vascular system, respiration, body temperature and blood composition could be detected. The author recommends to extend the admissible concentration limit established for gasolines (0.3 mg/liter in reduction to carbon) also for the TS-1 and T-2 fuels.

B. Ovsyannikov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

PAVLIV, Yu.V., inzh.; BOTVINOV, V.P., inzh.; KRYLINSKIY, S.M., tekhnik; DZEDZIK, R.P., inzh.

Study of the firing process of TGM 84 gas operated boilers. Elek. sta. 35 no.12:2-5 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

KHORFYAKOV, Orfey Trofimovich; PADERNO, Yuriy Borisovich; DZEGANOVSKIY, Badim Petrovich [Dzehanovs'kyi, V.P.]; SAMSONOV, G.V.[Samsonov, H.V.], red.; YEFIMOVA, M.I. [IEfimova, M.I.], tekhn. red.

[Standard X-ray patterns of hard and high-melting alloys] Etalonni rentgenogramy tverdykh i tuhoplavkykh spoluk. Pod red. H.V.Samsonova. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk URSR, 1961. 62 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk USSR (for Samsonov). (Alloys—Metallography) (Intermetallic compounds) (Ceramic-metals—Metallography)

DZEDZIGURI, P. D.

Dissertation: "The Motor Activity of the Gastrointestinal Tract in the Functional Pathology of Higher Nervous Activity." Cand Med Sci, Inst of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, Oct-Dec 53. (Vestnik Akademii Nauk, Moscow, Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec. 1954

VNUKOV, A.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; DZEDZIK, R.P., inzh.

Use of the chromatographic analysis of gases in the study of furnace systems. Elek. sta. 32 no. 5:12-15 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Furnaces) (Chromatographic analysis)

AUTHORS: [illegible]onov, Y. V., Dzeganovskiy, V. P., Semashko, I. A.

20-119-3-30/65

TITLE: Europium Hexaboride (Geksaborid yevropiya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 3, pp. 506-507 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The hexaborides of the rare earth MeB_6 are at present rather well investigated (ref 1). They are used in electronics because of their high thermo-emission characteristics. The boride mentioned in the title was, however, neither synthetized nor investigated. Pure europium oxide was produced by a hexaboride reduction:

$$Eu_2O_3 + 3B_4C = 2EuB_6 + 3CO.$$

The reaction took 2 hours in vacuum at 1650°C. The product a dark-grey powder, corresponded exactly to the formula at a C-content below 0,02 %. A radiographic structure investigation showed a cubic lattice with a lattice parameter of

$$a = 4,167 \pm 0,002 \text{ Å}.$$

Card 1/3

Figure 1 gives a line diagram of the radiograph in question, whereas table 1 comprises the corresponding numerical data. The radio density computed from the lattice period amounts to

$$4,99 \pm 0,01 \text{ g/cm}^3.$$

The obtained value of the lattice period confirms the assumption (ref 2) concerning the agreement between the variation curves of the atom radius of the rare earths and the lattice periods of the borides of these metals, as well as the final conclusions on the positive effective three valence of all elements of the rare earths in compounds, except europium and ytterbium which have a bi-valent character (figure 2). For the construction of the curve of lattice parameters beside EuB_6 also the period values of DyB_6, HoB_6 and LuB_6 (ref 3) were exploited. Here the value of the lattice parameters for erbium (ref 6) was assumed somewhat too low. The accordance to certain rules indicated here admits doubts concerning the correctness of the value in question for ytterbium hexaboride (ref 7),

since it is necessary to define it exactly. The same value is in the case of EuB_6 in strict agreement with the mentioned rules.
There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet

ASSOCIATION; Institute metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Metallic Ceramics and Special Alloys AS Ukrainian SSR)

PRESENTED: November 28, 1957, by I. I. Chernyayev, Member, Academy of Sciences USSR

SUBMITTED: November 20, 1957

SOV/70-4-1-21/26

AUTHORS: Samsonov, G.V., Dzeganovskiy, V.P. and Semashko, I.A.

TITLE: Europium Hexaboride (Geksaborid evropiya)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1, pp 119 - 120 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: EuB_6 has hitherto been unexamined. It was synthesised by the reaction $Eu_2O_3 + 3B_4C = 2EuB_6 + 3CO$ in vacuo at 1 650 °C over the course of two hours. X-ray powder photographs were taken of the product which contained less than 0.02% C and was dark grey. The unit cell is cubic with $a = 4.163 \pm 0.001$ kX and space group O_h^1, characteristic of all the hexaborides of the rare earths. The X-ray density is 4.99 ± 0.01 g/cm^3. The atomic radii of Eu and Yb are greater than those of the other rare earths and their unit cells are correspondingly greater (mostly about 4.14). The work function of EuB_6 (for an emission constant of $A = 1\,000 - 5\,000$ A/cm^2) was found to be 4.90 eV which is higher than that of any other rare-earth hexaboride. It indicates the maximum multiplicity and consequently the greatest binding of the electrons of Eu which has in the normal state 7 electrons

Card 1/2

Europium Hexaboride SOV/70-4-1-21/26

in the 4f-shell, without the presence of electrons in the 5d-shell; such a 5d-electron in Gd causes a sharp fall in the work function of its hexaboride by comparison with EuB_6 (φ_{GdB_6} = 2.06 eV). There are 2 figures and 11 references, 7 of which are Soviet, 1 international, 1 English, 1 German and 1 Scandinavian.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN USSR (Institute of Metallo-ceramics and Special Alloys of the Ac.Sc., Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED: August 22, 1958

Card 2/2

L 12625-63 BDS/EWP(q)/EWT(m) AFFTC/ASD WH/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3003220 S/0020/63/150/006/1260/1262

AUTHOR: Zhurakovskiy, Ye. A.; Dzeganovskiy, V. P.

TITLE: The fine structure of the x-ray absorption K-spectra of scandium in metal and in solid refractory compounds

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 150, no. 6, 1963, 1260-1262

TOPIC TAGS: x-ray absorption, K-spectra, scandium, titanium, vanadium, hydrogen, boron, carbon, nitrogen, scandium nitride, scandium carbide, x-ray

ABSTRACT: In previous works by Zhurakovskiy et al., the fine structure of the K-spectra of titanium and vanadium, combined with hydrogen, boron, carbon, and nitrogen, was related to the nature of chemical interactions in these phases and to the properties of the compounds. The present work deals in a similar manner with scandium and its compounds. The work was motivated by theoretical, as well as by practical reasons, inasmuch as scandium nitride and carbide have a high melting point (approximately 3000°) and a high electrical conductivity. The absorption was measured in pure metal, ScB_2, ScC, ScN, and Sc_2O_3. The absorption spectra are given in a figure, and their characteristic differences are pointed out. In particular, the long wavelength maximum does not remain same

Card 1/2

L 12625-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003220

in the compounds as in pure metal, but is shifted toward the shorter wavelength indicating a different kind of interatomic interaction in the crystallographic phase than in the case of titanium and vanadium. "The authors express their gratitude to I. Frantsevich, Academician, AN UkrSSR, for his constant attention and interest in the work." The paper was presented by Academician G. V. Kurdyumov on 21 Jan 1963. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'ny*kh splavov Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 14Jan63 DATE ACQ: 24Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, EL NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

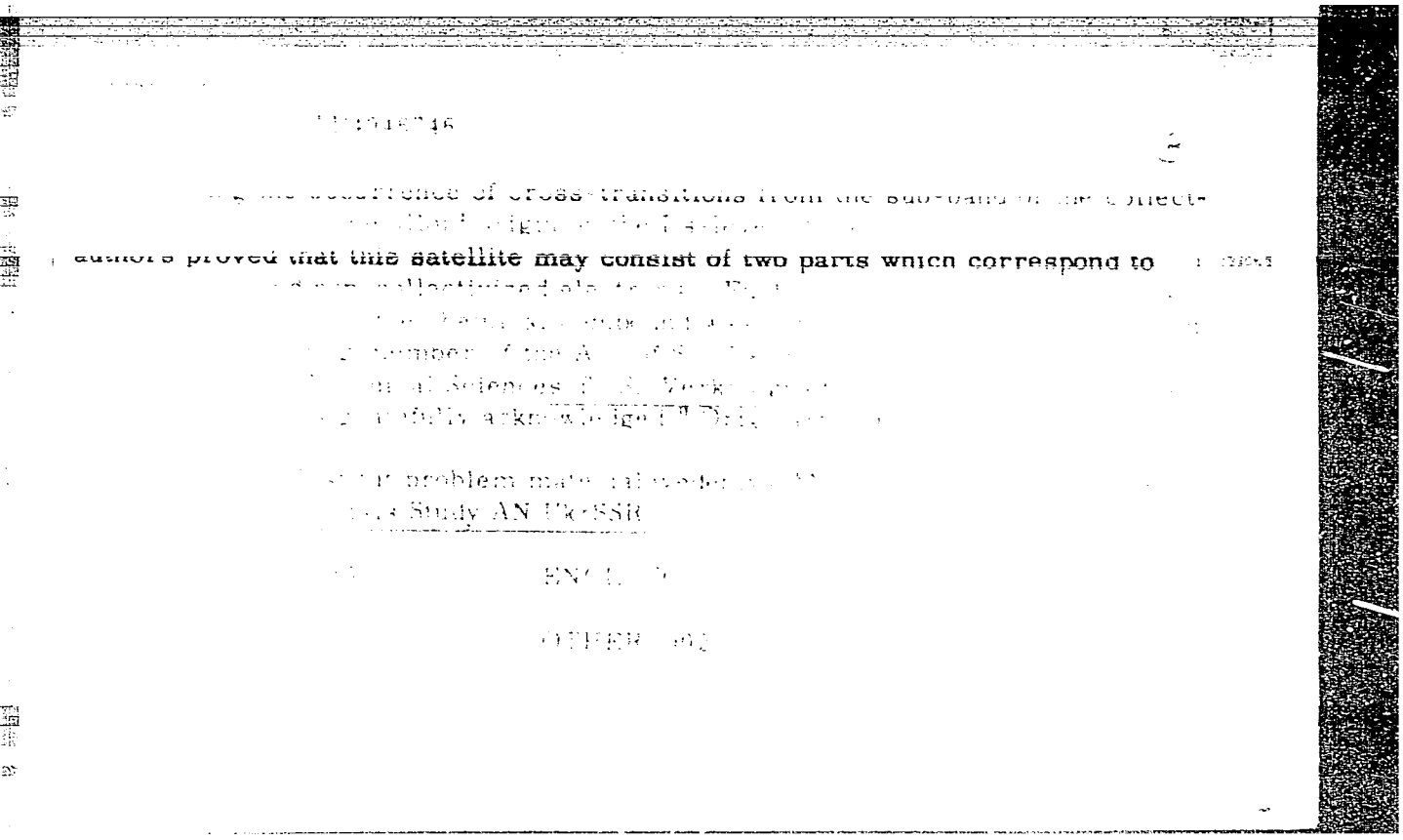
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411820001-4"

AP4046746

[illegible]akiy, Ye. A.; Dzeganovskiy, V. P.

[illegible]shkovaya metallurgiya, no. 5, 1964, 57-61

place in the homogeneous region of titanium nitride which has the character of a chemical bond with a tendency to an increase in its metallic component as the stoichiometric composition approximates nitride. In a series of preliminary tests, [illegible] confirm their assumption that titanium nitride was not subject to de-



authors proved that this satellite may consist of two parts which correspond to

ACC NR: AP6032850 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/170/003/0548/0551

AUTHOR: Zhurakovskiy, Ye. A.; Vladimirova, A. A.; Dzeganovskiy, V. P.

ORG: Institute of Problems of the Science of Materials, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR (Institut problem materialovedeniya Akademii nauk UkrSSR)

TITLE: The K_β-spectrum of x-ray fluorescence in metallic scandium and some of its high-melting compounds

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 170, no. 3, 1966, 548-551

TOPIC TAGS: scandium, scandium compound, fluorescence spectrum, x ray spectroscopy

ABSTRACT: The structure of the valence bands in metallic scandium and its carbide, boride, nitride and oxide (Sc, ScC, ScB_2, ScN, Sc_2O_3) were investigated in a study of the fine structure of K_β emission lines in these materials. Due to low stability of metallic Sc and some of its compounds, the samples were placed in a vacuum and excitation was brought about by means of a sealed copper tube (30 kv, 30-35 ma). The $(10\bar{1}0)$ plane of a bent quartz crystal was used for analyzing the spectrum. The resolving power of the spectrograph was 10,000. Except for a small shift (1 ev toward the long wavelength side) observed for the ScC the short wavelength side of the K_β line remained unchanged in shape and position. The shape and position of the K_{β_5} line appears to be

Card 1/3 UDC: 539.26

most sensitive to the changes in chemical bonding. In contrast to the shape exhibited by Sc, in its compounds the K_{β_5} line shows two distinct maxima. The compounds where the covalent and ionic contributions to bonding are stronger, the intensity of the short wavelength maximum is less. ScB_2 shows the strongest tendency toward covalent bonding. The position of the two peaks for ScB_2 supports the idea that the short wavelength maximum corresponds to the metallic Me-Me bond and the long wavelength maximum to the covalent Me-B bond. The spectrum of ScC shows two approximately equivalent maxima, both shifted by about 2 ev toward the shorter wavelength. This is in good agreement with previous notions that the strong bonding forces in high temperature transition metal compounds exist due to an almost equivalent contribution to bonding of the covalent and metallic d electrons. The spectrum of ScN shows the largest difference between the two maxima. The short wavelength maximum has the higher intensity and width. The increased contribution of the $2p$ states of N to the $3d$ band of Sc increases the probability of emission. The metallic nature of bonding in the nitride is supported by the disappearance of the long wavelength maximum of the K absorption edge (reported previously) and the closeness of approach between the K_{β_5} emission line ($2p$+ $+3d$ states) and its satellite ($2s$ states of the metalloid). It follows from this that the separation between the K_{β_5} and K_{β}'' lines can, to a certain degree, be used to characterize the energy levels of the valence bonds of the metal and the metalloid. Whenever these lines come close, one can expect the metallic exchange interaction to pre-

ACC NR: AP6032850

vail over the covalent interaction. Among the high temperature compounds involving transition metals of the first period (of those that have thus far been investigated), ScN, TiC, VC and CrB show the greatest degree of approach between K_{β_5} and K_{β}'' (the sum of the valence electrons among the interacting atoms approaches a stable octet). This characteristic of the high melting compounds leads one to suspect that certain regularity exists in their energy spectra. The melting points of the Sc compounds decrease in the same order (ScN → ScC → ScB_2 → Sc_2O_3), in which the $2s$ and $2p + 3d$ bonds separate. Presented by Academician G. V. Kurdyumov on 24 November 1965. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 1 figure.

SUB CODE:07,20/ SUBM DATE: 24May65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 003

Card 3/3

DZEGIL', B.S.

Determining terminal settling of foundations including the nonlinear relation between s and p. Vestsi AN BSSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh.nav. no.2:98-112 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Foundations)

BAYKINA, V.M. [deceased]; MAMIOFE, S.M. [deceased]; ROZANOVA, T.N.; SIN'TSYNA, Z.I.; SLUGINA, M.D.; DZEGILENKO, N.B.

Comparative study of neomycin, colimycin and mycerin by the counter-current distribution method. Antibiotiki 8 no.12:1059-1064 D '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

INOZEMTSEVA, I.I.; STRUKOV, I.T.; KOMOKINA, Z.F.; DZEGILENKO, N.B.; SHNEYERSON, A.N.

Semisynthetic penicillins; chlorobutynepenicillin. Antibiotiki 9 no.8:690-692 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov, Moskva.

PITLYUK, D.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; DZEGOVSKAYA, L.G., inzh.; SEVEROV, L.F., inzh.; TIKHOMIROV, S.A., inzh.; REYZ, M.B., red. izd-va; VORONETSKAYA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Investigation of the stressed state of the bearing elements in large-panel buildings] Issledovanie napriazhennogo sostoianiia konstruktsii v nesushchikh elementakh krupno-panel'nykh zdanii. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 80 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Building research)

U

USSR/General Problems of Pathology. Immunity.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 37042.

Author : Drmukhadze, A.P., Dzeiranishvili, V.V., Dosichev, A.I.
Inst :
Title : The Role of the Conditional Reflex in the Process of Hyperimmunization.

Orig Pub: Bul. nauchno-techn. inform. Gruz. n.-i in-ta zhivotnovodstva i vet., 1957, No 1, 8-11.

Abstract: Bulls producing hyperimmune serum against pasterollosis of cattle were divided after 6 months of exploitation into 3 groups; I) Receiving antigen, II) Submitted to conditional reflex stimulation, III) Control. Oxen of the first 2 groups maintained hyperimmunity for a period of 1 year. It was sufficient to inject the oxen of the

Card : 1/2

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Leather. Fur. Gelatin. Tanning Agents. Industrial Proteins. H-35

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 24, 1958, 83924

Author : Dzeiza, R.
Inst :
Title : Trends in Investigations in the Leather Industry.

Orig Pub : Przegl. skorzany, 1957, 12, No 1, 19-23.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

DZEKOV, A.

"Some data on the spread of piroplasmosis in the P. R. Macedonia".

Vet. (Sara) 2 : 114-120, 1953

DZEKOV, A.

Independent financing of veterinary stations. p. 55. SOCIJALISTICKO ZEMJODELSTVO. (Drustvo no agronomi i zemjodelski tehnicari na NR Makedonija) Skopje. Vol. 8, no. 5/6 May/June 1956

SOURCE: East Europe Accession Lists (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1956

DZEKOV, Angel
Surname (in caps); Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

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