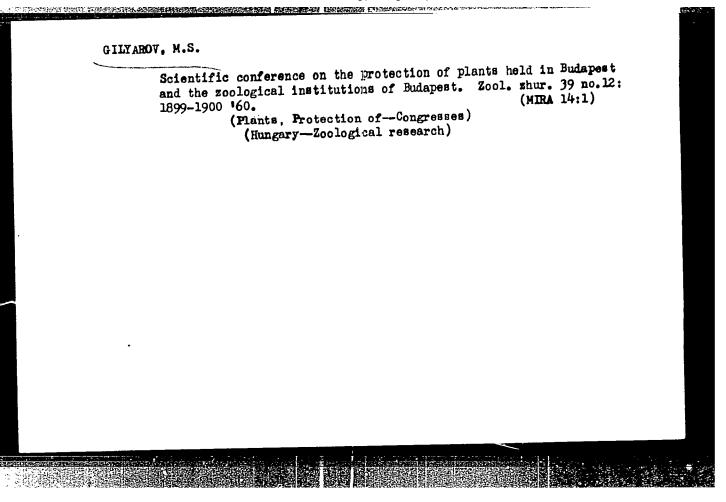
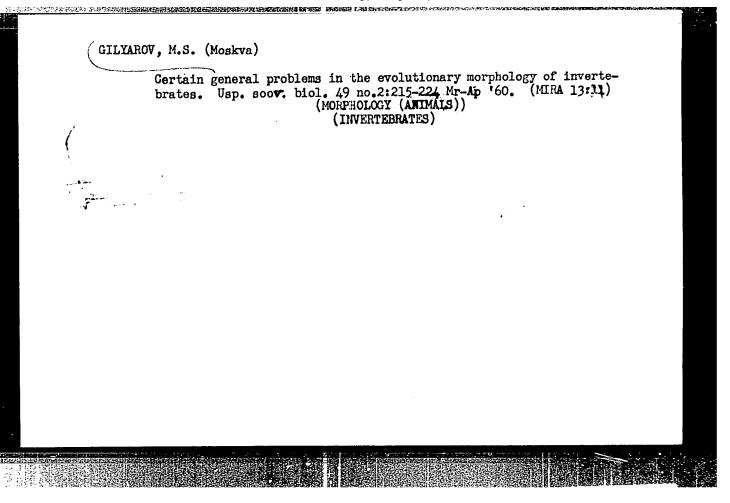
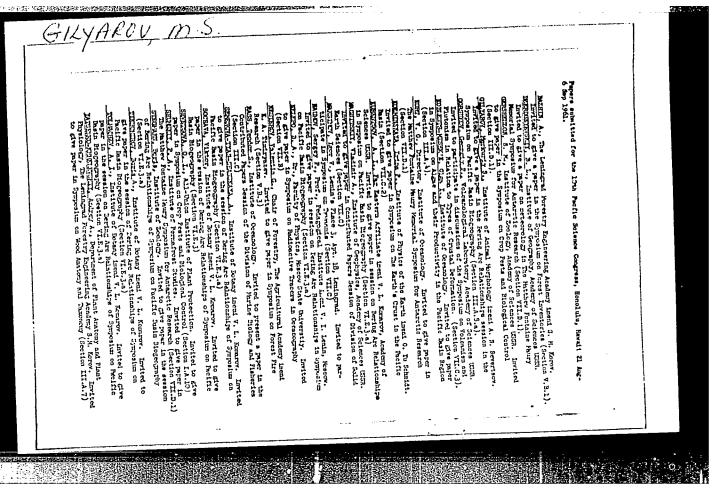
GILYAROV, M.S.

Symposium on insect ontogeny. Zcol.zhur. 39 no.1:156-157 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut morfologii shivotnykh Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva. (Insects--Development--Congresses)







KIPENVARLITS, Aleksandra Fedorovna, kand. biol. nauk; GILYAROV,
M.S., prof., red.; KOVALENKO, A.G., red.; YERMILOV, V.M.,
tekhn. red.

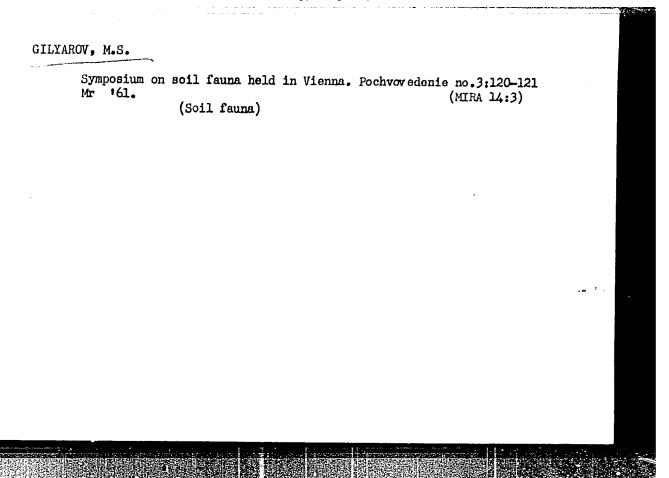
[Change in the soil fauna in lowland bogs under the effect of drainage and use in agriculture] Izmenenie pochvennoi fauny nizinnykh bolot pod vliianiem melioratsii i sel'skokhozimistvennogo osvoeniia. Pod red. M.S.Giliarova. Minsk, Sel'khozgiz BSSR, 1961. 196 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(White Russia--Soil fauna) (White Russia--Swamps)

GILYAROV, M.S.; SUKHORUKOV, K.T. Anniversary conference on the protection of plants in Hungary.

Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.2:314-316 Mr-Ap '61. (MIMA 14:3)

(HUNGARY---PLANTS, PROTECTION OF---CONGRESSES) (MIRA 14:3)



Eleventh International Entomological Congress. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. biol. no.3:483-485 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)

K.V. Arnol'di's sixtieth birthday. Zashch. rast. ot vred.
i bol. 6 no.4:27 Ap '61. (MIRA 15:6)

(Arnol'di, Konstantin Vladimirovich, 1901-)

Crop protection against pests and biological research. Zhur. ob. biol. 22 no.5:345-353 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(AGRICULTURAL PESTS)

## "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

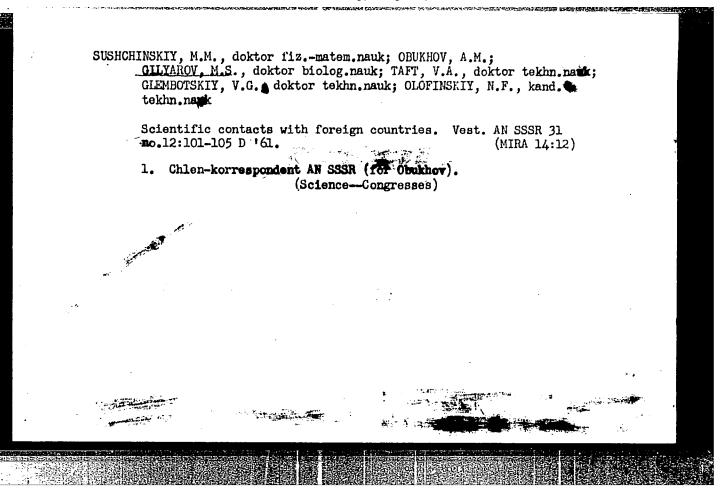
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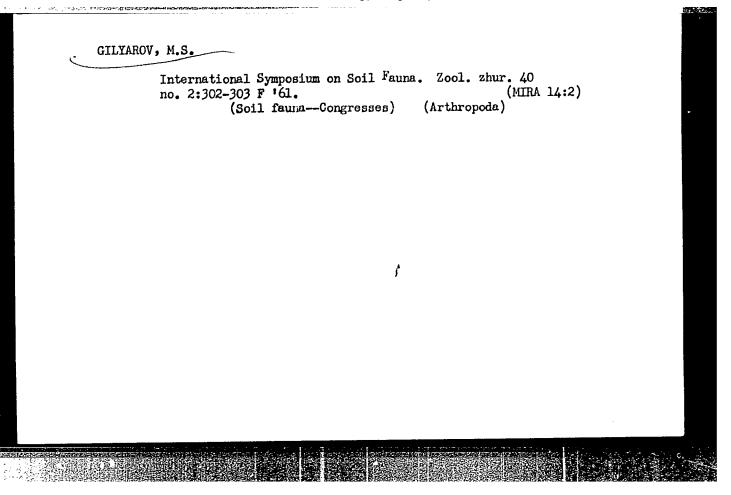
GILYAROY, M.S., doktor biolog.nauk

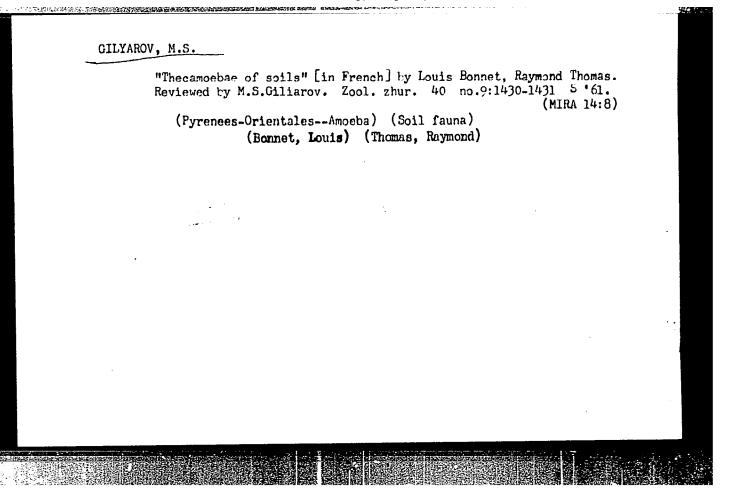
Ninth Congress of German Entomologists. Vest. AN SSSR 31 no.10:118
(MIRA 14:9)

O'61.

(Entomology--Congresses)







# GILYAROV, M.S. Anniversary congress of German entomologists and some zoological institutions of the German Democratic Republic. Zool. zhur. 40 (MIRA 14:11) no.11:1753-1755 N '61. (MIRA 14:11) (Entomology--Congresses) (Germany, East--Zoological research)

MAMAYEV, Boris Mikhaylovich; GILYAROV, M.S., doktor biol. nauk, otv.
red.; MESSMER, O.M., red. izd-va; MAKOGONOVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Gall midges, their biology and economic significance] Gallitsy,
ikh biologiia i khoziaistvennoe znamenie. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.
nauk SSSR, 1962. 71 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Gall gnats)

NARZIKULOV, Mikhamedkul Narzikulovich; GILYAROV, M.S., retsenzent; SMIRNOV, Ye.S., retsenzent; SHAPOSHNIKOV, G.Kh., retsenzent; LUPPOVA, Ye.P., otv.red.; VINOGRADSKAYA, S.N., red.izd-va; GELLER, S.P., tekhn.red.

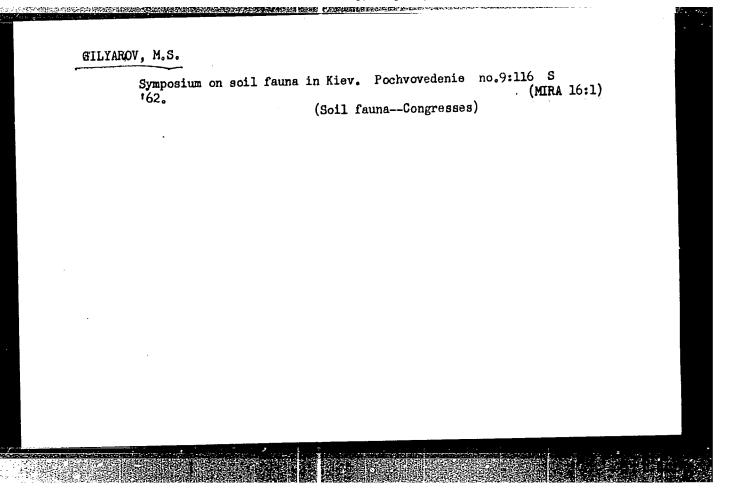
[Fauna of the Tajik S.S.R. Vol. 9, no.1. Plant lice (Homoptera, Aphididae) of Tajikistan and adjacent republics of Central Asia.] Tli (Homoptera, Aphididae) Tadzhikistana i sopredel'nykh respublik Srednei Azii. Dushanba, 1962. 271 p. (Akademiia nauk Tadzhikskoi SSR. Institut zoologii i parazitologii. Trudy, vol. 25. Fauna Tadzhikskoi SSR, vol. 9, no.1). (MIRA 17:2)

# Tasks in the field of controlled reorganization of soil fauna. Vop. ekol. 4:21-22 '62. (MIRA 15:11) 1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N.Severtsova, Moskva. (Soil fauna)

GILYAROV, M.S.

Changes in the composition of the soil fauna of the steppe under the influence of afforestation as an indicator of changes in the hydrothermal conditions of soils. Probl. bot. 6:346-353 \*62. (MI.A 16:5)

(Belovodsk District -- Soil fauna) (Forest influences)



GILYAROV, M.S., doktor biologicheskikh nauk

In the Laboratory of Soil Fauna. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.1:58-59 62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey pochvennoy zoologii Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR, g. Moskva. (Séil fauna)

CILYAROV, M.S., doktor biolog.nauk, prof.

Role of row grop cultivation in lowering the number of wireworms.

Role of row grop cultivation in lowering the number of wireworms.

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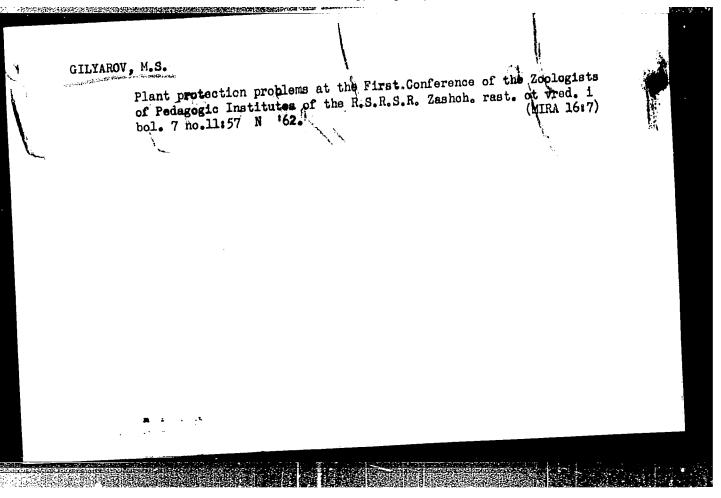
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Role of row grop cultivation in lowering the number of wireworms.

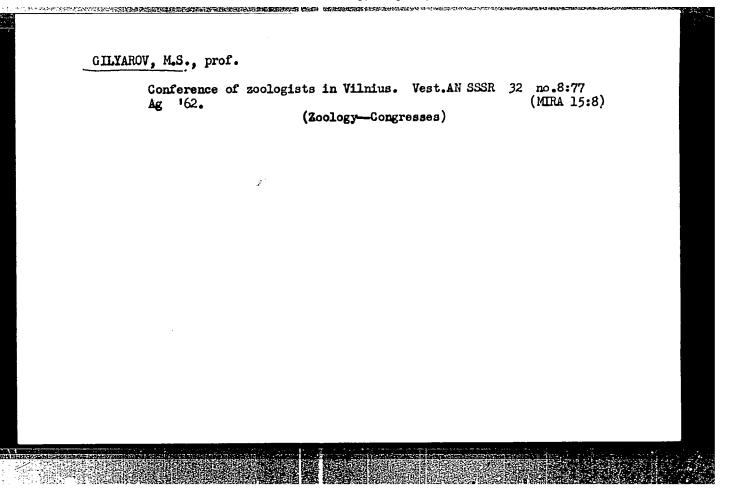
Role of row grop cultivation in lowering the number of wireworms.

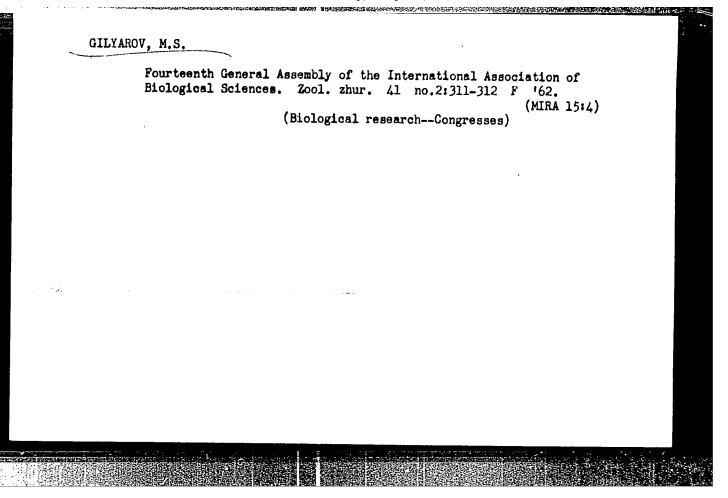
Role of row grop cultivation in lowering the number of wirew



GHILEAROV, M.S. [Gilyarov, M.S.]

A comparative and philogenetic analysis of the methods for the insemination of arthropoda. Analele biol 16 no.5142-77 S.0 162.

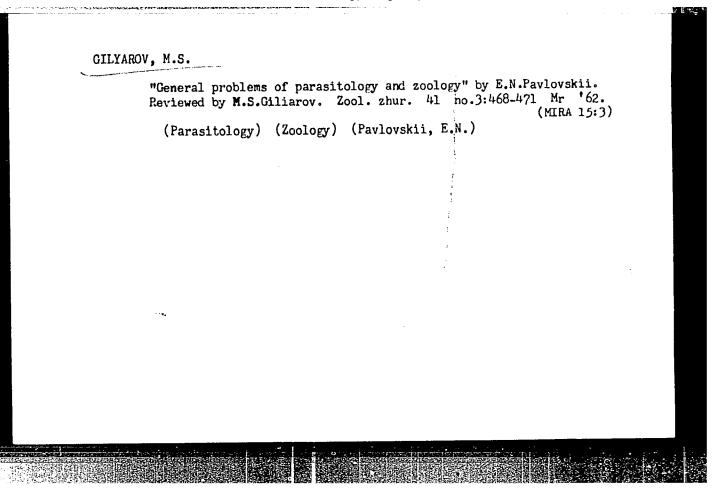


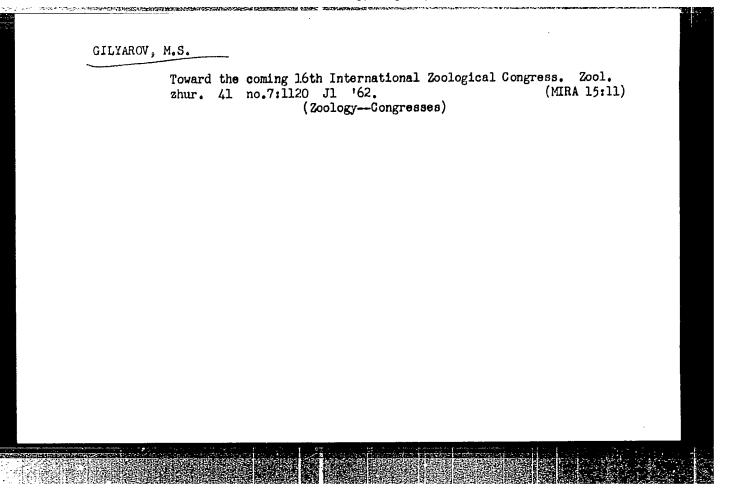


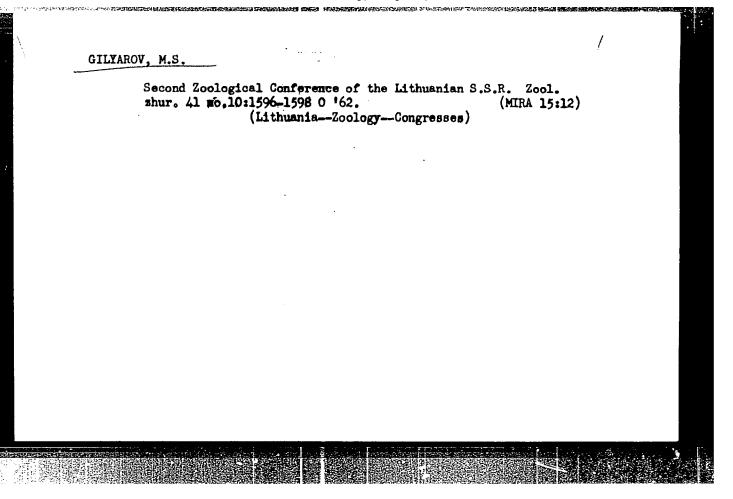
## GILYAROV, M.S.

Larva of Dilar turcious Hag. and the position of the family Dilaridae in the system of negropterans (Planipennia). Ent. oboz. 41 no.2:402-416 62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Laboratoriya pochvennoy zoologii Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh AN SSSR, Moskva. (Caucasus, Northern—Dilaridae)



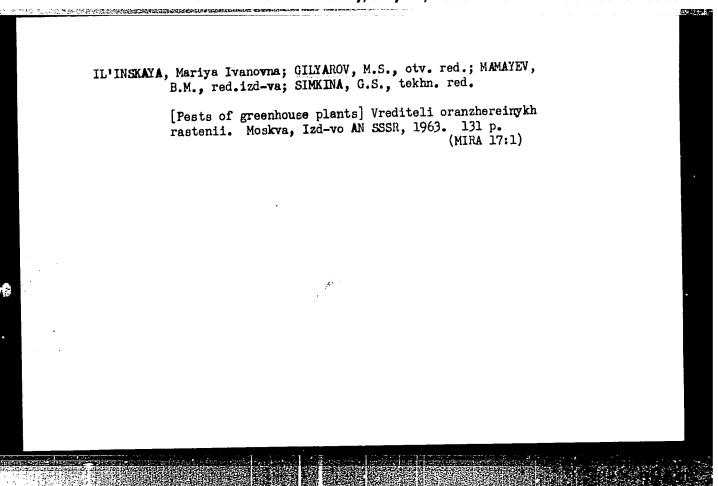




SEMENOVA, L.M., GILYAROV, Merkuriy S.

The evolution of arthropod cuticle.

Report to be submitted for the 16th International Zoology Congress Washington, D.G., 20-27 Aug 63



,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就会没有一个。

GILYAROV, M.S., prof.

Studying plant protection in Finland. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.9:48-49 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Predsedatel' Moskovskogo otdeleniya Vsesoyuzmogo entomologicheskogo ebshchestva.

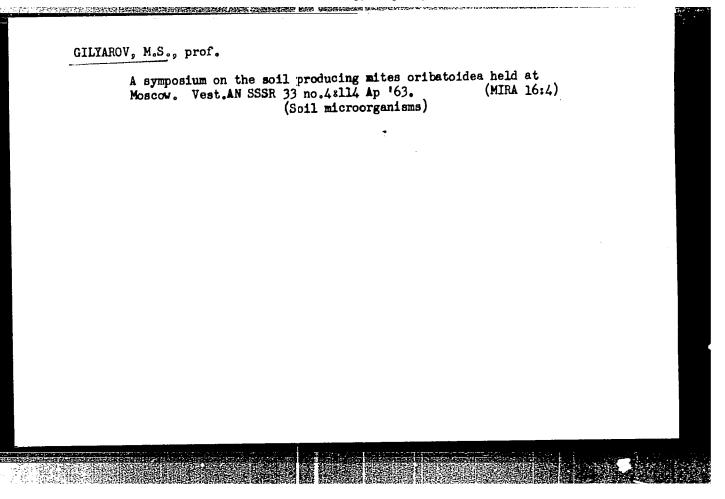
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051671(

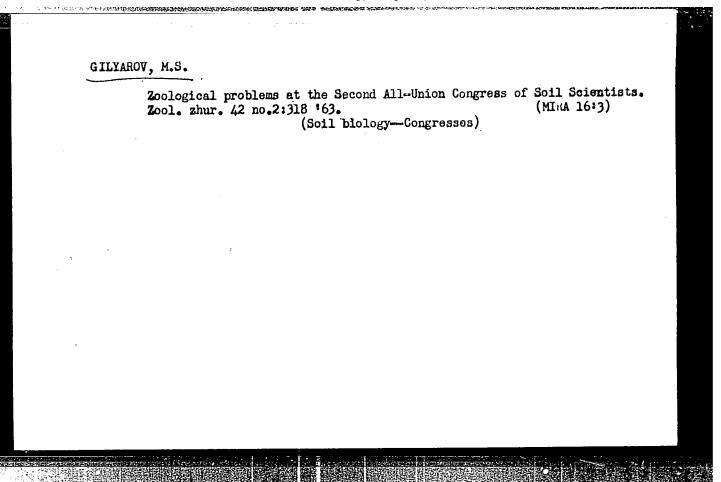
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GILYAROV, M.S.; MAMAYEV, B.M.

Soil-inhabiting insects in irrigated areas of Uzbekistan. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.ll:21-22 N 63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N.Severtsova.



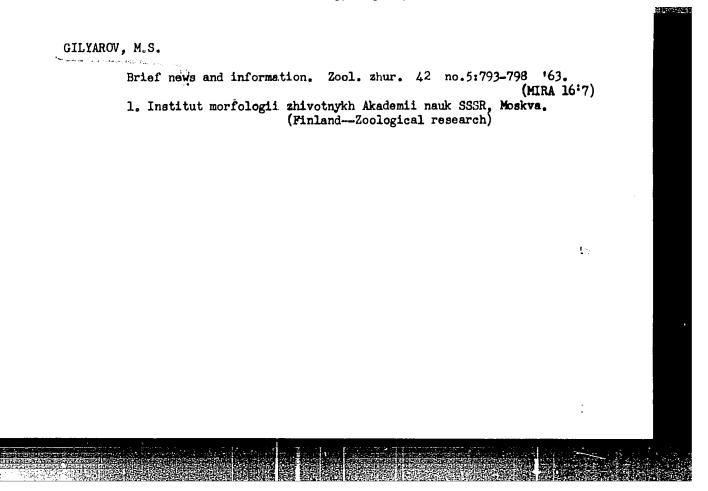


# GILYAROV, M.S.

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Tasks and future trends of controlled transformation of soil fauna. Zool. zhur. 42 no.4:481-499 63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow. (Soil fauna)



GILYAROV, M.S.

Soil fauna as an indicator of the distribution of Brown soils in Kodry Moldavia. Zool, zhur. 42 no.8:1135-1146 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Laboratory of Soil Zoology, Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Kodry—Soil fauna) (Kodry—Soils)

GILYAROV, M.S., prof.

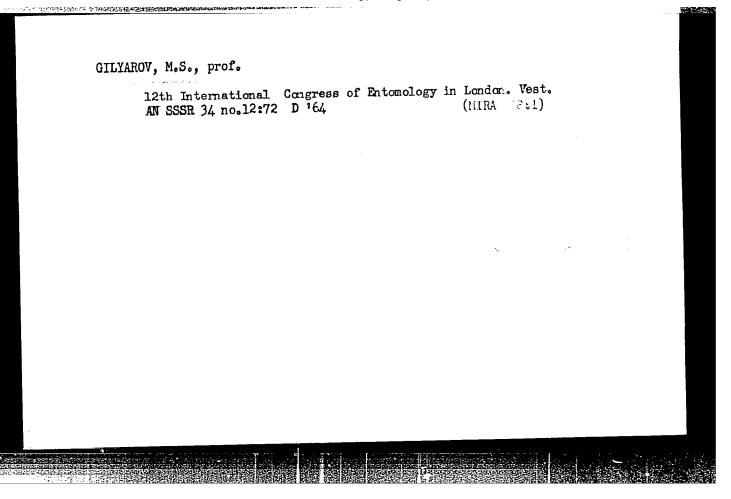
At the Section for General Entomology, Zashok, rast, of vred.
i bol. 9 no.2:58-59 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Predsedatel' sektsii obshchey entomologii Vsesoyuznogo entomologicheskogo ob shchestva.

GILYAROV, M.S., prof.

Breaking dcwn of poisonous chemicals in the soil. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no. 4:54-55 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. Severtsova, Moskva.



GILYAROV, M.S.

Basic trends in the adaptation of insects to life in a desert. Zool. zhur. 43 no. 3:443-454 \*64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institute of Animal Morphology, academy of Sciences of  $U_{\circ}S_{\circ}S_{\circ}R_{\circ}$ , Moscow.

ARNOL'DI, L.V.; GILYAROV, M.S., otv. red.

[Guide to the larvae of soil insects] Opredelitel' obitaiushchikh v pochve lichinok nasekomykh. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 918 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh.

(MIHA 18:11)

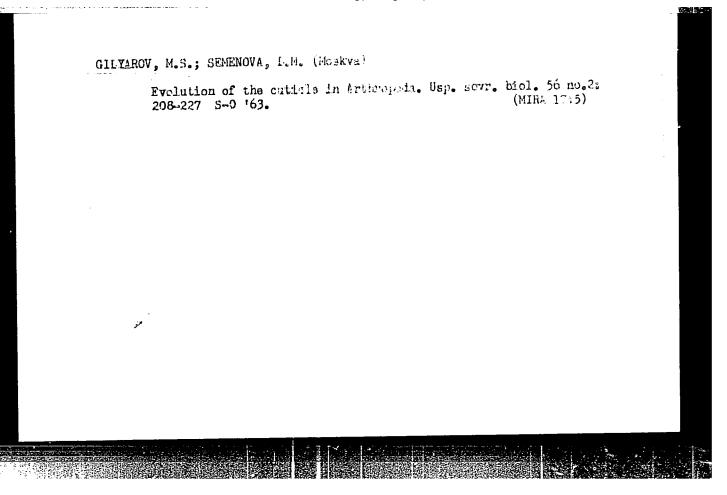
Soil fauna in the fir forests of the Pavlovskaya Sloboda region as an indicator of soil and forest conditions. Uch.

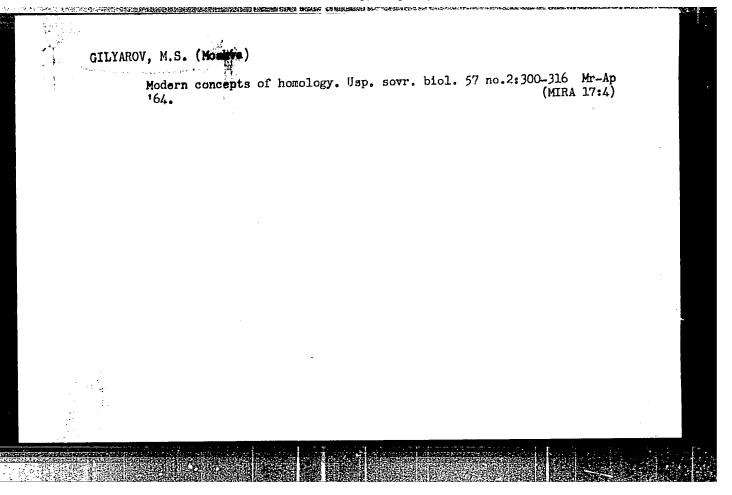
GILYAROV, M.S.; SHAROVA, I.Kh.

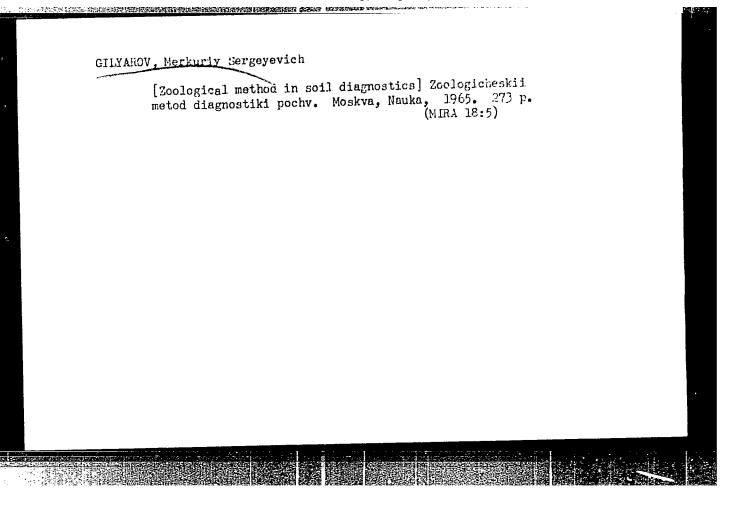
zap. MGPI no.227:383-397 164.

MAMAYEV, Boris Mikhaylovich; MRIVOSHEINA, Nina Pavlovna; GILYAROV, M.S., doktor biol. nauk prof., otv.red.

[Larvae of gall gnats (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae); comparative morphology, biology, taxonomic tables] Lichinki gallits (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae); sravnitel naia morfologiia, biologiia, opredelitel nye tablitsy. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 276 p. (MIRA 18:3)



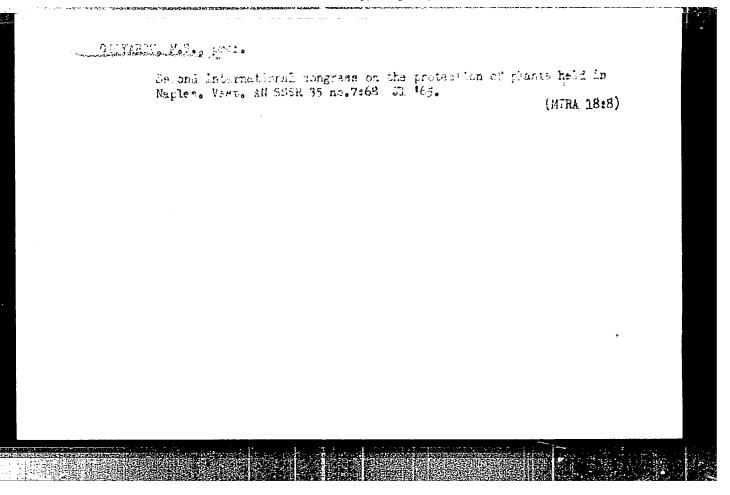




MISHUSTIN, Ye.N.; GILTAROV, M.S.

Problems of soil biology at the 8th International Congress of Soil Scientists. Pochvovedenie no.5:85-88 My 165.

(MIRA 18:5)



AKRAMOVSKIY, N.N.; GILYAROV, M.S.

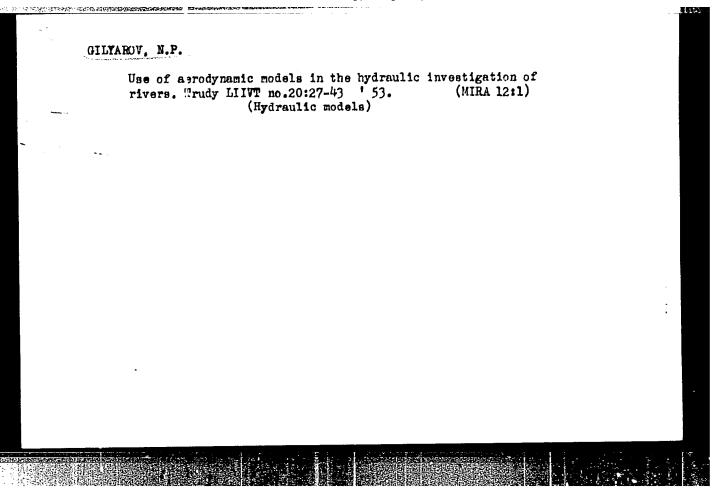
Brief news and information. Zool. shur. 44 no.9:1437-1440
(MIRA 18:10)

GILYAROV, M.S.; NEGROBOV, V.P.

Brief news and information. Zool.zhur. 44 no.10:1589-1592

'65.

(MIRA 18:11)



GILYAROV, N. P.

"Utilization of Rigid Aerodynamic Models in the Investigation of Rivers." Min River Fleet USSR, Leningrad Inst of Engineers of Water Transport, Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: M-972, 20 Feb 56

SOV/124-58-4-4143

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 4, p 65 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gilyarov, N. P.

TITLE: Certain Questions of Principle in Connection With the Use of Aerodynamic Models of Rivers (Nekotoryye printsipial'nyye

voprosy ispol'zovaniya aerodinamicheskikh modeley rek)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. in-ta inzh. vodn. transp., 1957, Nr 24, pp 31-41

ABSTRACT: In order to eliminate the distortion of the vertical distribu-

tion of velocities which results from the friction of the air flow in aerodynamic models against the glass which represents the tree surface of the flow, the author suggests raising the glass in the model by a height of  $\Delta H$  at which the velocity maximum along the vertical on the full-scale configuration and those in the model have the same numerical value and the same distance in relation to the bottom of the model bed. Thus the suggested method of model testing is based upon the acceptance for the number of the model test of only that depthwise part

for the purpose of the model test of only that depthwise part of the air flow lying between the bottom of the model bed and

Card 1/2 the vertical location of the velocity maximum. The upper part

SOV/124-58-4-4143

Certain Questions of Principle (cont.)

of the stream under the glass participates in the working of the model, but is not taken into consideration for the purpose of calculation. For the determination of the relative coordinate  $\eta$  of the maximum velocity on the vertical velocity-distribution diagram the author presents a graph of  $\eta$  as a function of the ratio of the coefficient of roughness of the glass and the bottom of the model. Formulae are submitted for the conditions of kinematic similitude of a proposed stream in a model according to V. M. Makkaveyev, also for scale ratios for slopes, depths, and velocities. At the end of the article the author gives a series of his arguments against the work of A. G. Averkiyev (Izv. Vses. n. -i. in-ta gidrotekhn., 1954, Vol 52), which contains a criticism of the author's method, and discusses A. G. Averkiyev's statements in detail.

1. Inland waterway models--Effectiveness 2. Inland waterway A. M. Latyshenkov models--Performance

Card 2/2

GILYAROV N. P.

# PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

807/4130

Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i Antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut

Problemy Arktiki i Antarktiki; sbornik statey, vyp. 2 (Problems of the Arctic and Antarctic; Collection of Articles, No. 2) Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoy transport," 1960. Errata slip inserted. 500 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: UBSR. Ministerstvo morskogo flota. Glavnoye upravleniye Severnogo Morskogo puti.

Resp. Ed.: V.V. Frolov; Editorial Board: L.L. Balakshin, A.A. Girs, P.A. Gordiyenko (Deputy Resp. Ed.), I.M. Dolgin, L.G. Kaplinskaya, A.A. Kirillov, Ye.S. Korotkevich, V.V. Lavrov, I.V. Maksimov, A.I. Ol', I.I. Poznyak, and B.V. Felisov; Tech. Ed.: L.P. Drozhzhina.

FURFOSE: The publication is intended for geographers, oceanographers, and readers interested in the Arctic and Antarctic regions.

Card 1/5

Problems of the Arctic and Antarctic (Cont.)	<b>sov/</b> 4130
COVERAGE: This collection of 19 articles published Scientific Research Institute deals with ice con atmospheric circulation and anticyclones, of oceanographic observation. References follows:	surora phenomena, and methods
TABLE OF CONTENTS:	
Maksimov, I.V. Some Problems in the Study of Long of Total Ice Coverage in the Arctic Seas	-Period Fluctuations
Gordiyenko, P.A. Role of Icebergs in the Ice and Antarctic Coastal Waters	Thermal Balance of
Khromtsova, M.S. Forecast of Ice-Edge Location in	n the Barents Sea 2
Gilyarov, N.P., and V.V. Ivanov. Modeling the Es	tuaries of Arctic Rivers 3
Girs, A.A. Typical Characteristics of Main Patte Circulation in the Warm Season	rns of Atmospheric 4
Card 2/5	

GILYAROV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Use of mwlels in studying a large water junction on the Lena River.

Trudy LINVI no.26:54-62 '9. (MIRA 14:9)

(Lena River) (Hydraulic models)

# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051671

GILYAROV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; MOROZOVA, O.F., inzh. Resistances in the lower boundary of a self-simulating area during work with air models. Trudy LIVT no.7:17-22 '60. (MIRA 15:2) (Aerodynamic models) (Hydrodynamics) (MIRA 15:2)

CHEKRENEV, A.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; ILINSKIY, V.A., dots.
[deceased]; GRISHANIN, K.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.;

SELEZNEV, V.M., kand. tekhn.nauk; GILYAROV, N.P., dots., kand.
tekhn. nauk; KOSTENKO, N.M., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye:
GRICOR'YEV, S.N., inzh.; TEREKHOV, I.B., inzh.; KHIZHOV, B.M.,
inzh., red.; VOLCHOK, K.M., tekhn. red.

[Practical manual on channel improvement operations in inland waterways]Prakticheskoe posobie po proizvodstvu vypravitel'nykh rabot na vnutrennikh vodnykh putiakh. Leningrad, Izd-wo "Rechnoi transport," 1961. 275 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye vodnykh putey i gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy.

(Rivers--Regulation)

GRISHANIN, Kirill Vladimirovich; TUMANOV, V.V., retsenzent; GILYAROV,
N.P., red.; VOLCHOK, K.M., tekhn. red.

[Hydraulics]Gidravlika. Izd.2., perer. Leningrad, Izd-vo
"Rechnoi transport," 1962. 268 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(Hydraulics)

Structure of a rectangular cross-section open-hume: forming an area of unilateral, streamlined, coastal projection.

Trudy LIVI no. Abeld-21 \*63

(MIRA 1787)

GILYAROV, N.P.; IVANOV, V.V.

Model study of the regime of the levels and currents of river mouths in the zone of sea influence. Trudy AANII 254:155-162
'63. (MIRA 17:11)

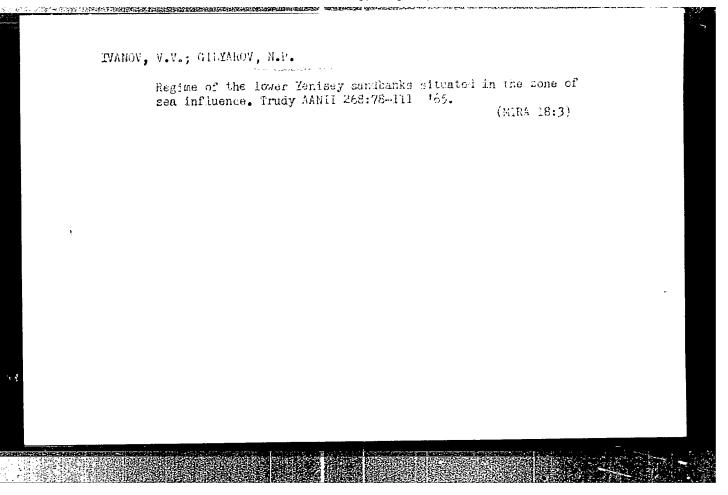
GILYAROV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Structure of an open stream in the section of a unilateral streamlined bank projection in a channel of trapezoidal section. Trudy LIVT no.61:20-35 64.

(MIRA 18:11)

ANTONOV, V.S.; GILYAROV, N.P.; IVANOV, V.V.

Experimental studies of the water regime of the Ob! Delta. Probl. Arkt. i Antark. no.20:23-30 '65. (MIRA 18:10)



GILYAROV, N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Exploring the lower reaches and estuaries of the northern and Siberian rivers. Rech. transp. 24 no.5:50-51 165. (MIRA 18:9)

KOCHETKOVA, A.P.; TRONEV, V.G.; GILYAROV, O.N.

Compounds of wallium with glycine. Zhur. neorg. khim.
6 no.7:1582-1585 Jl '61.

(Callium compounds) (Glycine)

(Callium compounds)

S/020/62/147/005/018/032 B117/B186

AUTHORS:

Kochetkova, A. P., Tronev, V.G., Gilyarov, O.N.

TITLE:

Complex indium compounds of lowest valencies. Synthesis and study of the properties of the ammoniates of indium

monohalides

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 5, 1962,

1086-1089

TEXT: The reaction of indium monohalides with ammonia was studied in three states of aggregation: The reaction with gaseous NH<sub>3</sub> under a pressure of 3 - 4 atm ( $t \approx 0^{\circ}$ C) yields adducts of the composition InM·2NH<sub>3</sub>, where M = I, Br. At 2 - 2.5 atm, one NH<sub>3</sub> molecule adds to the monohalides. The resulting monoammoniates and diammoniates are black substances which in solid form are insoluble in water, nitric and hydrochloric acids. They disproportionate into metallic In and In III under the action of water, and dissociate into InM and NH<sub>3</sub> under the action of acids. Heating of

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S/020/62/147/005/018/032 B117/B186

Complex indium compounds of lowest ...

 $InI-NH_3$  to 120 - 150°C and of InBr-NH3 to 145°C causes their simultaneous dissociation into InM and NH, and disproportionation into  $2In_{met}$  and the corresponding InM.5NH3. Exothermic effects observed at 60 - 70°C and 40 - 50°C indicated transition into the more stable crystalline form of the compounds studied, since the composition and properties remained unchanged. When the pressure is increased to 6-8 atm, or if liquid  $NH_{\chi}$ is used, disporportionation yields grayish black InM.2NH3 products. InM3.NH3 were synthesized under the same conditions and studied thermographically to prove the composition of these products. Thus, trihalides yield InM, 6NH, Thermograms showed the decomposition of these products down to InM3.NH3, and fusion of metallic In. The presence of  $In_{met}$  in this reaction was also proved by X-ray analysis. The reaction of In met with NH3 sets in at the melting point of indium and shifts to the right in the thermogram at higher temperatures. The last exothermic effects at

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S/020/62/147/005/018/032 B117/B186

Complex indium compounds of lowest ...

345 and 270°C correspond to the fusion of monohalides containing small amounts of In and ammoniates of In III, which do not take part in the reaction. Conclusion: The reaction of InM with NH<sub>3</sub> causes either addition or disproportionation, according to the conditions. The only

addition or disproportionation, according to the conditions. The only products are monoammoniates and diammoniates. Compounds containing a larger number of NHz molecules were not obtained owing to disproportionation of In I into Inmet and In III at higher ammonia pressures. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im.

N.S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N.S. Kurnakov of the Academy

of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: July 16, 1962, by I.I. Chernyayev, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1962

Card 3/3

հկ5կ1 s/020/62/147/006/022/034 B144/B101

**AUTHORS:** 

Kochetkova, A. P., Tronev, V. G., Gilyarov, O. N.

TITLE:

Complex low-valency indium compounds. Synthesis and study

of the properties of indium dihalide ammines

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 6, 1962,

1373-1375

TEXT: Complex compounds having 6 NH<sub>3</sub> molecules (room temperature) and 8 NH<sub>3</sub> molecules (slightly below 0°C) are formed from In<sub>2</sub>I<sub>4</sub> and In<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>4</sub> molecules with gaseous NH<sub>3</sub> at a pressure of 3-4 atm by a synthesis method described earlier (DAN, 147, no.5 (1962)). These compounds disproportionate already when synthesizing: In<sub>2</sub>Hal<sub>4</sub>·6NH<sub>3</sub> + 2NH<sub>3</sub> = InHal·2NH<sub>3</sub> + InHal<sub>3</sub>·6NH<sub>3</sub>, or when heated to 60 - 85°C in an inert atmosphere with the separation of 2 NH<sub>3</sub> molecules from the complex compound having 8 NH<sub>3</sub> molecules, and with formation of In<sub>2</sub>Hal<sub>4</sub>·6NH<sub>3</sub>. Further

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conversion is different in iodides and bromides: In<sub>2</sub>I<sub>4</sub>·6NH<sub>3</sub>
= InI + InI<sub>3</sub>·5NH<sub>3</sub> + NH<sub>3</sub> with an exothermic effect at 120°C;
In<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>4</sub>·6NH<sub>3</sub> = InBr·NH<sub>3</sub> + InBr<sub>3</sub>·5NH<sub>3</sub> with an exothermic effect at 85°C.
Ammine compounds of trivalent In decompose and react with InHal yielding dihalides as final products. Under exposure to air or water, metallic indium is formed. Complex compounds containing 6 and 8 NH<sub>3</sub> molecules are stable in an inert medium. These results, justify assuming a dimer structure with a metal - metal bond, in which In is tetravalent. On disproportionation the binding electron pair is shifted toward an In atom. The kind of amine determines the bond strength and thus also the tendency to disproportionate. This will make it possible to determine the valency of indium in complex compounds with the formal valency of 2. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N.S. Kurnakov)

Card 2/3

Complex low-valency indium compounds ... S/020/62/147/006/022/034 B144/B101

PRESENTED: July 16, 1962, by I. I. Chernyayev, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1962

Card 3/3

りが 5/078/63/008/003/019/020 B117/B186

AUTHORS:

Kochetkova, A. P., Tronev, V. G., Gilyarov, O. N.

TITLE:

Compounds of indium with glycine

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 3, 1963, 772-774

TEXT: Glycine compounds of indium with the formula  $In(GlH)_{3-n}Gl_nCl_{3-n}$  (n = 0,1,2,3) and of the compositions  $In(GlH)_3Cl_3$ ,  $In(GlH)_2GlCl_2$ , and  $InGl_3$  were synthesized by the method described for gallium (Zh.neorgan. khimii, 6, 1583 (1961)) and investigated. Their structure is similar to that of the corresponding gallium compounds and their heat resistance also increases analogously due to ring formation. Decomposition of  $In(GlH)_3Cl_3$  starts below the melting point of glycine (255°C) at 160°C. Decomposition of  $In(GlH)_2GlCl_2$  occurs at 255-265°C, and that of  $InGl_3$  only at 285°C. Indium-nitrogen bonds are unstable in triglycinate and triglycino chlorides subjected to the action of gaseous ammonia under

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Compounds of indium with glycine

S/078/63/008/003/019/020 B117/B186

pressure. In this respect, they differ from the corresponding gallium compounds. There is 1 figure.

SUBMITTED:

August 16, 1962

Card 2/2

#### GILYAROV, V. A.

"Dialkyl Anilide Phosphites, Their Properties and Tautomerism." Cand Chem Sci, Inst of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy, Acad Sci USSR, 21 Dec 54. (Vic., 9 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSE Higher Educational Institutions (12) SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

GILYAROV, V. A.

USSR/Chemistry

Card

: 1/1

Authors

Kabachnik, M. I. Memb. Corresp. of Acad. of Sc. USBR, and Gilyarov, V.A.

Title

Theory of tautomeric equilibrium. Structure and properties of dialkyl-

anilidophosphites

Periodical

Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 5, 991 - 994, June 1954

Abstract

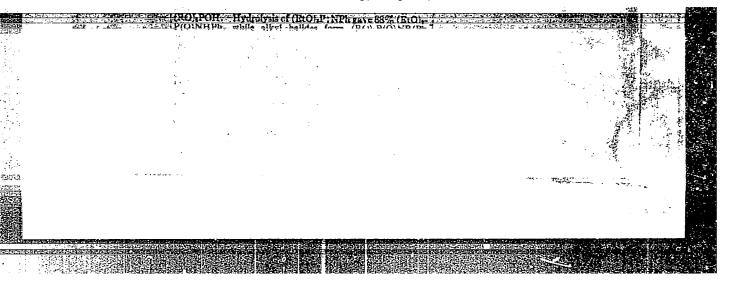
Theoretical investigation of the problem regarding the dual reativity of tautomeric substances with strongly displaced equilibrium. The salt formation-reaction and the salt alkylation-reaction take place with regrouping which can be defined as the transition of the reaction center. Dialkyl anilidophosphites have all the properties of trivalent phosphorus derivatives and as such are capable of an Arbuzov type regrouping. Dialkylanilidophosphides are capable of forming sodium salts during the reaction of sodium in an ester or benzene solution. The constants of all substances obtained from such reaction are shown in table. Nine references. Table.

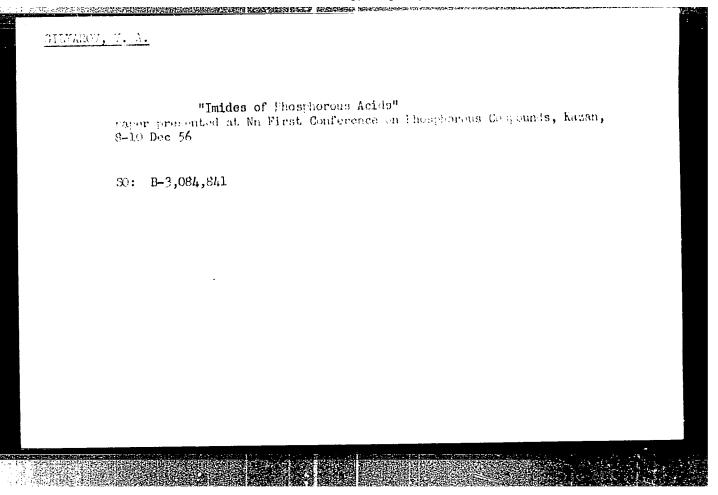
Institution:

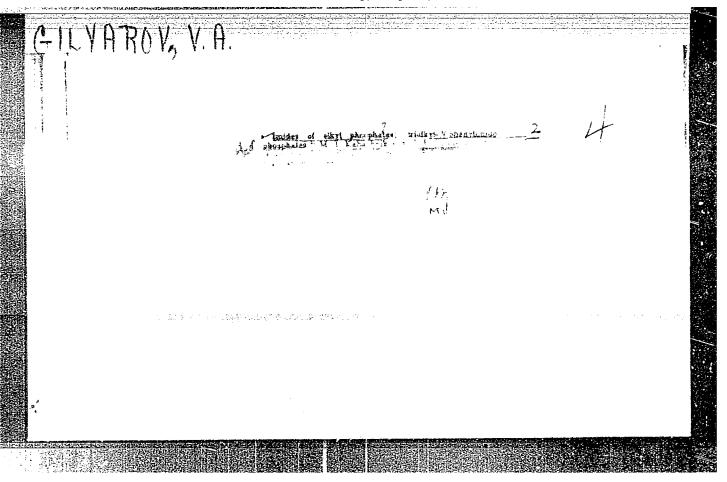
Acad. of Sc. USSR, Institute of Elemente-Organic Compounds

Submitted

March 13, 1954



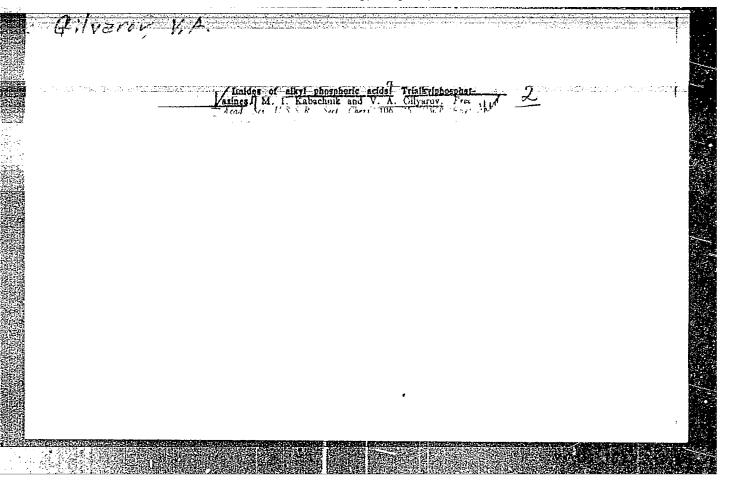




KABACHNIK, M.I.; GILYAROV. V.A.

Inides of alkylphospheric acids. Trialkyl- N-phenylimidephosphates.
Isv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.7:790-797 J1 '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1.Institut elementeerganicheskikh seyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR. (Yhesphates)



KARACHNIK, M.I.; GILYAROV, V.A.

Imides of alkylphosphomic acids. Trialkylphosphate azines. Dokl.
AN SSSR 106 no.3:473-475 Ja '56. (MIRA 9:6)

1.Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kabachnik). 2.Institut elementeorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Azines)

AUTHORS: Kabachnik, M. I., Corresponding Member of the 20-114-4-28/63

Academy, Gilyarov, V. A.

TITLE: On Imides of Phosphorus Acids (Ob imidakh kislot). The Di-

alkylphosphoryl-N-Phenyltriazenes and Their Salts (Dialkil-

fosforil-N-femiltriazeny i ikh soli)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 4,

pp. 781-784 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In previous papers the authors had shown that the fullethers

of the acids of 3-valent phosphorus enter into reaction with phenylazide and form imidophosphates. This reaction was proposed as characteristic of the derivatives of the said acids. It was of interest to study these reactions with the salts of the dialkylphosphites. According to several publications the phosphorus in them is 3-valent. The authors found that the free dialkyls do not react with phenylazide. Their salts however (triethylammonium and sodium salts) enter into reaction and form salts of the dialkyl-N-phenylphosphoryltriazenes. From these free dialkylphosphoryl-N-phenyltriazenes may be isolated, which are representatives of a new class of phosphor-

Card 1/3 nitrogen compounds. The formation of these salts may serve as

On Imides of Phosphorus Acids. The Dialkylphosphoryl-N-Phenyltriazenes and Their Salts

20 114-4-28/63

a confirmation of the previously expressed statement that the triazenes-III occur as an intermediate product in the reaction of the trialkylphosphites with phenylazide. The reaction with phenylazide takes place in the unseparated phosphorus-electron pair; in this respect it is analogous to the reaction with sulphur. However in the case of phenylazide the sodium salts react considerably faster than the ethylammonium salts. This difference was not observed in the case of sulphur. The physical properties, methods of isolation, yields, and results of analyses of the substances obtained are given. Apparently dialkylphosphoryl-N-phenyltriazenes are stronger acids than dialkylphosphites. This may be concluded from the fact that the reaction of the diethylphosphite with phenylazide does not take place in the presence of catalytic amounts of alcoholates. The experimental part gives a detailed description of the methods of producing several compounds of the group concerned. There are 2 tables and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Card 2/3

Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute for Elementary Organic Compounds of the AS USSR)

On Imides of Phosphorus Acids. The Dialkylphosphoryl-N-Phenyltriazenes and Their Salts

20 114-4-28/63

SUBMITTED:

February 28, 1957

Card 3/3

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051671

GILYAROV, V. A. (Inst. Elementary Organic Compounds AS USSR)

"Imides of Acids of Phosphorus" (Imidy kislot fosfora)

Chemistry and Uses of Organophosphorous Compounds (Khimiya i primeneniye fosfororganicheskikh soyedneniy), Trudy of First Conference, 8-10 December 1955, Kazan, Pp. Published by Kazan Affil. AS USSR, 1957
275-282

5.3630

77059

SOV/62-59-12-13/43

**AUTHORS:** 

Kabachnik, M. I., Gilyarov, V. A., Tsvetkov, Ye. N.

TITLE:

Concerning Imides of Phosphorus Acids. Infrared Absorption Spectra of Imidophosphates and Imidophos-

phonates

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh

nauk, 1959, Nr 12, pp 2135-2141 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The IR absorption spectra of trialkyl N-phenylimido-phosphates (A) which were obtained previously by reaction of trialkylphosphites (M. I. Kabachnik, V. A. Gilyarov, Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. n. 1956, 790) and dialkyl N-phenylimidoalkyl-(and -aryl) phosphonates

(B) with phenyl azide, were investigated:

RO

A. RO-P = NC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>5</sub>; (I) R = C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>; (II) R = C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>; (III) R = i-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>; (IV) R = C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, RO

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 $(RO)_3P + C_6H_5N_3 \rightarrow (RO)_3P = NC_6H_5 + N_2$ 

Concerning Imides of Phosphorus Acids. Infrared Absorption Spectra of Imidophosphates and Imidophosphonates

$$R'O = P = NC_{\bullet}H_{\bullet}$$

(V) 
$$R = CH_3$$
;  $R' = i \cdot C_3H_7$   
(VI)  $R = CH_3$ ;  $R' = C_4H_0$ 

(VII)  $R = C_2H_3$ ;  $R' = C_3H_7$ 

(VIII)  $R = C_2H_5$ ;  $R' = C_4H_9$ ; (IX)  $R = C_3H_7$ ;  $R' = C_4H_9$ ; (X)  $R = C_4H_9$ ;  $R' = C_4H_9$ ; (XI)  $R = C_4H_5$ ;  $R' = C_4H_5$ ; (XII)  $R = C_6H_5$ ;  $R' = C_3H_7$ ,

Most of the above compounds were synthesized for the present investigation by the reaction between dialkyl alkyl-(and aryl)-phosphonates and phenyl azide:

 $RP (OR')_1 + C_0H_3N_0 \rightarrow R (R'O)_2P = NC_0H_5 + N_2.$ 

IR spectra of the above compounds have a strong absorption band at 1350-1385 cm<sup>-1</sup>, which indicates the presence of the P = N-group. The IR spectra of

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Concerning Imides of Phosphorus Acids. Infrared Absorption Spectra of Imidophosphates and Imidophosphonates

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triethyl N-acetylimidophosphate (XIII) and trialkyl N-methylimidophosphates (C) were studied.

The above compounds were obtained by reaction of methyl azide with trialkyl phosphites.

$$(\mathrm{RO})_3\mathrm{P} + \mathrm{CH}_3\mathrm{N}_3 \rightarrow (\mathrm{RO})_3\mathrm{P} = \mathrm{NCH}_3 + \mathrm{N}_2.$$

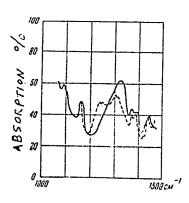
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In the IR spectrum of compound XIII, a strong absorption band at 1350 and 1385 cm<sup>-1</sup> was observed. Compound XIX also shows strong absorption at 1325 cm<sup>-1</sup>. On exposure to air, its intensity decreases and the

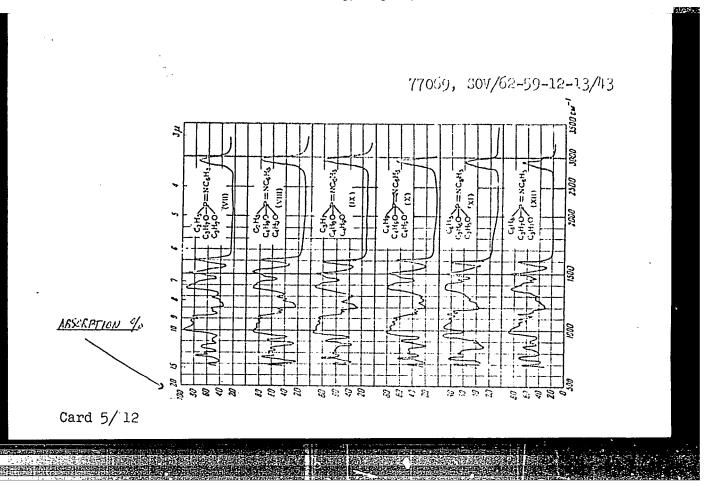
Concerning Imides of Phosphorus Acids. Infrared Absorption Spectra of Imidophosphates and Imidophosphonates

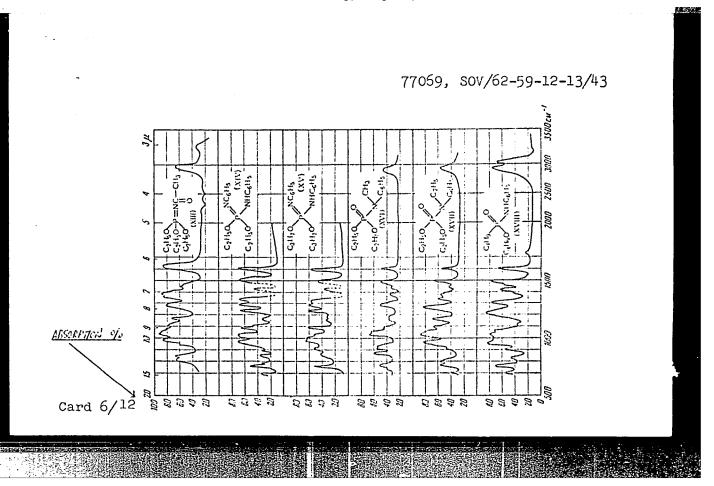
77069 SOV/62-59-12-13/43

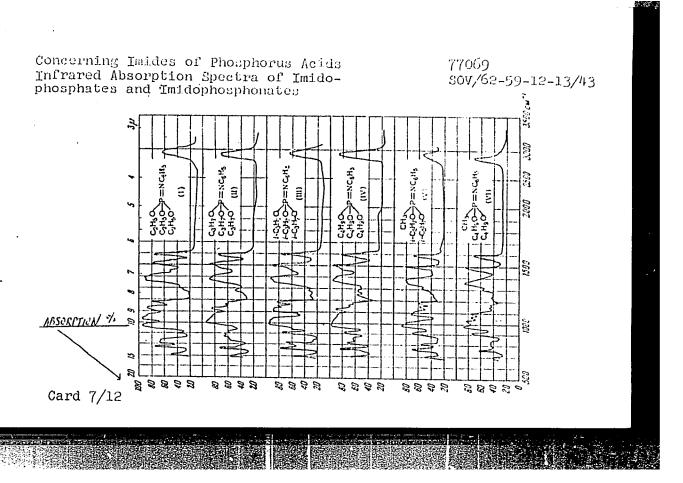
intensity of the band at 1250 cm $^{-1}$  characteristic of P = O bond increases, thus indicating that the above compound is easily hydrolyzed.



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IR spectra were taken on a double beam Dianov-Klokov spectrometer based on a IK-Spectrometer VIKS-MZ-N 11. The yields of obtained products are given below:

FUR MULA	YIELD (%)	bp (PRESSURE IN mm)	n 20 n	1 20	-
C'H'O L CH'	66,7	107,5—108 (0,5)	1,5050	1,0066	
C,11,0 P NC,11,	53,0	102 (t)	1,5088	1,0185	
C, II, O P ( C, II,	66,3	117118 (1)	1,5045	0,9965	(wn+)

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Concerning Imides of Phosphorus Acids. Infrared Absorption Spectra of Imidophosphates and Imidophosphonates . 77069 SOV/62-59-12-13/43

FORHUL A	YIELD (%)	bys (PRESSURE IN INM)	21 11 0	4
C,H,O P NC,H,	61,5	123—124 (1)	1,5010	0,9907
C,H,O P C,H,	71,5	131—132 (1,5)	1,4990	0,9809
C.H.O PNC.H.	85,0	148 (0,5)	1,5090	1,0150
C,111,0 P C,111,	54	125 (1)	1,5708	1,1083
C, II, O P C, II,	72,0	127120 (1)	1,5573	1,0770

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Concerning Imides of Phosphorus Acids. Infrared Absorption Spectra of Imidophosphates and Imidophosphonates

77069 SOV/62-59-12-13/43

[M. I. Kabachnik, E. N. Tsvetkov, Dokl. AN SSSR, 117, 817 (1957)]; yield 87.2%; bp 77-78°; 1 mm pressure;  $n_{\rm D}^{20}$  1.4595;  $d_{\rm H}^{20}$  0.9284. Trialkyl N-methylimidophosphates are new compounds. The synthesis of tripropyl N-methylimidophosphate is given. Methyl azide was added to tripropyl phosphite dropwise in benzene. The evolution of  $N_{\rm 2}$  was observed. The reaction mixture was cooled to 13-17°. On the next day, benzene was removed by distillation, and the residue was distilled twice under vacuum. Tripropyl N-methylimidophosphate was obtained in 50.8% yield. The yields of the obtained products (similarly prepared) are given below:

FORMULA	YIELD Yo	(KESSIKE Story)	el 4	76
(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O) <sub>5</sub> P=NCH <sub>3</sub>	50,0	70,5—71,5(7,5)	1,0018	1,4258
$(C_3H_2O)_3P = NCH_3$	50,8	82-85 (3)	0,9696	1,4292
$(C_4H_9O)_3P = NCH_3$	55,0	92,5-94(1)	0,9487	1,4380

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