VOZNYUK, L.L. (Kiyev); IVANENKO, V.I. (Kiyev); KARACHENETS, D.V. (Kiyev);
SVERDAN, M.L. (Kiyev)

Synthesis of control systems optimum in response time for second-order objects. Izv. AN SSSR. Tekh. kib. no.6:72-77 N-D '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

L 10253-63   EWT(d)/BDS   AFFTC/ASD/APGC   Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4/Pq-4/Pq-4   BC
ACCESSION NR: AP3001086   S/0103/63/024/006/0764/0768
                                                                            72

AUTHOR: Ivanenko, V. I. (Kiev)

TITLE: Synthesizing the optimum correction related to the input signal in follow-up systems

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 24, no. 6, 1963, 764-768

TOPIC TAGS: follow-up system, correction in follow-up systems

ABSTRACT: Synthesizing the correcting circuits on the basis of input signals is considered matematically. The system in question is close to the absolute invariant system. The case is considered when the input signal is a steady-state random function of time. Also, selection of correction circuits for the case with a signal-plus-noise input is indicated. It is pointed out that the solution of this problem by the methods of function approximation in the complex region can be reduced to a computing procedure that does not involve fundamental difficulties. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 24 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none
SUBMITTED: 16Jul62   DATE ACQD: 01Jul63   ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: 00   NO REF SOV: 007   OTHER: 003
Card 1/1

IVANENKO, V.

Symposium on bionics held in the United States.   Izv. AN
SSSR Tekh. kib. no.2:188-192   Mr-Ap'64.   (MIRA 17:5)

L 36726-65   EWT(d)/EWP(1)   Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4/Po-4/Pq-4   IJP(c)   BS/GS

...correction on the basis of the...

avtomaticheskogo upravleniya (Theory of invariance in automatic control systems); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow. Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 215-219

ABSTRACT: The paper is concerned with the synthesis of the parameters of correcting circuits which are used for the detection and compensation of perturbations in a linear control system. The problem is illustrated in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Here, $W_0(s)$ is the transfer function of the regulated object and of the regulator; $W_k(s)$ is the transfer function of the correcting circuit; $\Lambda(s)$ is the perturbation; $X(s)$ is the given value of the regulated variable; $V(s)$ is the correction signal; and $\Theta(s)$ is the error in the regulated

tion; X(s) is the given value of the regulated variable; Y(s) is the perturba-
variable; V(s) is the correction signal; and θ(s) is the error in the regulated

Card 1/3

~ 30726-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5004119

vorl.... The paper ...... to determine parameters for ... op... ... ...
... ... ing the functional

$$F[\theta(t)] = I_k = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [\theta(t)]^2 dt.$$

Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 tables, and 14 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 24Sep64   ENCL: 01   SUB CODE: MA, DP

NO REF SOV: 008   OTHER: 002

Card 2/3

contains N identical operating components with equal

Card 1/2

NO REF SOV-002 OTHER: 002

ACC NR: AP6035584   SOURCE CODE: UR/0378/66/000/005/0049/0056

AUTHOR: Dvortsin, V. I.; Ivanenko, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Structural synthesis of control devices in automatic control systems based on threshold-element networks

SOURCE: Kibernetika, no. 5, 1966, 49-56

TOPIC TAGS: structural synthesis, automatic control system, control theory, logic design

ABSTRACT: In cases where a particular controlled object (CO) is characterized by the relation $\bar{x} = \varphi(\bar{u})$ (where $\bar{x}$ is the outputs of CO, φ is the corpus of control-device strategies and $\bar{u}$ is the control actions), the problem of constructing the optimal controlling device (CD) reduces to the solution of a variational problem, e.g. to the minimization of the functional Q determining the quality of the automatic control system:

$$\min Q = \min_{\psi^*(\bar{x})} Q\left[\varphi(\bar{u}),\ \psi(\bar{x})\right], \qquad (1)$$

Card 1/3   UDC: 519.95

ACC NR: AP6035584

where $\psi(\bar{x})$ represents the variable strategy of CD and $\psi^*(\bar{x})$ corresponds to the optimal strategy. Generally speaking optimal CD strategies are complex functions of measurements of the variables characterizing the state of CO at a time instant t, and they may be either probabilistic or determinate. A characteristic property of CD strategies in automatic control systems is their dependence on time or on some parameter, which will be considered as

$$ u = \psi(\bar{x}, \bar{\omega}) \in \Psi, \qquad (2) $$

where $\bar{\omega}$ is the vector of the strategy-determining parameters. In automatic control theory the determination of the control strategy in an explicit form or the construction of the algorithm for minimization of the functional Q is usually regarded as the solution of the problem of constructing the CD. From the standpoint of the general theory of automata, however, this is a solution of the problem of abstract synthesis alone, leaving still unsolved the other part of the problem of automaton design, namely structural synthesis. V. I. Ivanenko and J. T. Tou (On the Design of Learning Systems for Control. "Learning, Adaptation and Control in Information Systems," Spartan Books, New York. 1963) proposed a new approach to the solution of the problem of structural synthesis, namely, the construction of a structural diagram realizing the control strategy $\psi(\bar{x}, \bar{\omega})$ on the basis of an array of threshold elements with memory. The authors show that the further development of this approach can lead to the synthesis of logic

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6035584

networks based on threshold elements (TE), with the TE corresponding to and realizing a controllable Boolean function $\lambda(\bar{v})$ -- the so-called threshold function. It is shown that, given a particular strategy mapped by a particular logic operator, it is possible to determine the structure of an automaton. One and the same structure (or logic network) of TE admits the realization of a set of different logic operators. On transition from one logic operator to another only the weight coefficients and thresholds undergo change, i.e., by acting on the coefficients and thresholds it is possible to control the operator of a given logic network. It is further shown that the structure of the logic network is unambiguously determined by the connectedness of the Boolean functions realizing its logic operator. "The authors avail themselves of this occasion to express their gratitude to V. M. Glushkov and V. G. Bodnarchuk as well as to participants in the Seminar on Adaptive Control Systems at the Institute of Cybernetics, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR, for discussion of this project and valuable comments." Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 1 table, 29 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09, 12 / SUBM DATE: 26Feb66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002

Card 3/3

IVANENKO, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; BUDNIK, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Gas separation during the surfacing of St.3 steel with uncoated steel electrodes. Svar.proizv. no.12:4-6 D '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.

23328   S/058/61/000/006/010/063
A001/A101

$24.6900 (1191, 1538, 1559)$

AUTHORS: Cherdyntsev, V.V., Kashkarov, L.L., Ivanenko, V.M., Kudashev, Ye.F.

TITLE: Asymmetry of neutrons from μ-meson reaction in lead

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 6, 1961, 77, abstract 6E250 ("Tr. Mezhdunar. konferentsii po kosmich. lucham, 1959, v. 2", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960, 346)

TEXT: Asymmetry in neutron distribution produced in weak interaction of (μ^{-}, n) type relative to direction of a μ-meson flux was studied on cosmic μ-mesons. The installation was located at an altitude of 3,860 m above sea level under a 7-m thick ground layer and consisted of two sections of neutron counters immersed into paraffin and separated by a 330-kg heavy lead block. Experiments discovered an excess of upward neutrons, i.e., opposite to direction of the μ-meson flux, and the ratio of upward neutrons to downward ones was 1.186 ± 0.024. It follows hence that the quantity $P\beta\omega = 0.09 \pm 0.01$, where P is meson polarization degree, equal to $0.15-0.20$; ω is coefficient of asymmetry; β is a quantity dependent on the properties of the nucleus.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

                                                              V. Guzhavin

Card 1/1

S/058/62/000/003/033/092
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Kahskarov, L. L., Ivanenko, V. M., Cherdyntsev, V. V., Mozhayeva,
              V. G., Nurgozhin, N. N., Khomenko, G. S., Gafurov, V. O.

TITLE: Non-conservation of parity in nuclear fission by cosmic ray μ-mesons

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1962, 50, abstract 3B415
              ("Sb. nauchn. rabot Kafedry optiki i Kafedy eksperim. fiz. Kazakhsk.
              un-t.", 1960, no. 2, 43 - 57)

TEXT: A device for measuring the spatially asymmetric departure of neutrons
emitted when slow cosmic ray μ^--mesons are captured by atomic nuclei is described.
Provisional results are presented.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

44619
S/135/63/000/001/002/016
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Ivanenko, V. M., Engineer, Budnik, N. M., Candidate of Technical
             Sciences

TITLE: Welding in shielding vapors and gases liberated from the welding
             pool

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 1, 1963, 9 - 10

TEXT: It was experimentally established that gases and vapors liberated
during the melting of the base and electrode metal in the welding process, can
be successfully used to shield the welding pool from the effect of air if the
bare electrode wire contains deoxidizing elements. For this purpose the welding
zone is covered with a metallic or ceramic hood whose dimensions and shape may
vary within a wide range (Figure 2). To regulate the gas flows, additional pro-
tection is achieved by a ring-shaped compressed-air jet (Figure 3). The con-
sumption of compressed air is 250 - 300 l/hour. Best results are obtained in
welding low carbon steel with bare C B-08ГC (Sv-08GS) wire, 3 mm in diameter,
assuring a strength of the weld joint exceeding that of the base metal and a

Card 1/2

Welding in shielding vapors and gases...   S/135/63/000/001/002/016
                                                            A006/A101

toughness approaching that of the base metal. There are 6 figures and 1 table

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu Institut sel'khozmashinostroyeniya (Rostov-
             upon-Don Institute of Agricultural Machinebuilding)

Figure 2. Hood shapes   Figure 3. Schematic diagram of the
                                          process with additional ring-shaped
                                          air protection
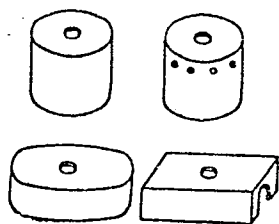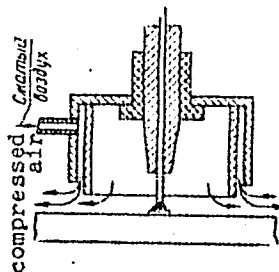
Card 2/2

IVANENKO, V.M., inzh.; BUDNIK, N.M., k. t. n.

Welding in the protective medium of the vapors and gases escaping from the welding bath. Tekhnika B_{ulg} 12 no.2:24-26 '63.

IVANENKO, V.M., inzh.; BUDNIK, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Quantity of gases evolving from an electrode wire during welding. Svar. proizv. no.9:9-11 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut sel'skokhozyaystvennoye mashinostroyeniy.

IVANENKO, V.M., inzh.

Characteristics of the fusion of low carbon and silicomanganese
electrode wires. Svar. proizv. no.7:4-6 Jl '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashino-
stroyeniya.

L 4487-66   EWT(m)/FCC/T   IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP5024655   SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/009/1761/1764

AUTHOR: Kashkarov, L.L.; Gafurov, V.G.; Ivanenko, V.M.; Chandyntsev, V.V.

ORG: Tadzhik State University im. V.I.Lenin (Tadzhikskiy gosudarstvennyy universi-
tet); Physicotechnical Institute, Academy of Sciences, TadzhSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy
Akademii nauk TadzhSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of the polarization of cosmic ray muons at 3860 meters above
sea level /Report, All-Union Conference on Cosmic Ray Physics held at Apatity 24-31
August 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 9, 1965, 1761-1764

TOPIC TAGS: secondary cosmic ray, muon, particle polarization

ABSTRACT: The polarization of cosmic ray muons was investigated at 3860 m above sea
level at Pamir. Muons incident at zenith angles less than 20° were filtered through
110 g/cm^2 of lead (limiting muon energy 0.25 BeV) or 1100 g/cm^2 of earth and lead
(limiting muon energy 2.5 BeV) and decay positrons from muons brought to rest in a 45
g/cm^2 lead absorber were counted separately in the upper and lower hemispheres. Posi-
trons were counted for 4 μsec, starting 1.7 μsec after the presence of a stopped muon
was indicated by a triple coincidence-anticoincidence. Backgrounds recorded without
the absorber and with the absorber but with the delay increased from 1.7 to 10 μsec
were equal. The efficiency of the positron counters was monitored with a γ-ray source

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP5024635

and the upper and lower trays were interchanged from time to time. The ratio C of the number of upward-going to the number of downward-going decay positrons was found to be $1.20 \pm 0.C.$ for the lower energy muons and 1.33 ± 0.12 for the higher energy muons. The muon polarization P was calculated with the formula $P = 3(C - 1)/a(C + 1)$ where $a = 0.91$ is a factor dependent on the positron counter geometry. The polarizations of the lower and higher energy muons were found to be 0.30 ± 0.08 and 0.47 ± 0.14, respectively. The polarization found for the lower energy muons is in satisfactory agreement with those found by other investigators at sea level but the polarization found for the higher energy muons exceeds the values found at sea level by other investigators for muons of similar energies by somewhat more than the experimental error. It is suggested that this discrepancy may be due to the presence of a larger fraction of muons of K-mesonic origin at the higher altitud. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 3 figures, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: NP/   SUBM DATE: 00/   ORIG REF: 008/   OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

L 4491-66   ЕЖТ(m)/ЕWL/Т   ЖЕ(C)

ACC NR: AP5024658   SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/009/1772/1773

AUTHOR: Bobodzhanov, I.B.; Ivanenko, V.M.; Kashkarov, L.L.; Cherdyntsev, V.V.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. S.U.Umarov, Academy of Sciences, TadzhSSR
(Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk TadzhSSR); Tadzhik State University im.
V.I.Lenin (Tadzhikskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Asymmetry of neutrons emitted by nuclei with different spins consequent to
absorption of negative cosmic ray muons /Report, All-Union Conference on Cosmic Ray
Physics held at Apatity 24-31 1964/ /7

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 9, 1965, 1772-1773

TOPIC TAGS: secondary cosmic ray, muon, particle polarization, nuclear reaction,
neutron

ABSTRACT: The anisotropy of neutrons emitted by Pb, Bi, Cu, and Fe targets under
10^3 g/cm^2 of earth at Pamir (3860 m above sea level) consequent to absorption of nega-
tive cosmic ray muons was determined by a technique that has been described elsewhere
by the authors and D.K.Ryazanov (Izv. geolog., Khim. i tekhn. nauk AN TadzhSSR, vyp. 1
(10), 9 (1963)). Correction was made for evaporation of neutrons from the paraffin
moderator, for absorption of background neutrons in the target, and for geometric fac-
tors. Anisotropy of the emitted neutrons is due entirely to the polarization retained
by the muons after absorption into K orbits. It was anticipated that the depolariza-

Card 1/2

L 4491-66

ACC NR: AP5024658

tion on absorption in the Bi and Cu (spins 9/2 and 3/2) targets would be greater than that on absorption in the Pb and Fe (spin 0) targets, owing to spin-spin interaction. No neutron anisotropy greater than the experimental error was observed with the Bi and Cu targets, and definite and approximately equal anisotropies were observed with the Pb and Fe targets. It is concluded that the depolarization of negative muons on absorption in Pb and Fe is about two times less than predicted by A.Ye.Ignatenko et al. (Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiz., 35, 894 (1958)) and that negative muons are practically completely depolarized on absorption in Bi and Cu. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 1 table.

SUB CODE: NP/ SUBM DATE: 00/   ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

IVANENKO, V.P., inzh.

Docks and ports of the Gorkiy Reservoir. Rech.transp. 18
no.10:18-19 O '59.   (MIRA 13:2)

1. Nachal'nik sluzhby ekspluatatsii Gor'kovskogo lineynogo
parokhodstva.
                    (Gorkiy Reservoir--Harbors)

IVANENKO, V.P.

Reusable guardrails of staircases. Suggested by V.P.Ivanenko.
Rats.i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.16:97-98 '60.   (MIRA 13:9)

1. Starshiy proizvoditel' rabot UNR-439 stroitel'no-montazhnogo
tresta No.88 Khar'kovskogo sovnarkhoza.
               (Handrailing)

IVANENKO V. V.

44-1-399

TRANSLATION FROM: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Matematika, 1957, Nr 1,
p. 69 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ivanenko, V. V.

TITLE: Some Problems of Ordinary Differential Equations
in the Complex Region (Nekotoryye voprosy obshchey
teorii obyknovennykh differentsial'nykh uravneniy
v kompleksnoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Nauk zap. kyivs'k.derzh. ped. In-tu, 1954, 16,
fyz.-matem. ser., Nr 5, pp. 13-20

ABSTRACT: The following linear differential equation of m-order of
Fuchs type is investigated.

$$y^{(m)} + p_1(x)\,y^{(m-1)} + \dots p_{m-1}(x)\,y' + p_m(x)\,y = 0 \qquad (1)$$

where the coefficients in the neighborhood of the point
$x = a\,(a \neq \infty)$ are represented by convergent series of the type
$$p_k(x) = (x-a)^{-k} \sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} b_{\nu k}\,(x-a)^{\nu} \quad (K = 1, \dots, m)$$ and in the
neighborhood of $x = \infty$, by convergent series of the type
$$p_k(x) = \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} b_{\nu k}\,x^{-k-\nu+1} \quad (K = 1, \dots, m).$$
Paragraphs 1 and 2 contain known information concerning

Card 1/2

IVANENKO, V.V.; SERGEYEVA, L.M. [Serhieieva, L.M.], red.; LUKASH, K.M.,
tekhn.red.

[Book of problems on the theory of numbers; elementary manual
for correspondence students of physics and mathematics departments
of teachers institutes] Zadachnyk z teorii chysel; mavchal'nyi
posibnyk dlia studentiv-zaochnykiv fizyko-matematychnykh
fakul'tetiv pedagogichnykh instytutiv. Kyiv, Derzh.uchbovo-
pedagog.vyd-vo "Radians'ka shkola," 1958.   (MIRA 12:2)
(Numbers, Theory of)

OL'SHANSKIY, Yakov Iosifovich [deceased]; IVANENKO, Valentina Vladimirovna;
     ZHARIKOV, V.A.,otv.red.; SHLIPOV, V.K.,red.izd-va; RYLINA, Yu.V.,
     tekhn.red.

[Mechanism of the transportation of material in the formation
of hydrothermal sulfide deposits; experimental investigation]
Mekhanizm perenosa veshchestv pri obrazovanii gidrotermal'nykh.
mestorozhdenii sul'fidov. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR. 1958. 76p.
(Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdenii,
petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii. Trudy no.16)
                                        (MIRA 11:12)
               (Sulfides)

5(0)   SOV/2o-124-2-48/71

AUTHORS: Ol'shanskiy, Ya. I. (Deceased), Ivanenko, V. V., Khromov,
               A. V.

TITLE: On the Solubility of Silver Sulfide in Aqueous Solutions
               Saturated With Hydrogen Sulfide (O rastvorimosti sernistogo
               serebra v vodnykh rastvorakh, nasyshchennykh serovodorodom)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 2,
               pp 410 - 413 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present data of publications (Ref 1) indicate a minimum
               solubility of the sulfides ($10^{-13}-10^{-17}$ mol/l). After serious
               investigation these data prove, however, to be unreliable,
               especially at high temperatures of some hundred degrees (Ref 2).
               On the other hand, many deposits of sulfide minerals were
               formed from hot thermodynamically stable aqueous solutions
               which simultaneously contained sulfur and corresponding metals.
               This would be possible only at a sufficient solubility of the
               sulfides in ore-forming solutions. These contradictions
               necessitate further experimental investigations. In the
               present paper determination results of the solubility as
Card 1/4   mentioned in the title are given for the temperature range

On the Solubility of Silver Sulfide in Aqueous Solutions   SOV/2o-124-2-48/71
·Saturated With Hydrogen Sulfide

$25-160°$ under the application of the radioactive silver isotope Ag^{110}. Figure 1 shows the experimental results with argentite synthesized in an H_2S atmosphere from AgCl at $600°$ (Curves 1 and 2) and with Ag_2S (Curves 3-7) precipitated directly in the flask. For experiments at increased temperatures a device (Fig 2) was designed whereby the solubility of the radioactive substance can be determined without taking a sample. Figure 3 shows the dependence of the radioactivity of the solution investigated on time at different temperatures. As may be seen from the diagram, at first radioactivity considerably increases (or decreases) with time on rising (falling) temperature and then remains on a certain level. It may be seen from the diagram that the radioactivity of the solution attains practically the same value at a given temperature, no matter whether the solution was heated or cooled before the measurement. Thus the equilibrium was obtained in cooling a strongly concentrated solution as well as in heating a highly diluted solution. Table 1 shows the silver concentra-

Card 2/4   tion in the above experiment as well as data obtained at a

On the Solubility of Silver Sulfide in Aqueous Solutions   SOV/2o-124-2-48/71
'Saturated With Hydrogen Sulfide

temperature of 80° in another experiment. Figure 4 gives
the dependence of the solubility of argentite at 100° on the
pH value of the initial solutions. It may be seen from
the diagram that the solubility of Ag_2S at increased temper-
atures increases with the increase of the pH value of the
initial solution and is similar to the behavior of the
solubility at 25°. For this reason the results obtained in-
dicate that the solubility of silver sulfide attains some
milligrams per liter at temperatures of several hundred
degrees. It is thus sufficiently high to permit the formation
of hydrothermal deposits of argentite due to crystallization
from thermodynamically stable aqueous solutions. There are
4 figures, 1 table, and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, minera-
logii i geokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Ore
Deposit Geology, Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry,
Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 3/4

ANENKO, V.V.; KOLODIN, G.N.; MELENT'YEV, B.N.; PAMFILOVA, L.A.

Apparatus for determining the solubility of radioactive substances at elevated temperatures and pressures. Atom. energ. 15 no.5:426-428 N '63.   (MIRA 16:12)

MELENT'YEV, B.N.; IVANENKO, V.V.; PAMFILOVA, L.A.

Solubility of zinc sulfide in aqueous solutions. Dokl. AN
SSSR 153 no.1:184-186 N '63.   (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
D.S. Korzhinskim.

MELENT'YEV, B.N.; IVANENKO, V.V.; PAMFILOVA, L.A.

Studying the solubility of sphalerite in aqueous solutions of
varying acidity. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.3:687-690 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR. Submitted November 5, 1964.

IVANITSKII, E. F.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Carbohydrate metabolism during muscular activity. E. F. Ivanitskii, Z. N. Karimirova and M. I. Prokhorova. Trans. Physiol. Inst. Leningrad 16, 57-8(1936).—The blood of the femoral artery and vein was analyzed during rest and muscular exertion in dogs. The peripheral blood sugar rises or falls depending on the degree of work; blood lactic acid is increased in the first ½ hr., as lactic acid produced in muscle passes immediately into the blood. During prolonged work, the transference of lactic acid is diminished or abolished. Methylglyoxal also appears in the blood. Pyruvic acid increases in both arterial and venous blood, chiefly the latter, pointing to production in muscle.   H. C. P. A.

ASM-SLA   METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

IVANENKO, E.F.

Effect of narcosis on the carbohydrate metabolism of the brain as studied by the analysis of afferent and efferent blood. E. F. Ivanenko and A. O. Volnar. *Byull. Eksptl. Biol. i Med.* 14, No. 10, 25-7 (1942). Results from expts. with 35 dogs in which the longitudinal sinus was exposed according to London show that anesthesia decreases the utilization of sugar by the brain, increases the utilization of lactic and pyruvic acids, and increases the output of glycogen. Hexenal or a combination of morphine, ether, and chloroform was used for anesthesia.

Eugene Roberts

IVANENKO, E.F.

C 4

II-H

The effect of narcosis on the glycogen content of the brain. E. F. Ivanenko and A. O. Volnar. *Byull. Eksptl. Biol. Med.* 14, No. 11/12, 56-7(1942). Expts. with 15 rabbits a 50 albino mice revealed that ether anesthesia significantly increased the glycogen content of the brain. In fed rabbits, the increase was from 130.9 ± 8.2 to 223.6 ± 7.6 mg. of I per 100 g. of fresh tissue wt. In fasted mice, the I increased from 103.4 ± 0.2 to 128.8 ± 4.8 mg. while in fed mice the increase was from 169.0 ± 5.7 to 201.3 ± 4.1. The anesthetic may act both by decreasing glycolysis and increasing the synthesis of I in the brain. Eugene Roberts

Influence of narcosin upon the formation of phosphatidic acid in the brain. K. Kh. Ivanikov (State Med. Inst., Donbass). Ukrains. Biokhim. Zhur. 21, (1946).

the tissue of the brain tissue indicated ... that the tissue of rabbit and white-mouse brain, to which absolute ... have been added, do not contain I in the ...

... added lactate.   Clayton F. Holloway.

IVANENKO, Ye.F., nauchnyy rukovoditel'; NATANZON, D.I., predsedatel'--
student IV kursa.

Activities of the student scientific society of Kharkov
Institute of Pharmacy. Apt.delo4 no.5:39-40 S-O '55.
(PHARMACY, education,   (MLRA 8:12)
in Russia, student scientific soc.)

I VANENKO, Yevdokiya Fominichna

Khar'kov Pharmceutical Inst. Academic degree of Doctor of
Biological Sciences, based on her defense, 29 January 1955,
in the Council of the Khar'kov State U imeni Gor'kly, of her
dissertation entitled: "The influence of Narcosis on carbohydrate
metabolism of the brain".

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 9, 16 April 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 14,
Jul 56, Moscow, pp 4-22, Uncl. JPRS/NY-429
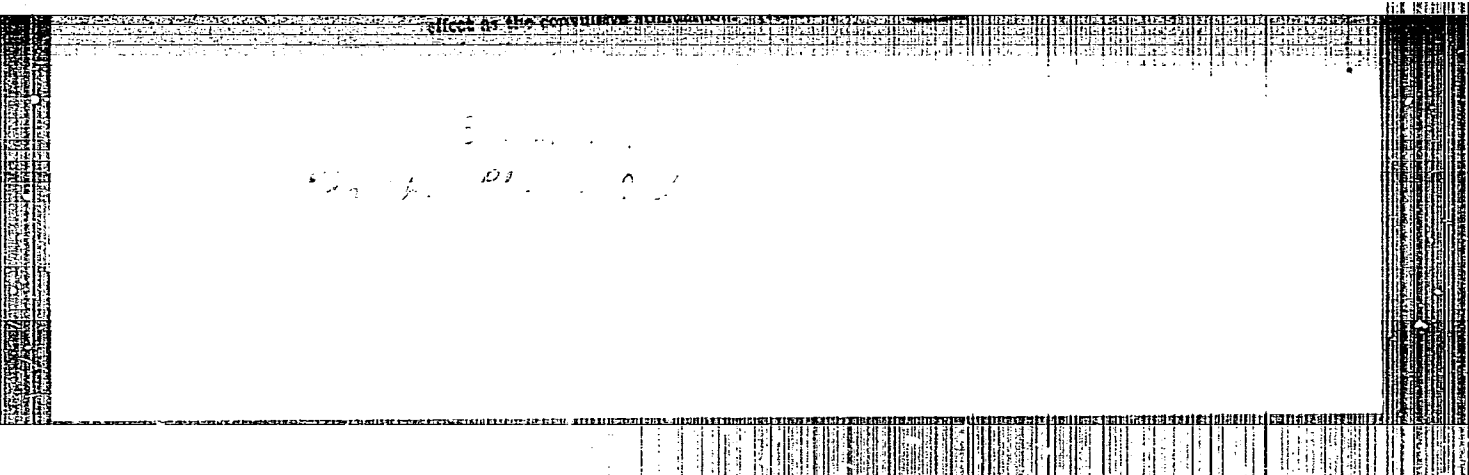
IVANENKO, Ye.F.; DUNAYEVA, V.F.

Modification of the sorption properties of cerebral tissue in mice
following administration of certain narcotics and of camphor. Biul.
eksp.biol. i med. 42 no.12:48-50 D '56.   (MIRA 10:2)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii Khar'kovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta
Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR D.N.Nasoshovym)
        (BRAIN, eff. of drugs on,
            camphor & narcotics, on sorption properties in mice (Rus))
        (NARCOTICS, effects,
            on brain sorption properties in mice (Rus))
        (CAMPHOR, effects,
            same)

COUNTRY	:	USSR
CATEGORY	:	Pharmacology and Toxicology. Narcotics and Hypnotics
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZhBiol., No. 1 1959, No. 4395
AUTHOR	:	Dunayeva, V. F.; Ivanenko, Ye. F.; Severina, A.I.
INST.	:	Kharkov Pharmaceutical Institute
TITLE	:	Effect of Narcosis on the Shift of Sulfhydryl Groups in the Cerebral Tissue of White Mice
ORIG. PUB.	:	Tr. Khar'kovsk. farmatsevt. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 1, 304-306
ABSTRACT	:	During sleep induced in mice by ether, barbamyl /amytal sodium/, medinal and urethane, the quantity of SH-groups in the cerebrum somewhat increases in different degrees under the influence of various preparations. This increase occurs proportionally to the duration of sleep and the concentration of narcotic drugs. The content of SH-groups changes unevenly during various periods of narcosis: during the period of excitation it rises only insignificantly, during sleep it in-

CARD: 1/2

IVANENKO, Ye.F.

Effect of anesthesia on temperature changes in the cerebral cortex
[with summary in English]. Fiziol.zhur. 43 no.9:851-857 S '57.
                                                      (MIRA 10:11)
1. Kafedra biokhimii Farmatsevticheskogo instituta, Khar'kov
        (ANESTHESIA, effects,
            on cerebral cotex temperature in rabbits (Rus))
        (CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiology,
            temperature, eff. of anesth. (Rus))
        (BODY TEMPERATURE,
            cerebral cortex, eff. of anesth. in rabbits (Rus))

DUNAYEVA, V.F. [Dunaieva, V.F.]; IVANENKO, Ye.F. [Ivanenko, IE.F.]

Change in the isoelectric point and solubility in the isoelectric
zone of brain proteins. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 34 no.3:379-386 '62.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Khar'kovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta.

IVANENKO, YE. F., and DUNAYEVA, V. F. (USSR)

"Investigations of Chemical and Physico-chemical Properties of
Brain Colloids upon Drug Fxcitation and Suppression of Nervous
System (read by title)."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

IVANENKO, Ye.F. [Ivanenko, IE.F.]; KORNIYENKO, V.V. [Kornilenko, V.V.];
MAKOVOZ, R.K.

Effect of ether anesthesia on carbohydrate metabolism in the liver.
Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 33 no.1:80-87 '61.   (MIRA 14:3)

1. Department of Biochemistry of the Kharkov Pharmaceutical
Institute.
          (ETHER (ANESTHETIC))   (CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)
                              (LIVER)

IVANENKO, Ye.F.; DUNAYEVA, V.F.

Some physicochemical changes in brain colloids in ether anesthesia.
Vest. LGU 18 no.9:100-107 '63.   (MIRA 16:6)
          (ETHER (ANESTHETIC)) (COLLOIDS) (BRAIN)

DUNAYEVA, V.F.; IVANENKO, Ye.F.

Change in the amount of sulfhydryl groups and reduced gluta-
thione in the brain of white mice following inhibiton of
nervous activity induced by barbamil, urethane and medinal.
Farm. i toks. 26 no.1:22-28 Ja-F '63.   (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Khar'kovskogo farmatsevticheskogo insti-
tuta.

IVANENKO, Ye.F. [Ivanenko, IE.F.]; DUNAYEVA, V.F. [Dunaieva, V.F.]

The iso-electric point and solubility of cerebral proteins in the
iso-electric zone following the inhibition of neural processes in
the rat. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 36 no.2:183-189 '64.   (MIRA 17:11)

1. Department of Biochemistry of Kharkov Pharmaceutical Institute
and A.A. Zhdanov State University, Leningrad.

IVANENKO, Ye.F. [Ivanenko, IE.F.]; DUNAYEVA, V.F. [Dunaieva, V.F.]

Changes of some physicochemical properties of cerebral proteins
during the excitation of neural activity. Ukr. blokhim. zhur. 36
no.1:72-79 '64.   (MIRA 17:12)

1. Department of Biochemistry of Khar'kov Pharmaceutical Institute,
and Leningrad State University.

ADRIANOV, P.K.; ANDRIANOV, S.M.; BEREZIKOV, B.S.; GOLOVKO, V.G. [Holovko, V.H.]; DOBROVOL'SKIY, A.V. [Doborovol's'kyi, A.V.]; DOVGAL', M.F. [Dovhal', M.F.]; YELIZAROV, V.D. [IElizarov, V.D.]; ZHIZDRINSKIY, V.M. [Zhyzdryns'kyi, V.M.]; ZVENIGORODSKIY, O.M. [Zvenigorods'kyi, O.M.]; ZAYCHENKO, R.M. [Zaichenko, R.M.]; IVANENKO, Ia.I. [Ivanenko, IA.I.]; KOMAR, A.M.; KOS'YANOV, O.M.; KAZAKOV, O.I.; KOSENKO, S.K.; KLIMENKO, T.A.; KIR'YAKOV, O.P.; KALISHUK, O.L.; LELICHENKO, M.T.; LEBEDICH, M.V.; MIKHAYLOV, V.O. [Mykhailov, V.O.]; MOROZ, I.I.; MOSHCHIL', V.Yu. [Moshchil', V.IU.]; NEPOROZHNIY, P.S. [Neporoshnii, P.S.]; NEZDATNIY, S.M. [Nezdatnyi, S.M.]; NOVIKOV, V.I.; POLEVOY, S.K. [Polevoi, S.K.]; PEREKHREST, M.S.; PUZIK, O.Ye. [Puzik, O.E.]; RADIN, K.S.; SLIVINSKIY, O.I. [Slivins'kyi, O.I.]; STANISLAVSKIY, A.I. [Stanislavs'kyi, A.I.]; USPENSKIY, V.P. [Uspens'kyi, V.P.]; KHORKHOT, O.Ya.; KHILYUK, F.P.; TSAPENKO, M.P.; SHVETS, V.I.; MAL'CHEVSKIY, V. [Mal'chevs'kyi, V.], red.; ZELENKOVA, Ye. [Zelenkova, E.], tekhn.red.

[The Ukraine builds] Ukraina buduie. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo lit-ry z budivnytstva i arkhit., 1957. 221 p.   (MIRA 11:5)
      (Ukraine—Construction industry)

IVANENKO, Yu.G.

Generalized equation of the transportation of suspended
and entrained alluvia. Izv. AN UzSSR. Ser. tekh. nauk 8
no.6:53-59 '64.   (MIRA 18:3)

1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodnykh
problem i gidrotekhniki.

IVANENKO, Yu.G.

Stability of the cross section of an alluvial river bed. Izv.
AN Uz. SSR. Ser. tekh. nauk 7 no.6:63-66 '63.   (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut vodnykh problem i gidrotekhniki AN UzSSR.

IVANENKO, Yu.G.

     Calculating the irregular movement of water in prismatic channels
with a horizontal bottom. Vop. gidr. no.11:62-66   '63.

     Hydraulic index of channel x. Vop. gidr. no.11:67-70 '63.
                                    (MIRA 17:6)

IVANENKOV, D.

PHASE I   TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT   AID 102 - I

                                                    Call No.: AF 574081

BOOK
  Authors: SOKOLOV, A. and IVANENKOV, D.
  Full Title: QUANTUM FIELD THEORY (SELECTED PROBLEMS)
  Transliterated Title: Kvantovaya teoriya polya (Izbrannyye voprosy)
Publishing Data
  Originating Agency: None
  Publishing House: State Publishing House of Technical-Theoretical Literature
  Date: 1952   No. pp.: 780   No. of copies: 10,000
Editorial Staff
  Editor: None   Tech. Ed.: None
  Editor-in-Chief: None   Appraiser: None
  Contributors: Grigor'yev, V. I., Klepikov, N. P.
                 Ternov, I.M., Tzytovich, V.N.
                 Levedev, V.V., Pustovalov, G.E.,
                 Rodichev, V.I., and Brodskiy, A.M.

Text Data
  Coverage: The book is divided in two parts. In the first part Prof. A. Sokolov
             covers quantum electrodynamics, i.e. the quantum relativistic theory
             of the electron and of the electromagnetic field, the interaction and
             radiation theories, and the theories of the positron and of the electron-

                                   1/2

IVANENKOV, D.

AID 102 - I

Kvantovaya teoriya polya (Izbrannyye voprosy)
positron vacuum. The second part by Prof. D. Ivanenkov includes the
introduction to the theory of elementary particles, the structure of
matter, the gravitational field of the particles and the interaction
between particles.

Purpose: Not given

Facilities: Faculty of Physics, Moscow State University

No. of Russian and Slavic References: Several footnotes.

Available: A.I.D., Library of Congress.

2/2

IVANENKOV, E. D.

"Fascioplastic Method for the Reamputation of Lower Limbs." Sub 6 Mar 51, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

OKENKO, A.P.; IVANENKOV, M.I.

    Electron microscopy in the laboratory of the "Krasnyi oktiabr'"
    plant. Zav.lab. 29 no.8:1018 '63.   (MIRA 16:9)
        (Metallurgical laboratories) (Electron microscopy)

AYZENBERG, Boris L'vovich; VOLOTSKOY, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; IVANENKOV,
Mikhail Nikolayevich; KAMENSKIY, Mikhail Davidovich; KEZEVICH,
Vasiliy Vasil'yevich; MEDVEDSKIY, Nikolay Ivanovich; NIKOGOSOV,
S.N., red.; MELENT'YEVA, Ye.A., red.; SOBOLEVA, Ye.M., tekhn.
red.

[Municipal electric systems; fundamentals of design and
construction] Gorodskie elektricheskie seti; osnovy postroeniia
i proektirovaniia. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1958. 328 p.
                (Electric power distribution)   (MIRA 11:9)

IVANENKOV, M.N.

Automatic action and performance of a current protection system. Trudy LIEI no.51:337-347 '64.   (MIRA 18:11)

IVANENKOV, V.N.; GUBIN, F.A.

Water masses and hydrochemistry in the western and southern parts of
the Indian Ocean. Trudy MGI 22:33-115 '60.
        (Indian Ocean—Sea water—Composition)   (MIRA 14:3)

IVANENKOV, V.N.

Primary production in the Bering Sea. Trudy Inst.okean. 51:37-56
'61.

(Bering Sea--Phytoplankton)

(MIRA 14:6)

IVANENKOV, V.N.; ROZANOV, A.G.

Hydrogen sulfide contamination of intermediate layers in the
Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. Okeanologiia 1 no.3:443-
449 '61.   (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

IVANENKOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich ; BRUYEVICH, S.V., prof., otv.
        red.; VOLYNETS, M.P., red.

    [Hydro'--mistry of the Bering Sea] Gidrokhimiia Beringova
    moria. ..uskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 136 p. (MIRA 17:6)

IVANENKOV, V.N.; SUZYUMOV, Ye.M.; SABININ, K.D.

Fedor Aleksandrovich Gubin, 1926-1964; an obituary. Okeanologiia
4 no.6:1126 '64.   (MIRA 18:2)

IVANENKOV, V.N.

Effect of the inner surface of a bathometer on the change in
the concentration of the chemical elements in a water sample.
Trudy Inst. okean. 64:80-84 '64.

Distribution of the elements of a carbonate system (PCO_2, nH, AIK/CI)
in the water of the northern part of the Indian Ocean. Ibid.:128-143
(MIRA 17:7)

IVANENKOV, V.N.; VINTOVKIN, V.R.; SHATSKOV, K.Z.

Distribution of oxygen in the water of the northern part of the
Indian Ocean. Trudy Inst. okean 64:115-127 '64.

(MIRA 17:7)

21(8) 5(0)
AUTHOR:

Lapitskiy, A.V.

SOV/55-59-3-29/32

TITLE: The First All-Union Conference of Universities and Colleges on Radiochemistry

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1959, Nr 3, pp 221-225 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This conference was convened by the initiative of the laboratoriya radiokhimii khimicheskogo fakul'teta MGU (Laboratory of Radiochemistry of the Department of Chemistry of Moscow State University) and was held in Moscow from April 20 to April 22, 1959. It was attended by professors, teachers, and scientific collaborators of 32 universities and colleges of the Soviet Union. In his opening address, A.N. Nesmeyanov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, stressed the importance of radio-chemistry. 30 lectures were delivered by members of Moscow State University: laboratoriya yadernoy fiziki (Laboratory of Nuclear Physics) (A.P.Baldin, ... ; Production of Polonium-7 by the reaction (γ, 2n), ... , J.P.Baldin; Production of Radioactive Isotopes by reaction as β-Diketones, Laboratoriya radiokhimii (Laboratory of Radiochemistry): A.N. Nesmeyanov, B.H. Koreley, L.A.Guzmov; Separation of Radio-active Isotopes in the Irradiation of Colloid, L.N.Nesmeyanov, V.I.Baricay, K.S.Filatov, T.Kondrateva, Chzhau Tsin-yun; K.Panov, B.Shukin; Secondary Reactions of the Recoil Atoms ...

Card 1/4

... Br and ... Br in Methyl Bromide, ... , I.N.Barnakov, V.V.Krapov; Reactions of "Hot" Bald... ..., Nitrogen Atom with Hydrocarbon; ..., I.V.Sobrov, A.P.BaGo; The State of Radioactive Isotope in Extremely Dilute Solutions, ..., M.S. Merukhin, I.V.Lapitskiy; General Theory of the Copreccipitation of Radioactive Element with Non-Isomorphous Crystalline Precipitates, A.V.Lapitskiy; A.Davich, Chzhuan Yavy; Copreccipitation of Protactinium With Carrier Compounds/of 21, Nb and Ta; ... , V.V.Fioov; V.V.Ivaneu; V.N.Bochkarev; Application of Radioactive Paper Chromatography... K.B. Zaborenko; A.K.Babryshko, M.I.Antipenko; Accumulation and Separation of Recoil Atoms on the Basis of the sample Ra-224 and Ra-228; K.B.Zaborenko, A.N.Babushkin, T.A.Beresova, ... L.I.Kelikskiy; Application of the Emanation Method for the ...

Investigation of the Transformation of Solids, ... , I.V.Solivya, K.B.Zaborenko, A.N.Babushkin, M.I.Antipenko; Transformation of Heteropoly-compounds; K.B.Zaborenko, A.N.Babushkin, ... ; Kataha: Geochemistry of Radium; K.B.Zaborenko, ...; Kataha: Microanalytical Determination of Uranium by Means of Nuclear Emulsions, ... ; A.S.Nernazarov, L.Dyk-Zau; Partial Vapor Pressure of Cs in Alloys With Bi; Va.A.Prusakov; Pa.A. Sapozhnikov; A.Tserenreva, V.I.Kazalin; The behavior of A.V.Lapitskiy, I.Spiryasov; Vapor Pressure of Niobium Pentoxid; I.P.Golubtsov, Va.I.Mukhkov; Va.I.Mukov; Various Communications of the assemblies attachment to the Apparatus of the Type B; Kafedra analiti-heskoy khimii (Chair of Analytical Chemistry): I.P.Alipenko, K.P.Zaborenko; V.V.... Determination of Zr by Ion Exchange; A.V.Levin, V.N.... as a Radioactive Tracer; I.P.Alimarin; ...-.; Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii (Chair of Inorganic Chemistry), Va.I.Spitsyn, ...; ...

Card 2/4

V.G.Kupecko, O.O.... Na-kova; Uranium Compound With Acids of Low-Valence Pb, Va.I.Spitsyn; The Influence of the Radioactive Radiation of Solids on their Physico-Chemical Properties; I.Ta.Mikha/lenko, V.I.Spitsyn; Isotope Exchange in the System K₂SO₄·SO₃ at High Temperature. Kafedra kinicheskoy kinetiki (Chair of Chemical Kinetics), I.V.Kormain, ... ; ... Kas-ulina; Application of Tritium for the Purpose of Determining the Velocity Constants of the Separation of Oxygen and Hydrogen Compounds, A.V.Margolin; ... delivered a detailed lecture on the Methodology of Radiochemical Instruction at the chemical departments of universities. ...

Card 3/4

S/153/60/003/003/024/036/XX
B016/B052

AUTHORS: Fedoseyev, V M., Ivanenkov, V. V., Bochkarev, V. N.

TITLE: Using the Method of Paper Radiochromatography for
                Studying the Reciprocal Action of Some Organic Bromides
                With Thioureas

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Khimiya i
                khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 3,
                pp. 484 - 488

TEXT: The authors report on the use of paper radiochromatography for
studying the reaction of thiourea with 2,3-dibromo propyl amine (DBPA)
and its N-derivatives. As previously proved by them (Ref.5), correspond-
ing diisothioureas derivatives (I) form in this case. Such a compound is,
of course, unstable as a free amine and is completely transformed into
2-imino-5-isothioureamethyl-thiazole. It further turned out that ring
formation is not prevented by the substitution of a hydrogen atom in
the amino group of DBPA. Corresponding 2-imino-3-alkyl-5-isothiourea-
methyl-thiazoles (II) were formed there as reaction products. Even at

Card 1/5

Using the Method of Paper Radiochromato-   S/153/60/003/003/024/036/XX
graphy for Studying the Reciprocal Action   B016/B058
of Some Organic Bromides With Thiourea

a long lasting reciprocal action with a great excess of thiourea, di-
bromo-propyl-phthalimide produces a reaction product, in which only one
bromine atom is substituted by the isothiourea group: 2-bromo-3-iso-
thiourea-propyl-phthalimide (III). By using thiourea, tagged at the
sulfur, in the radiochromatographic analysis, the authors succeeded in
determining the following details: 1) The degree at which thiourea
enters into the reaction. As may be seen from Fig.2, thiourea reacts
most strongly with N,N-diethyl-dibromo-propyl amine, the reaction setting
in immediately after mixing the reagents. The reaction with dibromo-
propyl-phthalimide proceeds much more slowly. 2) The proof of the de-
pendence of the reaction rate on the structure of the amine used. From
experiments with N-ethyl-, N-propyl-, N-butyl-, and not substituted
DBPA (Fig.3), the authors conclude that the reaction rate rapidly in-
creases with the rising number of the carbon atoms in the alkyl radical
up to three. The reaction rate drops at a further extension of the
carbon chain. The authors are not yet able to interpret this phenomenon.
3) The determination of the temperature of the reaction medium. The in-
fluence of the temperature on the reaction rate was proved with the

Card 2/3

Using the Method of Paper Radiochromato-   S/153/60/003/003/024/036/XX
graphy for Studying the Reciprocal Action   B016/B058
of Some Organic Bromides With Thiourea

example of N-propyl-dibromo-propyl-amine in methyl-, ethyl-, isobutyl-,
and isoamyl-alcohol. 2-imino-3-propyl-5-isothiourea-methyl-thiazole
formed in all cases, but with different rate. The authors conclude from
Fig.4 that thiourea was completely reacted in isoamyl-alcohol within
30 min, while this was achieved in isobutyl-alcohol only after 2 hrs.
The course of reaction in methyl- and ethyl-alcohol is practically the
same, but much slower than in the former two alcohols. Fig.1 shows the
distribution of activity between thiourea and the reaction product in
isobutyl-alcohol. Curve A illustrates the measurements by means of the
instrument of the type F (B), while curve B was automatically recorded
by the instrument "Бамбук" (Bambuk) on the diagram strip of the self-
recording potentiometer "KB" (KV). The authors recommend the radiochro-
matographic analysis for studying the kinetics of organic reactions,
for identification and quantitative determination of products of neutron
irradiation as well as for investigating the reaction of isotope ex-
change of organic and inorganic compounds. This paper was presented at
the First Inter-University Conference on Radiochemistry, held in Moscow
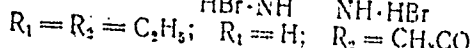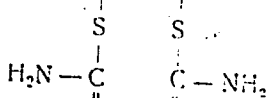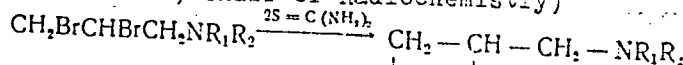from April 20 to 25, 1958. There are 4 figures and 5 references:

Card 3/5

Using the Method of Paper Radiochromato-
graphy for Studying the Reciprocal Action
of Some Organic Bromides With Thiourea.

S/153/60/003/003/024/036/XX
B016/B058

1 Soviet, 1 US, 1 British, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova;
Kafedra radiokhimii (Moscow State University imeni
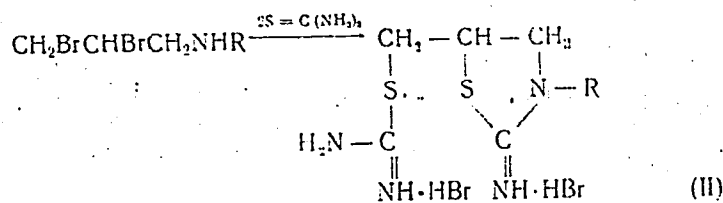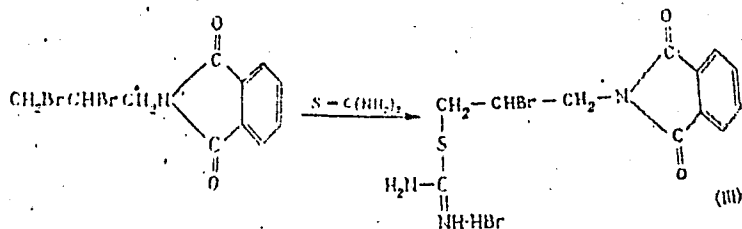M. V. Lomonosov; Chair of Radiochemistry)

$$CH_2BrCHBrCH_2NR_1R_2 \xrightarrow{2S = C(NH_2)_2} CH_2 - CH - CH_2 - NR_1R_2$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = C_2H_5; \quad R_1 = H; \quad R_2 = CH_3CO$$

(I)

(I)

Card 4/5

S/153/60/003/003/024/036/XX
B016/B058

$$CH_2BrCHBrCH_2NHR \xrightarrow{2S=C(NH_2)_2} CH_2 - CH - CH_2$$

with substituents:
$$\begin{array}{ccc} & | & | & | \\ & S & S & N-R \\ H_2N-C & & C \\ & \| & \| \\ & NH \cdot HBr & NH \cdot HBr \end{array} \quad (II)$$

R=H, C$_2$H$_5$, C$_3$H$_7$, n-C$_4$H$_9$, i-C$_4$H$_9$, n-C$_5$H$_{11}$, i-C$_5$H$_{11}$

$$CH_2BrCHBrCH_2N \xrightarrow{S=C(NH_2)_2} CH_2 - CHBr - CH_2 - N \quad (III)$$

with H_2N-C and $NH \cdot HBr$

Card 5/5

FEDOSEYEV, V.M.; IVANENKOV, V.V.; SILAYEV, A.B.

S-derivatives of thiourea. Part 2: Synthesis of 2-imino-3-alkyl-5-
isothiuroniummethylthiazolidines. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.10:3468-
3472 O '61.   (MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
     (Isothiuronium compounds)   (Thiazolidine)

FEDOSEYEV, V.M.; IVANENKOV, V.V.; SILAYEV, A.B.

> S-derivatives of thiourea. Part 7: Reaction of thiourea
> with N-isopropyl-2,3-dibromopropylamine. Zhur.ob.khim.
> 33 no.3:1026-1031 Mr '63.   (MIRA 16:3)
>
> 1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni
> M.V. Lomonosova.
>   (Urea)
>   (Propylamine)

CHIRGADZE, Yuriy Nikolayevich; GRIBOV, L.A., kand. fiz.-matem.
nauk, otv. red.; IVANENKO, V.V., red.

[Infrared spectra and structure of polypeptides and
proteins] Infrakrasnye spektry i struktura polipeptidov
i belkov. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 134 p.   (MIRA 18:10)

IVANENKOVA, Ye. D.

Ivanenkova, Ye. D. - "Fascioplastic method of reamputation of the lower extremities,"
Trudy Tsentr. nauch.-issled. in-ta protezirovaniya i protezostroyeniya, symposium 3,
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              double shoulder & one hip amputation, prostheses)
          (EXTREMITIES, surgery
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4. Rector, Institutul politehnic-Brasov (for Hoffmann).
5. Director, Institutul de cercetari forestiere (for
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6. Director, Institutul de proiectari al Ministerului
   Industriei Usoare (for Coman).
7. Director adjunct stiintific, Institutul central de
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AUTHOR: Ivanescu, Maria; Toba, Gh.

ORG: Toxicological Laboratory, Chemical Combine, Borzesti (Laboratorul de toxicologie al Combinatului chimic)

TITLE: Study of harmful emission conditions in an aluminum chloride manufacturing plant

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 17, no. 1, 1966, 38-44

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum chloride, phosgene, industrial hygiene

ABSTRACT: The authors analyze the toxicologic data relating to the manufacture of aluminum chloride with a view to the proper design and operation of plants producing this chemical so as to protect the health of the workers. Principal findings were that phosgene may appear during the condensation phase and the sublimation phase. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 6 tables. [JPRS: 36,002]

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