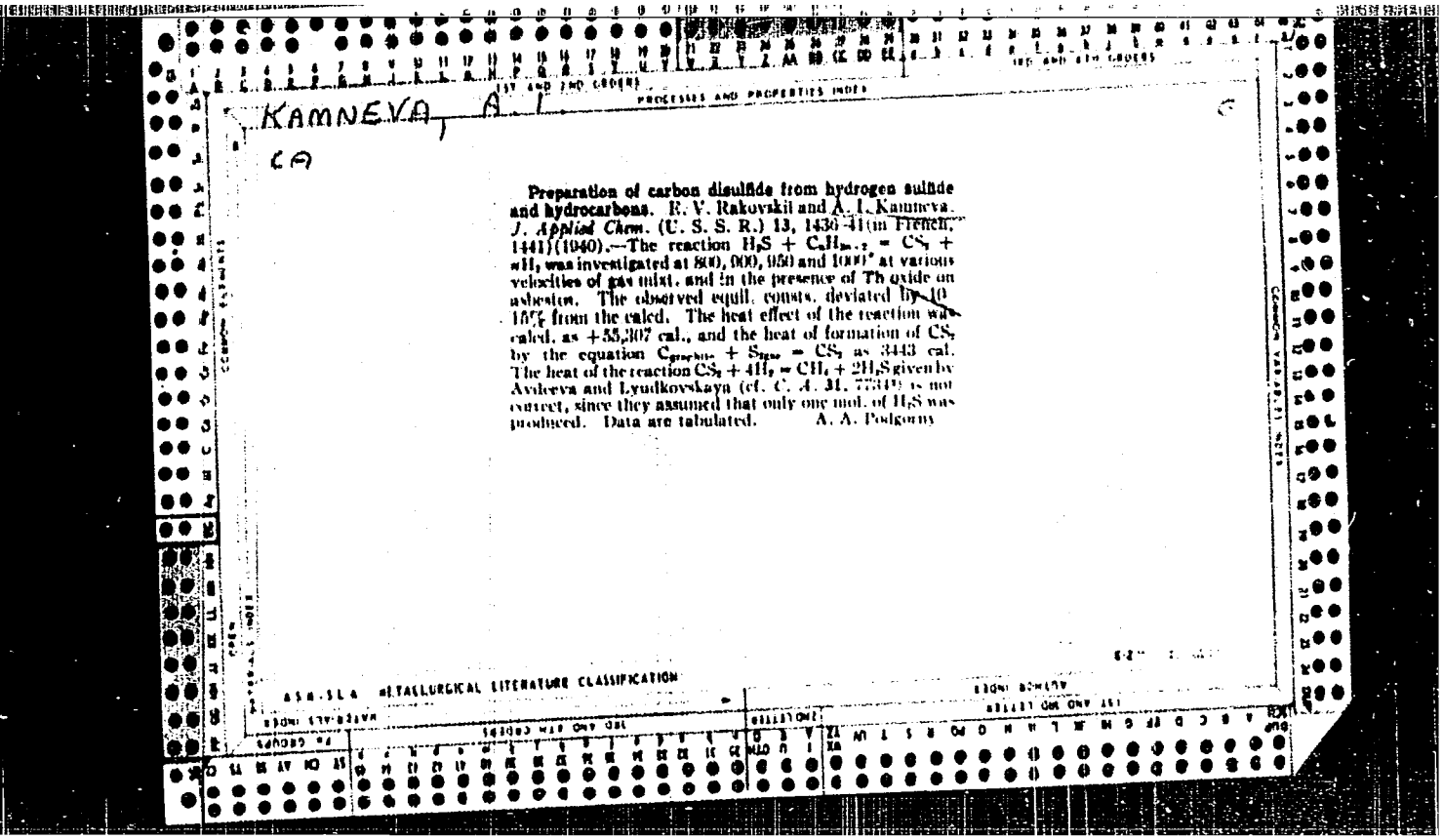
5

KAMNEVA, A.F., MOZYCHENKO, L.A., KHCHEYAN, KH.YE., PAVLICHEV, A.F., ARBITMAN, S.M., KHUPTSOV, B.K.

Experimental data about the production of phthalic anhydride by oxidation of o-xylol

Report to be submitted for the 12thConference on high molecular weight compounds devoted to monomers, Baku, 3-7 April 62



KAMNEVA, A. I.

CA

Preparation of carbon disulfide from hydrogen sulfide and hydrocarbons. R. V. Rakovskii and A. I. Kamneva. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 13, 1430-41 (in French, 1441)(1940).—The reaction $H_2S + C_nH_{2n+2} = CS_2 + nH_2$ was investigated at 800, 900, 950 and 1000° at various velocities of gas mixt. and in the presence of Th oxide on asbestos. The observed equil. consts. deviated by 10-15% from the calcd. The heat effect of the reaction was calcd. as +55,207 cal., and the heat of formation of CS_2 by the equation $C_{graphite} + S_{gas} = CS_2$ as 3443 cal. The heat of the reaction $CS_2 + 4H_2 = CH_4 + 2H_2S$ given by Avdeeva and Lyudkovskaya (cf. C. A. 31, 7734[1]) is not correct, since they assumed that only one mol. of H_2S was produced. Data are tabulated. A. A. Podgorny

Kameneva A.I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3663

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki

Okisleniye uglevodorodov v zhidkoy faze; sbornik statey (Oxidation of Hydrocarbons in the Liquid Phase; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 334 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,200 copies printed.

Ed.: N. M. Emanuel', Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: K. M. Dyumyev; Tech. Ed.: I. F. Kuz'min.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists interested in hydrocarbon oxidation reactions, particularly for those specializing in petroleum fuels.

COVERAGE: This collection of 33 articles represents the results of investigations over a period of several years on problems of hydrocarbon oxidation. The authors present their own theoretical and experimental data and also data from current literature. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

Bashkirov, A.N., V.V. Kamzolkin, K.M. Sokova, and T.P. Andreyeva [Institut nefti AN SSSR (Petroleum Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR)]. Mechanism of Liquid-Phase Oxidation of Paraffin Hydrocarbons 159

Oxidation of n-tridecane, n-pentadecane and n-hexadecane in the presence of boric acid is investigated. For the most part, secondary alcohols are formed. The purpose of the study was to establish a scientific basis for a method of preparing aliphatic alcohols by the direct oxidation of paraffin hydrocarbons developed by the Petroleum Institute.

Zeynalov, B.K., and V.S. Leykakh [Institut khimii AN Azerb.SSR (Institute for Chemistry AS Azerb.SSR)]. The Kinetics and Chemistry of n-Hexadecane Oxidation 168

Liquid-phase oxidation of n-hexadecane as a model reaction for normal paraffin hydrocarbons is studied. An optimum amount of carboxyl acids (caprylic, pelargonic, capric, undecylic, lauric, tridecylic and tetradecanoic) is obtained after passing 720-960 liters of air per hour through the reactive mixture for 10 hours at 150°.

Sergeyev, P.G. (Deceased), and L.A. Ivanov [Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov (Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products)]. The Oxidation of Hexenes 182

From their experiments on the oxidation of olefins (hexenes), the authors conclude that the olefin oxidation process can be used to obtain alcohols.

Kameneva, A.I., and Ye.S. Panfilova [Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Chemical Engineering Institute imeni D.I. Mendeleyev)]. Mechanism of the Autoxidation of Cyclohexane 188

The authors examine the mechanism of the autoxidation of cyclohexane and discuss the various paths of cyclohexane formation. Liquid-phase oxidation of cyclohexane and analysis in both scattered and ultraviolet light confirm the presence of a hydroperoxide which decomposes to form first a ketone, then an alcohol. Cyclohexane polymerization products were isolated and identified as dimers and trimers of cyclohexane hydroperoxides and their ketoderivatives.

Fedorov, V.V. [Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products]. Liquid-Phase Oxidation of Certain Aliphatic-Aromatic Hydrocarbons 197

The author describes the separation and identification of hydroperoxides obtained in the oxidation of aliphatic-aromatic hydrocarbons, confirms the reactivity of various hydrocarbons, and reports on the application of hydroperoxides as polymerization initiators.

Sergeyev, P.G. (Deceased), B.V. Kiryan, and B.I. Golovanenko [Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products]. Kinetics of the Thermal Decomposition of Certain Aliphatic-Aromatic Hydrogen Peroxides 207

The kinetics of the thermal decomposition of the hydroperoxides of isopropylbenzene and of s-butylbenzene, with and without solvents, is investigated at 100-130°C. It is shown that the thermal decomposition reactions of s-butylbenzene and isopropylbenzene hydroperoxides differ greatly.

Kucher, R.V., A.I. Yurzhenko, and M.A. Kovbus [L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko (Lvov State University imeni Ivan Franko)]. Oxidation of Tertiary Hydrocarbons in Emulsions by Molecular Oxygen 212

The rate of hydrogen peroxide accumulation during the oxidation of isopropylbenzene by gaseous oxygen in alkaline emulsions of hydrocarbons was investigated. The presence of emulsifiers increases the rate of oxidation as a result of increased oxygen, hydro... [illegible] ...the aqueous phase. ...drogen peroxide sol... ...propylbenzene is ... to emulsifiers wer... ...ed then 1,1-diphe...

...[Moscow State Univ... M.V. Lomonosov]. ...Hydrocarbons by ...

/2

5 (1,3)

AUTHORS: Kamneva, A. I., Fioshin, M. Ya., Yefimenkova, A. I., Vasil'yev, Yu. B., Muzychenko, L. A.

SOV/20-126-1-24/62

TITLE: Investigation of the Process of Electrochemical Condensation of the Mono-2-ethyl-hexyl-ester of Adipic Acid (Izucheniye protsessa elektrokhimicheskoy kondensatsii mono-2-etilgeksilovogo efira adipinovoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 1, pp 90 - 92 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The demand for high-molecular dicarboxylic acids and their esters rose. The process mentioned in the title is therefore theoretically as well as practically interesting. It proceeds on the anode in the case of the electrolysis of the monoester-salt-solution in the aqueous and nonaqueous electrolyte (Ref 1). The authors obtained in this investigation for the first time the sebacic acid-di-2-ethyl-hexyl-ester by electrosynthesis which is used as the main component of high-quality lubricants. Nonaqueous electrolytes are scarcely suitable for the mentioned purpose. The authors used therefore an aqueous electrolyte of the following composition: 300-400 g/l of the ester

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mentioned in the title, 30-50 g/l K_2CO_3 and 600-700 ml/water. Anode and cathode were of platinum. No diaphragm was used. Temperature 20-30°. The current density fluctuated at the anode between 10 and 60 a/dm^2. The yield of the main product: the sebacic acid-di-2-ethyl-hexyl-ester did not change with the current density. It amounted to 55% of the theoretical one. An intensive foam formation reduces the electrolyte considerably. This was eliminated by the isolating extraction with diethyl-ether. Finally the processes possible on the anode are discussed by means of the reactions (1) - (10). The hydrogen-superoxide theory of the electrosynthesis of Kolbe which was developed in most recent time by Glesstone (Ref 5) was in this case not confirmed (in line with Ref 6). Although the electrochemical condensation of the monoesters of dicarboxylic acids is to a certain extent similar to the electrosynthesis of Kolbe, the first mentioned one is a much more complicated process. The rules which govern the most simple case of an electrolysis of

the monobasic carboxylic acids must therefore not hold in the case of the first mentioned process. There are 6 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

PRESENTED: February 21, 1959, by A. N. Frumkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1959

KAMNEVA, A. I., Doc Chem Sci -- (diss) "Chemism of reactions leading to resin-formation in the auto-oxidation of hydrocarbons in the liquid phase." Moscow, 1960. 16 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Chemical Technology Inst im D. I. Mendeleyev); 180 copies; price not given; (KL, 25-60, 127)

5.4700

AUTHORS: Muzychenko, L. A., Shpigar', N. P., Kamneva, A. I.

69665
S/153/60/003/01/005/058
B011/B005

TITLE: Approximative Method of Calculating the ΔH^0_{form} of Alkanes and Their Radicals

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol 3, Nr 1, pp 24-28 (USSR)

TEXT: It is the purpose of this paper to develop a calculating scheme for the standard heats of formation of alkanes and their radicals. The determination of this heat is complicated for the saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons, but sometimes impossible for the radicals. The usual calculating schemes (Refs 1-4) have many shortcomings. Therefore, the authors suggested another dependence for the electric negativity of carbon: $E_c = E_o + aI^n$ (1) where E_o is the electric negativity of the carbon atom in methane (=1.190), a and n are empirical constants, and I is a certain characteristic value calculated by the formula $I = \sum E_{c_\alpha} + 0.38 \sum E_{c_\beta} + 0.16 \sum E_{c_\gamma}$ (2). $E_{c_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma}}$ are the values of electric negativity of carbon atoms in the positions α-, β-, and γ- to the respective C-atom. The authors proceed from the assumption made by G. V. Bykov that the fraction of the electron cloud sent into the bond by the corresponding atom is proportional to the

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Approximative Method of Calculating the ΔH°_{form} of Alkanes and Their Radicals

electronegativity of another atom which also participates in this bond. The electron charge of the bond is computed as the sum of fractions of the electron cloud sent into the bond by the two atoms. Bykov also assumed that the energy of the bond is proportional to its electron charge. On the basis of these two assumptions and with the use of equations (1) and (2), the authors computed the empirical coefficients a and n in equation (1), further the new values of the proportionality coefficients connecting the energies of the CH- and CC-bonds with their electron charges (Δ^{h}_{CH} and Δ^{h}_{CC}), and finally the values of the atomization heat L_c of the carbon. All these 5 values were determined by solving the system of equations for determining the formation heats of methane, ethane, 2,2-dimethylpropane, 2,2,3,3-tetramethylbutane, and the homologous difference. By simplification, the authors obtained the formula $\Delta H^{\circ}_{form} = 49.81 - \sum \tau_i$ Kcal/mol (3) where τ_i are the corrections computed for each C-atom from table 1. The value q which forms part of τ_i is computed by formula (4): $q = 5.53 \sum N_i \cdot \Delta E$ Kcal/mol (4) where N_i is the index of the C-atom neighboring the respective atom (to be determined from table 2); ΔE is the difference between the electric negativity of the corresponding C-atom and that of a C-atom in methane. Except for very high q-values, the

Approximative Method of Calculating the ΔH^{o}_{form} of Alkanes and Their Radicals

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S/153/60/003/01/005/058
B011/B005

same computation may be carried out with the nomograph (Fig 1) and equation (5). I is computed by a simplified formula (6). The authors computed the ΔH^{o}_{form} of 37 hydrocarbons on the basis of this scheme (Table 3). The method suggested is compared in table 5 with that described by V. M. Tatevskiy (Ref 3). It may also be used for computations of ΔH^{o}_{form} of other classes of compounds by Bykov's method. V. V. Voyevodskiy is mentioned in the paper. There are 1 figure, 5 tables, and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva; Kafedra tekhnologii pirogennykh protsessov (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev; Chair of Technology of Pyrogenic Processes)

SUBMITTED: January 22, 1959

Card 3/3

S/064/60/000/005/002/009
B015/B058

AUTHORS: Fioshin, M. Ya., Kamneva, A. I.

TITLE: Electrochemical Synthesis of Sebacic Acid and Its Diesters

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 5, pp. 7 - 10

TEXT: Explanations and experimental results of the electrochemical synthesis of sebacic acid and its esters are given, experiments by the authors and data from publications being mentioned. The Brown-Walker reaction is mentioned in the introduction as well as the production of dimethyl sebacate carried out on this basis at Leuna (Germany) during World War II. The patent for the investigations conducted at Leuna, by Offe (1952) (Ref. 10), formulates that the yield of dimethyl sebacate strongly depends on the presence of free adipic acid. The authors of the paper under review ascertained that a maximum yield of 75% is obtained under the working conditions mentioned by Offe, while the yield increases to 80% when the concentration of the sodium methylate is reduced to 0.07 N. Since working with methanol shows some drawbacks, it was attempted to carry out the electrosynthesis of the diesters of sebacic acid in

Electrochemical Synthesis of Sebacic Acid and Its Diesters

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B015/B058

aqueous solutions. The electrolysis of the solutions of 200-400 g of mono-2-ethyl-hexyl adipate and 20-30 g of K_2CO_3 in 600-800 ml of H_2O proved to be an optimum with a current density of 1000-6000 a/m^2 at the anode and a temperature of 20-30°C. The yield of di-2-ethyl-hexyl sebacate amounts to 50-55%, i.e., considerably less than that from methanol solutions. The production of sebacic acid by electrolysis of a solution of butadiene and potassium monoethyl oxalate, or-maleate in methanol according to Lindsey and Peterson (Refs. 18,19) is of special interest. This reaction should still be studied and further developed for the purpose of increasing the yield, since the latter amounts only to about 15%. There are 19 references: 9 Soviet, 3 US, and 5 German.

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FIOSHIN, M.Ya.; KAMNEVA, A.I.

Electrochemical sysnthesis of sebacic acid and its diesters.
Khim.prom. no.5:359-362 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Sebacic acid)

FIOSHIN, M.Ya.; KAMNEVA, A.I.; MIRKIND, L.A.; SALMIN', L.A.

Additive electrochemical dimerization as a method of synthesizing dicarboxylic acids. Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.1:173-176 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I.Mendeleyeva. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Frumkinym.
(Acids, Organic) (Polymerization)

KAMNEVA, A.I.; CHEN' CHZHEN-KHUZ [Ch'ên Chên-hua]

Study of the composition of coals of various brands by the strike of the Kg coal seam of the Donets Basin. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.3:621-627 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Donets Basin--Coal--Analysis)

S/204/62/002/004/010/019
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Kamneva, A.I., Zakharova, V.I., Muzychenko, L.A., Rogov, V.V.

TITLE: Preparation of terephthalic acid by the oxidation of p-diacetylbenzene

PERIODICAL: Neftekhimiya, v.2, no.4, 1962, 536-540

TEXT: The authors investigated the oxidation with molecular O of p-diacetylbenzene in glacial acetic acid solution in the presence of manganese acetate (2% wt of p-diacetylbenzene taken). The best yield (65.5%) of terephthalic acid was obtained by conducting the oxidation under 50 atm pressure, 175°C and oxygen feed rate of 1 litre/min. Quantitative analysis of the acetic acid solution containing the oxidation products was carried out by thin film chromatography using Al_2O_3 as the adsorbent and benzene as eluent. It was thus shown that p-diacetylbenzene is almost completely oxidized under the conditions used into terephthalic acid, the latter being partially converted into resinous condensation products. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I.Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D.I.Mendeleyev)

Card 1/1

KAMNEVA, A. I.; FIOSHIN, M. Ya.; KAZAKOVA, L. I.; ITENBERG, Sh. M.

Electrochemical synthesis of dicarboxylic acids. Neftekhimia 2 no.4:550-556 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva.

(Acids, Organic) (Electrochemistry)

S/204/62/002/004/011/019
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Fioshin, M.Ya., Kamneva, A.I., Mirkind, L.A., Salmin', L.A., Korniyenko, A.G.

TITLE: Synthesis of higher unsaturated dicarboxylic acids by the electrolysis of monoesters of lower acids in the presence of 1,3-butadiene

PERIODICAL: Neftekhimiya, v.2, no.4, 1962, 557-565

TEXT: Investigation was made of the synthesis of unsaturated dicarboxylic acids by the electrolysis of potassium monomethyladipate in the presence of 1,3-butadiene. Methanol was used as a solvent and the electrolysis carried out at -10 to -15°C. It was shown that at low current densities (1 to 1.5 A/dm^2) and high concentration of 1,3-butadiene (more than 4 times the molar quantity of monomethyladipate) the reaction is directed almost completely towards the formation of diesters of the unsaturated acids. The relative content of C_{18} acid increases with the concentration of butadiene. The relationship between the relative contents of C_{14} and C_{18} acids in the neutral products is given by $k_1 = \frac{1}{a + bC_D}$ (2)

Card 1/2

where a = 0.282, b = 0.063 and C_D is the concentration of butadiene. The total yield of acids is expressed approximately by

$$A = a \exp(-bD_o) \qquad (1)$$

where a = 100, b = 0.074 and D_o is the current density in A/dm^2. The esters obtained were those of 6-dodecene-1, 12-dicarboxylic acid and 6,10-hexadecadiene-1, 16-dicarboxylic acids. Saponification of the esters with aqueous alkali gave the unsaturated dicarboxylic acids. The maximum yield of the C_{18} acid was 49.1% under the optimum conditions, i.e. current density - 0.5 A/dm^2, butadiene concentration - 9 mole/litre, the ratio of current passed to that required by theory - 0.25. The maximum yield of the C_{14} acid was 67.5%. The results indicate that the reaction constitutes a practical method for the synthesis of higher dicarboxylic acids. There are 7 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I.Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D.I.Mendeleyev)

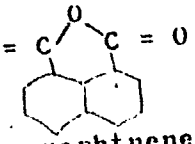
S/204/62/002/005/005/007
E075/E136

AUTHORS: Kamneva, A.I., Muzychenko, L.A., Wang Chien-Fin, Zhemzhur, A.I., and Zakharova, V.I.

TITLE: Oxidation of acenaphtnene with the electrochemical regeneration of catalyst

PERIODICAL: Neftekhimiya, v.2, no.5, 1962, 756-759

TEXT: The synthesis of



was achieved by oxidizing with O a 10% acenaphtnene solution containing 5% $KCOOCH_3$, 1% $Mn(COOCH_3)_2$, 42% N, N'-dimethyl-formamide and 42% glacial acetic acid at 60 °C for 3 hours. The oxidation proceeded satisfactorily only when the catalyst was regenerated by passing 1.5 A current through the solution. The product melting at 270 °C precipitated out and contained 73% of acidic compounds and some carbonyl compounds. It was postulated that the oxidation proceeds as follows:

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Oxidation of acenaphthene with ...

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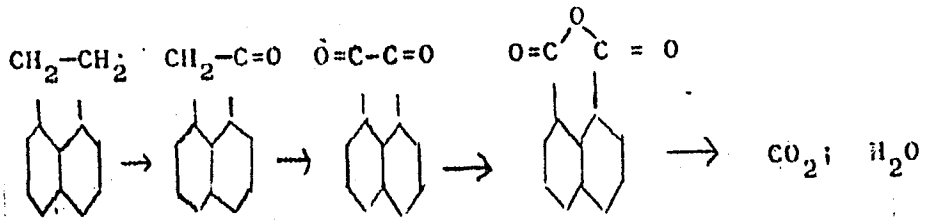
E075/E136



There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: MKhTI im. D.I. Mendeleyeva, Kafedra khimicheskoy tekhnologii topliva
(MKhTI imeni D.I. Mendeleyev, Department of Chemical Fuel Technology)

SUBMITTED: May 11, 1962

Card 2/2

FIOSHIN, M. Ya.; KAMNEVA, A. I.; MIRKIND, L. A.; SALMIN', L. A.; KORNIYENKO, A. G.

Synthesis of higher unsaturated dicarboxylic acids by the electrolysis of lower acid monoesters in the presence of 1,2-butadiene. Neftekhimia 2 no.4:557-565 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva.

(Acids, Organic) (Esters) (Butadiene)

KAMNEVA, A. I.; MUZYCHENKO, L. A.; DIGUROV, N. G.

Preparation of phthalic anhydride by the liquid phase oxidation of o-xylene. Neftekhimia 2 no.4:524-530 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva.

(Phthalic anhydride) (Xylene)

KAMNEVA, A. I.; ZAKHAROVA, V. I.; MUZYCHENKO, L. A.; ROGOV, V. V.

Preparation of terephthalic acid by the oxidation of p-diacetylbenzene. Neftekhimia 2 no.4:536-540 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva.

(Terephthalic acid) (Benzene)

KAMNEVA, A.I.; MUZYCHENKO, L.A.; VAN TSZYAN'-FYN [Wang Chien-fêng]; ZHEMZHUR, A.I.; ZAKHAROVA, V.I.

Oxidation of acenaphthene with electrochemical regeneration of the catalyst. Neftekhimiia 2 no.5:756-759 S-O '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I.Mendeleyeva, kafedra khimicheskoy tekhnologii topliva. (Acenaphthene) (Oxidation) (Catalysts)

L 13514-63 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS Pr-4 RM/WW S/0204/63/003/003/0390/0398

ACCESSION NR: AP3002778

59
58

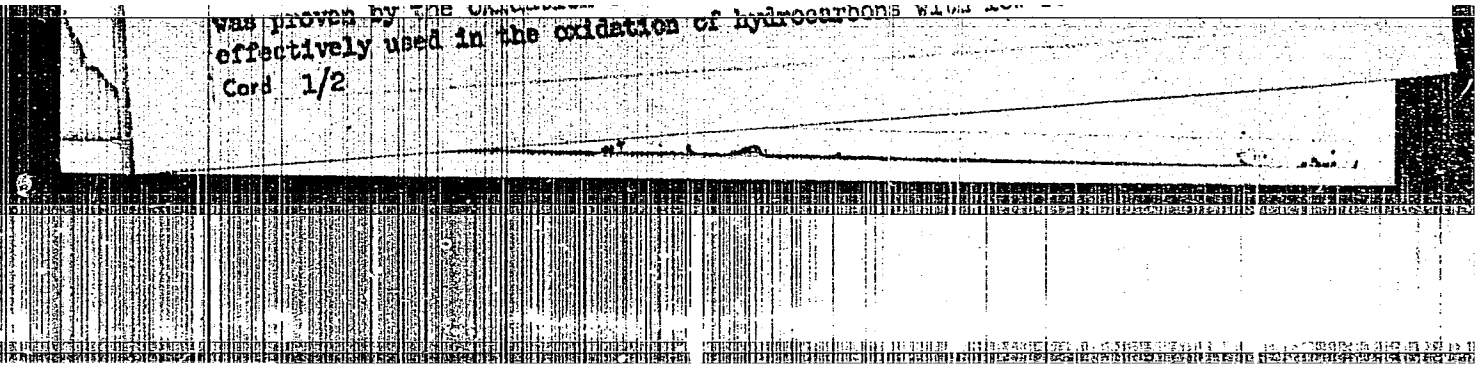
AUTHOR: Mamykchenko, L. A.; Zhemzhur, A. I.; Kerneva, A. I.

TITLE: Electrochemical regeneration of catalyst as a method of accelerating liquid-phase reactions in the oxidation of hydrocarbons

SOURCE: Neftekhimiya, v. 3, no. 3, 1963, 390-398

TOPIC TAGS: hydrocarbon liquid-phase oxidation, catalyst electrochemical regeneration, catalyst regeneration

ABSTRACT: It has been previously shown that a catalyst accelerates the radical decomposition of hydroperoxides during the liquid-phase oxidation. Based on this, an [illegible] on the selectivity of the catalyst reaction. Criteria are [illegible] oxidation of the hydrocarbon. The exist-



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KAMNEVA, A.I.; PANFILOVA, Ye.S.

Separation and determination of phthalic acids by chromatography on a silica gel column. Zav. lab. 29 no.6:666-667 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Phthalic acid)
(Chromatographic analysis)

KAMNEVA, A.I.; AMMOSOVA, Ya.M.; DAY I VEN' [Tai I-wen]

Changes in the microstructure of some ranks of coals of the Donets Basin after their extraction. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.9:2047-2055 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Mendeleyeva.

KAMNEVA, A.I.; CHEN' CHZHEN-KHUA [Ch'ên Cheng-hua]

Study of the composition of coals of various brands by the strike of the K-8 coal seam of the Donets Basin. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.12:2764-2769 D '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Donets Basin--Coal--Analysis)

FIOSHIN, M.Ya.; KAMNEVA, A.I.; ITENBERG, Sh.M.; KAZAKOVA, L.I.; YERSHOV, Yu.A.

Synthesis of dimethyl ester of sebacic acid by the method of anodic condensation. Khim. prom. no.4:263-266 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:8)

KAMNEVA, A.I.; AMMOSOVA, Ya.M.; MESSERLE, P.Ye.

Using the S-100 super centrifuge for fractionating coal.
Ugol' 39 no.5:62-63 My '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I. Mendeleyeva.

SALMIN', L.A.; MIRKIND, L.A.; KAMNEVA, A.I.

Use of paper chromatography for the analysis of higher aliphatic dicarboxylic acids and their esters. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.11: 1391-1396 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. D.I. Mendeleyev Moscow Chemico-Technological Institute.

DOBRUNOV, G.M.; KAMNEVA, G.I.

Increasing the efficiency of pneumatic conveyors at saw setting workshops. Der. prom. 12 no.10:23-24 O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki drevesiny.

L 23191-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6009489 UR/0020/66/167/001/0106/0108

AUTHOR: Nametkin, N.S.(Corresponding member AN SSSR); Perchenko, V.N.; Grishchenko, I.A.; Kamneva, G.L.

ORG: Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis im. A.V. Topchiev AN SSSR (Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR)

TITLE: Addition of amines with various structures to vinyl silanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v.167, no.1, 1966, 106-108

TOPIC TAGS: silane, amine, chemical reaction, heterocyclic base compound, primary aromatic amine, primary aliphatic amine

ABSTRACT: The aim of the work was to investigate the possibility of the addition to triethyl vinyl silane of other heterocyclics, as well as aliphatic and aromatic amines--diethylamine, n-propylamine, piperidine, pyrrolidine, monomethylanilin, and pyrrole. The article gives a detailed description of the laboratory procedures used to synthesize the following compounds: β-(N-n-propylamine)-ethyltriethyl silane; β-(N-diethylamine)-ethyltriethyl silane; β-(N-piperidyl)-ethyltriethyl silane; and, β-(N-piperidyl)-ethyltriethyl silane. Synthesis with monomethylanilin and pyrrole were carried out under analogous conditions in the presence of metallic lithium and of previously prepared amides of pyrr-

Card 1/2 UDC: 547.1'3

L 23191-66

ACC NR: AP6009489

ole and monomethylanilin; however, none of the experiments yielded addition products. Orig. art. has: none.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 04Aug65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 LC

SOKOLOVA, N.V.; KAMNEVA, T.G.; BORISOVA, G.V.; ZVEREV, S.M.; MALYSHEVA, N.M.

Neoplastic diseases according to autopsy data in Tomsk for the past 20 years (1938-1956). Vop.onk. 7 no.3:80-83 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(TOMSK--TUMORS)

PROTOD'YAKONOV, M.M., prof. doktor tekhn. nauk; VOBLIKOV, V.S., kand. tekhn.nauk; IL'NITSKAYA,Ye.I.,kand.tekhn.nauk; KAMNEVA,T.N.,red.

[Methods of determining rock strength using irregularly shaped samples] Metodika opredeleniia prochnosti gornykh porod na obraztsakh nepravil'noi formy. Moskva, In-t gornogo dela, 1961. 7 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo (for Voblikov, Protod'yakonov).

ONUFRIYEV, L.N.; KAMNEVA, T.N., red.

Determining the planned daily load in cutter-loader and machine mined longwalls in flat coal seams; scientific report] Opredelenie planovoi sutochnoi nagruzki kombainovykh i mashinnykh lav na pologikh ugol'nykh plastakh; nauchnyi doklad. Moskva, In-t gornogo dela im. A.A. Skochinskogo, 1963. 50 p. (MIRA 18:3)

RAFIYENKO, D.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAMNEVA, T.N., red.

[Improvement of systems with shrinkage stoping in the mining of vein deposits; report at the conference on the problems of investigating efficient methods of mining vein deposits held in Irkutsk, June 4-6, 1963] Sovershenstvovanie sistem s magazinirovaniem rudy pri razrabotke zhil'nykh mestorozhdenii; doklad na soveshchanii po voprosam izyskaniia effektivnykh sposobov razrabotki zhil'nykh mestorozhdenii v g. Irkutske (4-6 iiunia 1963 g.) Moskva, In-t gornogo dela im. A.A. Skochinskogo, 1963. 27 p. (MIRA 18:3)

ANTSYFEROV, M.S., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk; IVANOV, V.S., inzh.; SHEVCHENKO, L.N., inzh.; KAMNEVA, T.N., red.

[PGI geophone and methods for its use in hole prospecting] Geofon PGI i metodika ego primeneniia dlia poiska skvazhiny. Moskva, In-t gornogo dela, 1963. 17 p. (MIRA 17:8)

SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O.; GONCHAREVICH, I.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; RUBINOVICH, Ye.Ye., inzh., mlad. nauchn. sotr.; TIKHONOV, G.V., inzh., mlad. nauchn. sotr.; KAMNEVA, T.N., red.

[Method of calculating resonance, vibration conveyers and vibration grizzlies with buffers taking into account acting resistances; short scientific report] Metod rascheta rezonansnykh vibrokonveierov i vibrogrokhotov s buferami s uchetom deistvuiushchikh soprotivlenii; kratkii nauchnyi otchet. Moskva, In-t gornogo dela, 1963. 38 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Spivakovskiy).

SHIRYAYEV, B.M.; KAMNEVA, T.N., red.

[Sparkproof TsB telephone system and apparatus for mine communications] Iskrobezopasnaia sistema i apparatura shakhtnoi telefonnoi sviazi TsB. Moskva, Inst. gornogo dela imeni A.A.Skochinskogo, 1962. 20 p. (MIRA 17:7)

AKSENOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHALKOV, A.V., inzh.; DOLGOV, E.P., inzh.; KAMNEVA, T.N., red.; GERASIMOV, V.F., tekhnolog-red.

[New electric devices for studying mining machines] Novye elektricheskie pribory dlia issledovaniia gornykh mashin; kratkii nauchnyi otchet. Moskva, In-t gornogo dela, 1963. 41 p. (MIRA 16:10)

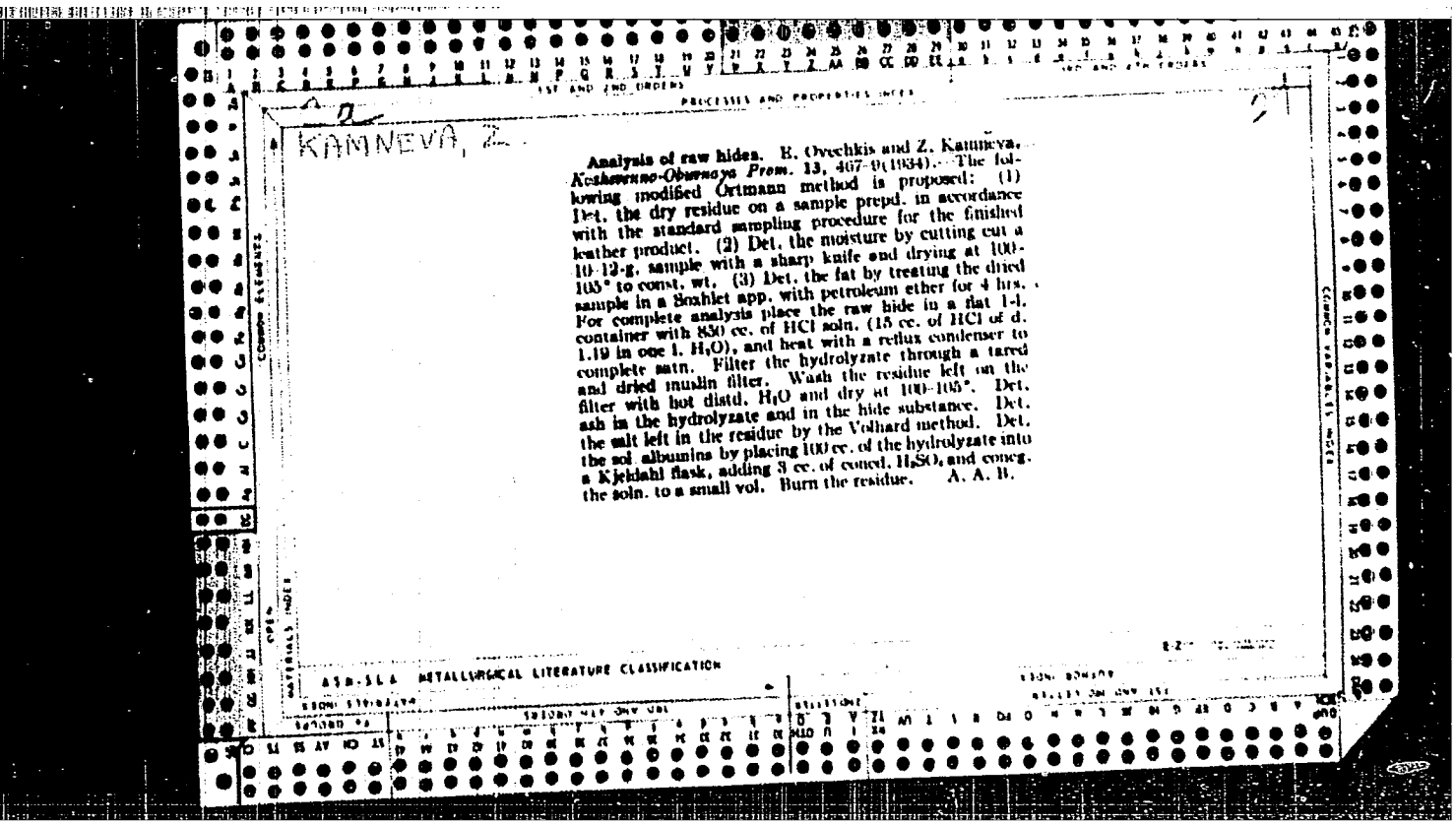
(Mining machinery--Testing)
(Electric apparatus and appliances)

DOBIKIN, A.V., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki R.S.F.S.R., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; KAMNEVA, T.N., red.

[Automatic control and regulation of operating conditions of mining machinery; report made at the Academy of Sciences of the Polish People's Republic and the Cracow Mining Academy] Avtomaticheskoe upravlenie i regulirovanie reznimov raboty gornykh mashin; doklad v AN Pol'skoi Narodnoi Respubliki i Krakovskoi gornoi akademii. Moskva, In-t gornogo dela, 1964. 46 p. (MIRA 17:11)

FEYT, G.N.; KAMNEVA, T.N., red.

[Study of the strength properties of coal seams in the massiv of the Donets Basin; report at the seminar on the problems of studying the mechanical properties of rocks in a massif] Issledovanie prochnostnykh svoistv ugol'nykh plastov Donbassa v massive; doklad na seminare po voprosam issledovaniia mekhanicheskikh svoistv gornykh porod v massive. Moskva, In-t gornogo dela, 1964. 17 p.
(MIRA 18:9)



KANNEVA, Z.

Analysis of raw hides. B. Ovechkis and Z. Kanneva. *Kozhevenno-Obuvnaya Prom.* 13, 467–9(1934).—The following modified Ortmann method is proposed: (1) Det. the dry residue on a sample prepd. in accordance with the standard sampling procedure for the finished leather product. (2) Det. the moisture by cutting out a 10–12-g. sample with a sharp knife and drying at 100–105° to const. wt. (3) Det. the fat by treating the dried sample in a Soxhlet app. with petroleum ether for 4 hrs. For complete analysis place the raw hide in a flat 1-l. container with 850 cc. of HCl soln. (15 cc. of HCl of d. 1.19 in one l. H_2O), and heat with a reflux condenser to complete satn. Filter the hydrolyzate through a tared and dried inulin filter. Wash the residue left on the filter with hot distd. H_2O and dry at 100–105°. Det. ash in the hydrolyzate and in the hide substance. Det. the salt left in the residue by the Volhard method. Det. the sol. albumins by placing 100 cc. of the hydrolyzate into a Kjeldahl flask, adding 3 cc. of concd. H_2SO_4 and concg. the soln. to a small vol. Burn the residue. A. A. B.

KAMNEVA, Z. F.

USSR/Biology, Agriculture - Assimi- Sep/Oct 52
lation of Nitrogen
and Phosphorus

"Formation of Crystals in Cultures of Psychrophilic Bacteria," F.M. Chistyakov, Z. F. Kamneva, L'vov Commercial-Econ Inst

"Mikrobiologiya" Vol 21, No 5, pp 540-547

Assumes on the basis of limited exptl data, that psychrophilic bacteria and the crystals formed by them in the soil may play a vital role in the process of concn of nitrogen, phosphorus, and magnesium as food for plants.

229T2

States that since sufficient data is lacking, there is as yet no basis for making any kind of a definite statement in connection with psychrophilic bacteria and crystals that are formed by them in the soil. The crystals, formed in solid culture media, contain phosphates of calcium magnesium, and ammonium. Crystals formed in liquid cultures resemble $MgNH_4PO_4 6H_2O$.

229T2

MEL'NICHENKO, Ye.L.; KAGAN, I.S.; GOL'DENBERG, M.Ya.; KAMNEVA, Z.P.; SIZOVA, A.G.

Flow diagram of the manufacture of fruit juices. Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.11:14-15 N '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy promyshlennosti.

(Fruit juices)

DYRO, P.R.; KAMNEVA, Z.P.; PUSHENKO, K.D.; SYTNIK, Z.D.; YASTREBOV, A.S.

Removal of tomato product deposits from the heating surface of heat exchangers. Kons. i ov. prom. 18 no.12:9-10 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy promyshlennosti.

DYRO, P.R.; KAMNEVA, Z.P.; PUSHENKO, K.D.; SYTNIK, Z.D.; YASTREBOV, A.S.

Removal of tomato product deposits from the heating surface of heat exchangers. Kons. i ov. prom. 18 no.12:9-10 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy promyshlennosti.

KAMOCHAI, D. (Vengriya)

Is ultrasonic therapy dangerous during pregnancy? Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 26 no.3:202-205 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Iz 1 akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki Budapeshtskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor B.Khorn).
(ULTRASONIC WAVES--THERAPEUTIC USE) (PREGNANCY)

KAMOCHAI, D. [Kamocsai, D.] (Vengriya)

Experiments supporting the use of ultrasound in gynecology. Vop.kur., fizioter.i lech.fiz.kul't. 27 no.2:131-135 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz ginekologicheskoy kliniki No.1 Budapeshtskogo meditsinskogo universiteta (dir. B.Gorn).
(ULTRASONIC WAVES--THERAPEUTIC USE) (GYNECOLOGY)

КАМОЧКИН, В. А.

24(0); 5(4); 6(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2215

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva

Referaty nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot; sbornik No.2 (Scientific Research Abstracts; Collection of Articles, Nr 2) Moscow, Standartgiz, 1958. 139 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.

Ed.: S. V. Reshetina; Tech. Ed.: N. A. Kondrat'yeva.

PURPOSE: These reports are intended for scientists, researchers, and engineers engaged in developing standards, measures, and gages for the various industries.

COVERAGE: The volume contains 128 reports on standards of measurement and control. The reports were prepared by scientists of institutes of the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments under the USSR Council of Ministers). The participating institutes are: VNIIM - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D.I. Mendeleyev) in Leningrad; Sverdlovsk branch of this institute; VNIIK - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments), created from MOIMIP - Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Moscow State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments) October 1, 1955; VNIIFTRI - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Physicotechnical and Radio-engineering Measurements) in Moscow; KhOIMIP - Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Khar'kov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments); and NOIMIP - Novosibirskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Novosibirsk State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments). October 1, 1955. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Card 9/27

KAMOCHKIN, B.A.; TOVCHIGRECHKO, S.S.

Photoelectric attachment to a recording chronograph. Astron.-zhur. 39 no.2:369-371 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D.I.Mendeleyeva.

(Chronograph)

KAMOCHKIN, B.A.; TOVCHIGRECHKO, S.S.

Chronograph for continuous recording of time intervals of slow processes. Priborostronenie no.11:22-23 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KAMOCHKINA, Ye.M.; ERGARDT, N.M.

Melting point of palladium. Trudy inst.Kom.stand.mer i izm.prib. no.71:237-241 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D.I. Mendeleyeva.

KANOCHKINA, Ye.M.; ERGARDT, N.N.

Apparatus for calibrating thermocouples and studying thermoelectrode materials. Nov. nauch.-issl. rab. po metr. VNIIM no.3:17-20 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

KAMOCKI, JANUSZ.

KAMCKI, JANUSZ. Przeglad kwestionariuszy etnograficznych wydanych w jezyku polskim. Poznan, ski. gl. Polskie Towarzystwo ludoznawcze (1953) 6[illegible] p. (Archiwum etnograficzne, nr. 5) (Review of an ethnographic questionnaire published in the Polish language. bibl., footnotes)

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY
Poland

So: East Europeon Accessions, Vol. 5, May 1956

MIKECZ, Istvan; KAMOCSA, Sandor; FLESCH, Gyorgy; BANHAZI, Gyula; BANOCZY, Gyorgy; NAGY, Karoly; KUNFFY, Zoltan, dr.; KOLLER, Kalman; BAUMANN, Pal; KRAKOWIAK, Sztaniszlaw (Varso, Lengyelorszag); FUTO, Istvan; SZABO, Jozsef; FERENCZI, Bela; TIBOLD, Vilmos, dr.; PUCHER, Odon; KOVACS, Laszlone; UDVARDI, Kornel

Discussion held in the field of "Rural electrification." Villamossag 8 no.5/6:153-156 My-Je '60.

1. "Villamossag" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Banoczy).

KAMOCSA, Sandor

Ventilation of animal farm buildings. Mezogazd techn 4 no.12: 26-27 '64.

KAMOCSA, Sandor

Building and technological heating systems. Magyar tech 5 no.1: 26-28 '65.

KAMOCSAY, D.; TARNOCZY, T.

Studies on the effect of ultrasonics on the ovary and pituitary of rats; preliminary report. Acta physiol. hung. 3 no.1:209-210 1952. (CIML 24:3)

1. Of the Central Research Institute of Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Budapest Department for Acoustics and Ultrasonics.

KAMOCSAY, Dezso; ROMA, Gyorgy; TARNOCZY, Tamas

Effect of ultrasonics on testes; experiments with white rats.
Kiserletes orvostud. 6 no.5:455-464 Sept 54

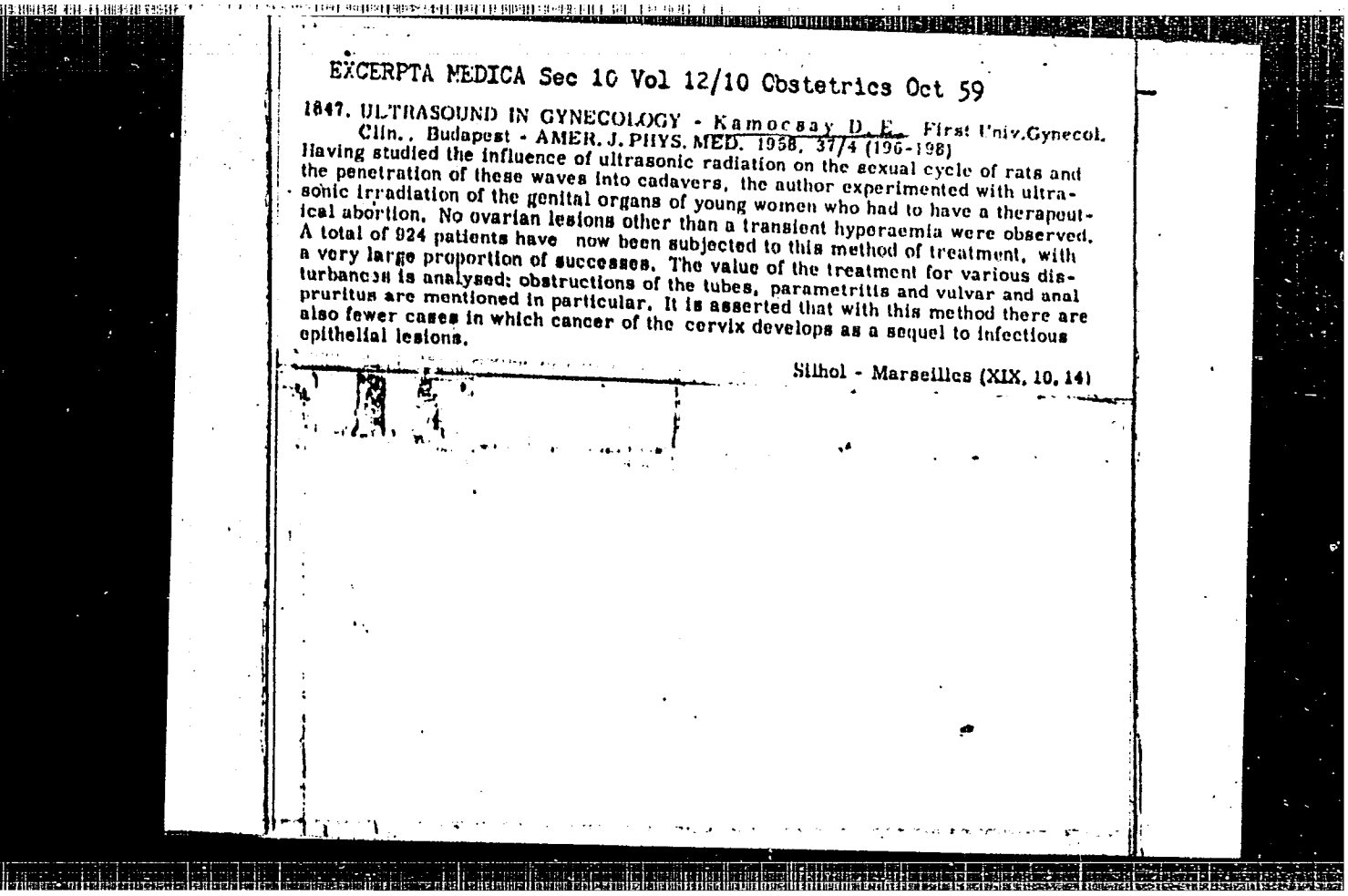
1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. Korbonctani es Kiserleti Rakkutato Intezete es a Kozponto Fizikai Kutato Intezet Akusztikai es Ultrahang Csoportja
(ULTRASONICS, eff.
on testes in rats)
(TESTES, eff. of radiations on
ultrasonics in rats)

BERTENYI, Anna, dr.; KAMOCSAY, Dezso, dr.; GREGUSS, Pal, dr., ifj.

Ultrasonic treatment of vitreal opacities. Orv. hetil. 103 no.40: 1887-1889 7 O '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, II. Szemeszeti Klinika es I. Noi Klinika.

(ULTRASONIC THERAPY) (VITREOUS BODY)



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 10 Vol 12/10 Obstetrics Oct 59

1847. ULTRASOUND IN GYNECOLOGY - Kamocsay D. E. First Univ.Gynecol. Clin., Budapest - AMER. J. PHYS. MED. 1958, 37/4 (196-198)

Having studied the influence of ultrasonic radiation on the sexual cycle of rats and the penetration of these waves into cadavers, the author experimented with ultrasonic irradiation of the genital organs of young women who had to have a therapeutical abortion. No ovarian lesions other than a transient hyperaemia were observed. A total of 924 patients have now been subjected to this method of treatment, with a very large proportion of successes. The value of the treatment for various disturbances is analysed; obstructions of the tubes, parametritis and vulvar and anal pruritus are mentioned in particular. It is asserted that with this method there are also fewer cases in which cancer of the cervix develops as a sequel to infectious epithelial lesions.

Silhol - Marseilles (XIX, 10, 14)

KAMODZINSKI, Z.

Printer's bibliography. Poligrafika 14 no.3:11-14 Mr '62.

STRUKOV, I.T.; TEBYAKINA, A.Ye.; INOZEMTSEVA, I.I.; KOSTROMINA, O.Ye.; KAMOKINA, Z.F.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.; SHNEYERSON, A.N.; CHAYKOVSKAYA, S.M.; DRUZHININA, Ye.N.

2,6-dimethoxyphenyl penicillin (methycillin) and its microbiological study. Antibiotiki 8 no.8:690-694 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

INOZEMTSEVA, I. I.; KLEYNER, G. I.; PANINA, M. A.; KAMOKINA, Z. F.; STRUKOV, I. T.

"A study of physico-chemical properties of methicillin and oxacillin."

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-19 Jun 64.

Cent Antibiotic Res Inst, Moscow & Factory for Medical Preparations, Riga.

KAMOKINA, Z. F., KHOKHLOV, A. S., INOZEMTSEVA, I. I., KACHALINA, Ye. V.
Kleyner, Ye. M., and Meller, F. M. (Moscow)

"Zur Chemie des Phenoxymethylpenicillins,"

paper presented at the 4th Intl. Congress of Biochemistry, Vienna, 1-6 Sep 58.

Kamokina, Z. F.

INOZEMTSEVA, I.I.; KLEYNER, G.I.; KAMOKINA, Z.F.; KHOKHLOV, A.S.

Recovery and purification of phenoxymethylpenicillin. Med.prom. 11 no.11:11-16 N '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov i Rizhskiy zavod meditsinskikh preparatov
(PENICILLIN)

27289

S/181/61/003/008/019/034
B102/B202

24.7700

AUTHORS: Kamoldinov, M. G. and Reykhrudel', E. M.

TITLE: Photoconductivity and quantum yield in germanium under the action of X-irradiation

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 8, 1961, 2362-2368

TEXT: The authors describe studies of the effect of X-irradiation on the electric conductivity (concentration, mobility, and lifetime of the carriers) of a homogeneous germanium specimen by simultaneously measuring the Hall effect and the conductivity as functions of the irradiation dose. The specimens used were n-type germanium pieces (21.5·5.3·3.4 mm) with an initial resistivity of 17.44 ohm·cm and a diffusion length of 2.3 mm. Lead contacts were applied to these specimens. The measurements were made in glass tubes (10^{-4} mm Hg) in a field H = 5,000 oe. To reduce the surface recombination rate the samples were etched in H_2O_2. X-irradiation was made with a РУП-2 (RUP-2) device at 100, 150, and 200 kv. The doses were measured by a РМ-1М (RM-1M) device. The measurements were made at 65°C

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Photoconductivity and quantum ...

(constant). The X-ray absorption coefficient was determined from the blackening of an X-ray film. An MΦ-2 (MF-2) microphotometer was used for photometry. The following numerical results were obtained:

anode voltage	λ_{eff}, Å	absorption coefficients, measured			quantum yield number of electron-hole pairs	Pair formation energy, ev	τ, μsec
		μ_a	μ	μ_m			
100	0.248	$1.6 \cdot 10^{-22}$	7.15	1.34	18 · 830	2.66	1,220
150	0.165	$1.2 \cdot 10^{-22}$	5.51	1.03	27 · 400	2.74	1,350
200	0.062	$0.9 \cdot 10^{-22}$	4.15	0.775	41 · 040	2.44	1,550

μ_a, μ, and μ_m are the atomic, the linear ($\mu = [\ln I_1 - \ln I_2]/[d_2 - d_1]$) and the mass absorption coefficient, respectively. (μ was measured in two plane-parallel plates of the thicknesses d_1 and d_2). μ_a, μ, and μ_m were also calculated from the formulas $\mu_a = 2.64 \cdot 10^{-2} Z^{3.94} \lambda^3$ and $\mu_a = A\mu/\varrho N = A\mu_m/N$ where ϱ is the specific density, N, Avogadro's number. The theoretical

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Photoconductivity and quantum ...

values for 100-v anode voltage are higher, for 150 and 200 ev lower than the experimental values. The carrier lifetime τ was determined from formula $I = qF\tau/T$, where I is the photocurrent in the semiconductor, F the number of excitations per sec, q the electron charge and T the time consumed by a carrier to travel the distance between the electrodes. Conclusion: X-irradiation leads to a change of conductivity and of the quantities by which it is determined; the absorption of X-ray quanta causes the occurrence of additional bound states in the forbidden band as well as an increase of the carrier lifetime and a "hyperlinearity". At a certain minimum dose, saturation of photoconductivity occurs. The saturation value of conductivity depends on the quantum energy and on the dose rate. With equal quantum energy and equal absorbed dose it is approximately proportional to the dose rate. The quantum yield is proportional to the energy of the absorbed photon. Within the limits of measurement accuracy the electron-hole pair formation energy is in agreement with the results obtained by other authors. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 15 references: 12 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: A. Rose. Phys. Rev., 97, 322, 1955; P. Rappaport. Phys. Rev. 93, 246, 1954; K. G. Mc-Kay. Phys. Rev. 84, 829,1951.

Card 3/4

27289

Photoconductivity and quan.um ... S/181/61/003/008/019/034
B102/B202

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: October 19, 1960 (initially), March 11, 1961 (after revision).

Card 4/4

KAMOLDINOV, M.G.; REYKHRUDEL', E.M.

Photoconductivity and quantum yield in germanium under the action of X rays. Fiz. tver. tela 3 no.8:2362-2368 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Photoconductivity)
(Semiconductors, Effect of radiation on)

KHEYFETS, L.B.; KAMOLIKOVA, T.L.; KONTOROVICH, R.A.

An outbreak of epidemic hepatitis at an arctic settlement. Vop.virus. 3 no.1:47-49 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Arkhangel'skiy meditsinskiy institut i Arkhangel'skiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS,
epidemic in arctic settlement (Rus)

KOPYLOVA, Z.A.; KAMOLIKOVA, T.L.; Prinimali uchastiye: ALABYSHEVA, S.I.; VASEVA, R.G.

Level of ascorbic acid in the blood in health subjects and in acute infections in Archangel. Vop.pit 21 no.4:66-71 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - dotsent M.D.Kiverin) i infektsionnoy kliniki Arkhangel'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ASCORBIC ACID) (ARCHANGEL--COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

KAMOLIKOVA, Z.Ya.

CHALAYA, L.Ye.; NOSINA, V.D.; BOBKOVA, V.I.; KAMOLIKOVA, Z.Ya.

Amebiasis in Turkmenistan. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no.3:260-264 Jl-S '54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Iz sektora eksperimental'noy parazitologii Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta prof. P.G.Sergiyev, zav. sektorom prof. V.P.Pod"yapol'skaya)
(AMEBIASIS, epidemiology,
Russia)

KAMOLOV, B.A.

Regionalization of the mountainous part of the Zeravshan Basin according to the formation conditions of the average perennial runoff. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 95 no.5:448-449 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KAMOLOV, Sh.K. (Moskva)

Level of the alcohol content in the blood in various stages of alcoholism. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. psikh. 38: 258-267 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KAMOLOVA, L. D.

Wax-like substances of flax. M. M. Chillikin and L. D. Kamolova. *L'no-Pen'ko-Dahulovaya Prom.* 1938, No. 12, 38–42; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 6, 117.—Flax and its waste products contain up to 2.5% of wax-like substances whose content increases to 8.7–13.7% in flax dust. The wax has acid no. 48.3, sapon. no. 101.2, I no. (Hübl) 20.4, acetyl no. (Benedict-Ulzer) 29.29 and unsaponifiable substance 80.3% (mainly hydrocarbons). It contains neoceryl alc., ceryl alc., myricyl alc., a hydrocarbon (m. 62°) corresponding to triacontane, cerotic acid, stearic acid, palmitic acid and linoleic acid. The wax can be chlorinated to 30.23% Cl. Cotton material treated with a soln. of the chlorinated wax is weakened on heating above 100° as a result of splitting off of HCl. On drying and on storing in air the chlorinated wax material darkens.

W. R. Henn

KAMONDY, I.

Transportation of goods in the Budapest area. p. 120

(Epitoanyag, Budapest, Vol. 9, no. 9, March, 1953.

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New principles in planning trucking transportation. p. 255. (Kozlekedesi Kozlony, Vol. 13, No. 14, Apr 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

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Development of scientific methods for organization of work and operation of enterprises. p. 459. TEKSTIL(Drustvo inzenjera i techicara tekstilaca Hrvatske). Zagreb. Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1956

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

KAMONDY, Imre

Agricultural transportation in connection with harvesting and government purchasing in 1962. Kozleked kozl 19 no.14:223-224 7 Ap '63.

KAMORIN,I.N., gornyy inzhener; CHUGUNOV,V.D., gornyy inzhener

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(Mining machinery) (Kyshtym--Machinery industry)

KAMORIN, N.V. (Kineshma).

"Hibernation" of plants. Priroda 45 no.12:128 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Plants, Effect of temperature on)

KAMORIN, N.V. (Kineshma, Ivanovskoy oblasti)

Snowdrops. Priroda 50 no.4:124 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Snowdrops)

KAMOROV S. G.

15-1957-3-3694

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3, p 174 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kamorov, S. G., Korshikov, V. N.

TITLE: The Conditions and Experience of Making Electric Log Measurements in Holes Drilled With Water in the Regions of the Bashkir and Tatar ASSR's (Usloviya i opyt provedeniya elektrometricheskikh issledovaniy v skvazhinakh, buryashchikhsya na vode, v rayonakh Bashkirii i Tatarii.

PERIODICAL: Razved. i promysl. geofizika, vol 14, 1955, pp 40-51

ABSTRACT: When drilling through clay rocks, with the flushing done by water, cavities are formed that are larger than those formed when drilling with muds, and geophysical instruments become suspended on ledges formed by the sharp changes in the diameter of the hole. Electric logs depend on 1) changes in conditions of erosion of the wall of the drill hole; 2) increase in depth of penetration of the drilling fluid into a formation; 3) increase in mineralization of the fluid filling the hole. Changes

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in the diameter of the drill hole may be shown on a curve (cavity record). This record is important for determining the lithology of the layers. High mineralization of the flushing fluid sharply impairs the differentiation between the apparent resistivity curve and the true resistivity curve. In order to decrease the effect of mineralization in the fluids on the apparent resistivity curve, a method has recently been proposed of making an electric log by using a guard-electrode, but thus far this method has not given satisfactory results. The interpretation of the apparent resistivity and true resistivity curves is especially complicated when the mineralization in the drilling fluid changes with its position in the well and with time. To calculate these variations it is necessary to make measurements on a resistivity-meter drawn up along the shaft of the drill hole. Work done by the Tuymazinskiy (Tuymazy) Geophysical Office has shown that the effect measured during neutron and electric logging depends on the mineralization of the

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The Conditions and Experience of Making Electric Log Measurements in Holes Drilled With Water in the Regions of the Bashkir and Tatar ASSR's

drilling mud, and therefore it is difficult to differentiate the section according to lithology.

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V. M. G.

BAZHINOV, A.G.; KAMORSKIY, N.M.

Use of β-propiolactone in disinfection and sterilization; according to foreign investigations. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no.7: 26-30 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(HYDRACRYLIC ACID) (ANTISEPTICS)

BOGDANOV, I.I.; KAMORSKIY, N.M.

Modern bacterial collectors (data on some foreign investigations). (MIRA 14:6)
Gig.i san. 26 no.3:81-85 Mr '61.
(BACTERIOLOGY—EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)
(AIR SAMPLING APPARATUS)

BAZHINOV, A.G., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; KAMORSKIY, N.M., podpolkovnik; KOMAROV, V.A., podpolkovnik, kand.khimicheskikh nauk

New substances and methods for disinfecting hospital rooms (as revealed by foreign studies). Voen.-med. zhur. no.7:53-56 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS) (HOSPITALS--SANITATION)

BAZHINOV, A.G.; KAMORSKIY, N.M. (Moskva)

Sterilization of homografts by means of β- propiolactone; as revealed by foreign studies. Khirurgiia no.8:130-133 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:5)

(HYDRACRYLIC ACID) (HOMOGRAFTS—STERILIZATION)

BAZHINOV, A.G.; GARIN, N.S.; KAMORSKIY, N.M.; KOMAROV, V.A.

Sterilization of nutrient media using β-propiolactone. Lab.delo 8 no.5:46-49 My '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(HYDRACRYLIC ACID)
(BACTERIOLOGY—CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

KAMORZINA, I.

Preparation of luminous paints. IUn. tekh. 5 no. 11:52 N '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Paint, Luminous)

ACC NR: AP6030749 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0394/66/004/007/0019/0021

AUTHOR: Kamorzina, I. G.; Karpov, G. A.; Knyazeva, K. S.

ORG: Scientific Research and Technological Design Institute of Chemical Goods for Cultural and Domestic Purposes (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-tekhnologicheskiy institut khimicheskikh tovarov kul'turno-bytovogo naznacheniya)

TITLE: Results of tests of fragrant substances as deodorants for insecticides and repellents

SOURCE: Khimiya v sel'skom khozyaystvo, v. 4, no. 7, 1966, 19-21

TOPIC TAGS: insecticide, deodorant, organic chemistry

ABSTRACT: The object of the experiments was to study the reactions of fleas and mosquitoes (Aedes) to fragrant substances and essential oils which can be used (separately or in combination) as deodorants in insecticide preparations. Fifty-three compounds (essential oils, alcohols, aldehydes, acids, esters, essences and soap deodorants) were tested under laboratory conditions at 23°C, and found to be divided into attractants, repellents, and indifferent substances. It is shown that the deodorant substances should be tested only in concentrations up to 1%. Different species of insects may react in different ways to the same fragrant substances. For example, a 1% solution of jasmine aldehyde is a repellent to fleas but an attractant to mosquitoes. A 1% solution of citral is indifferent to fleas, but a repellent to mosquitoes. For this rea-

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