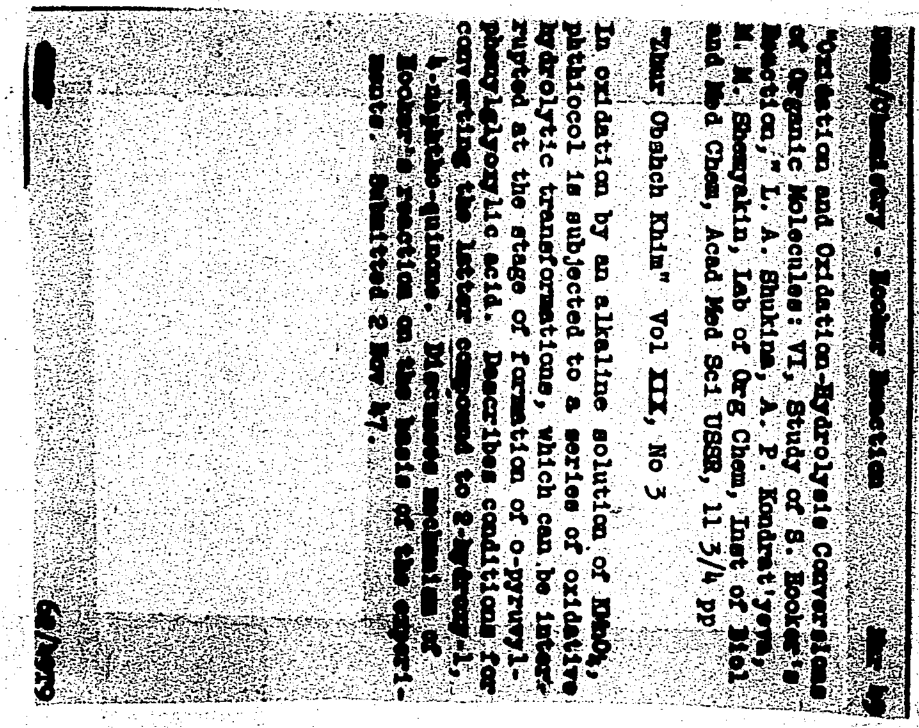
KONDRAT'YEVA, A. P.

62/49T9



USSR/Chemistry - Hooker Reaction Mar 49

"Oxidation and Oxidation-Hydrolysis Conversions of Organic Molecules: VI, Study of S. Hooker's Reaction," L. A. Shukina, A. P. Kondrat'yeva, M. M. Shemyakin, Lab of Org Chem, Inst of Biol and Med Chem, Acad Med Sci USSR, 11 3/4 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XIX, No 3

In oxidation by an alkaline solution of $KMnO_4$, phthiocol is subjected to a series of oxidative hydrolytic transformations, which can be interrupted at the stage of formation of o-pyruvylphenylglyoxylic acid. Describes conditions for converting the latter compound to 2-hydroxy-1,4-naphtho-quinone. Discusses mechanism of Hooker's reaction on the basis of the experiments. Submitted 2 Nov 47.

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KONDRAT'YEVA, A.P.

Rate of inactivation of phenoxymethylpenicillin (V) and benzylpenicillin (G) in an acid medium. Med.prom. 11 no.12:30-34 D '57.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(PENICILLIN)

KONDRAT'YEVA, A.P.; VAKULENKO, N.A.; TEBYAKINA, A.Ye.; BRUNS, B.P.

Kinetics of the inactivation of erythromycin in aqueous solutions. Antibiotiki 6 no.6:541-547 Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ERYTHROMYCIN)

KONDRAT'YEVA, A.P.; BRUNS, B.P.

Resistance of erythromycin in aqueous solutions. Antibiotiki 7 no.6: 511-514 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(ERYTHROMYCIN)

[illegible], A.Ye.; RABINOVICH, M.S.; ZHDANOVICH, Yu.V. STRUKOV, I.T.;
KONDRAT'YEVA, A.P.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.; SHNEYERSON, A.N.;
GRAGINSKAYA, P.S.; DRUZHININA, Ye.N.

Alpha-aminobenzylpenicillin (ampicillin) and its microbiological studies. Antibiotiki 9 no.5:388-392 My '64. (MIRA 18:2)

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

FATEYEVA, M.N.; PROSTYAKOV, K.M.; TUZHILIN, S.A.; KONDRAT'YEVA, A.P.;
POLEKHOVA, T.M.

Determination fat assimilation in gastrointestinal diseases by means of I^{131} trioleate glycerin. Med.rad. 10 no.3:11-16 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut meditsinskoy radiologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. G.A.Zedgenidze) AMN SSSR i klinika lechebnogo pitaniya (dir. - prof. I.S.Savoshchenko) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

KONDRAT'YEVA, A. S.

"Heat Loss in Heating Appliances Made of Smooth Pipes." Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 25 Jun 49, Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Engineering Construction Inst. imeni V. V. Kuybyshev.

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1949

KONDRAT'YEVA, A. S.

RT-1566 (Thermal conductivity of the snow cover and physical processes caused by the temperature gradient) Teploprovodnost' snegovogo pokrova i fizicheskie protsessy, proiskhodiashchie v nem pod vliianiem temperaturnogo gradienta. Pages 14-28of:
FIZIKO-MEKHANICHESKIE SVOISTVA SNEGA I IKH ISPOL'ZOVANIE V AERODROMNOM I DOROZHNOM STROITEL'STVE Moscow-Leningrad, 1945. 66 pages.

KONDRATIEVA, A. S.

"The Heat Conductivity of Snow Layers and the Physical Processes Occurring In Snow Under the Influence of Temperature Changes," 1952.

KRAGELSKIY, I. V.; SHAKOV, A. A.; and KONDRATYEVA, A. S.
KONDRATYEVA, A. S.

"On Increasing The Density of Snow By Compression," 1952.

CA KONDRATYEVA, A. V.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

13

A method for the technical utilization of the alkaloids of lupines. I. L. Makaro and A. V. Kondratyeva. *Trudy Belorus. Sel'skokhoz. Inst.* 10, 47-58(1939); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, II, 2206.—The possibility of technically treating the flour from bitter lupines by electrodialysis is discussed. The flour is placed in the middle compartment of a 3-compartment dialyzer and the circuit is closed. The alkaloids accumulate in the cathode compartment together with other cations (K, Ca, Mg) while malic and citric acids accumulate in the anode compartment.. The alkaloids can be used as an *insecticide*, the flour which has been freed from bitter principles (protein substance) can be used either for *food* or as a raw material for *adhesives*. The conditions of dialysis (choice of membrane, current strength, time required) and the course of the dialysis (with time) are discussed. M. G. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MAKARO, I. L.: KONDRAT'YEVA, A. V.

Vegetable Gardening

Pre-sowing treatment of seeds for vegetable crops. Sad i og. No. 2, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. UNCLASSIFIED.

MAKARO, I.L.; KONDRAT'YEVA, A.V.; TAIROVA, V.N., red.; TRUKHINA, O.N., ~~tekhn. red.~~

[Increasing the productivity of vegetable seeds] Povyshenie produktivnosti semian ovoshchnykh kul'tur. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 197 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Vegetables) (Seeds)

KHRGIAN, A.Kh.; KUZNETSOV, G.I.; KONDRAT'YEVA, A.V.; NASILOV, D.I., otv. red.; VERSTAK, G.V., red.

[Collection of articles] Sbornik statei. Moskva, Nauka. No.8. 1965. 89 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. II razdel programmy MGG. Meteorologiya.

L 05693-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WH/JW/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6024399 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/169/002/0382/0384

AUTHOR: Yevstrop'yev, K. K.; Kondrat'yeva, B. S.; Petrovskiy, G. T. 58

ORG: none

TITLE: Nature of the conductivity 21 15 of beryllium fluoride-base glasses 15

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 169, no. 2, 1966, 382-384 27 27

TOPIC TAGS: glass, beryllium compound, fluoride, cesium compound, electric conduction

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the type of current carriers in glass containing 80 mole % beryllium fluoride and 20 mole % cesium fluoride, a method was used in which the conductivity measured directly was compared to the conductivity calculated by means of Einstein's equation from diffusion coefficients determined with the aid of the radioisotope Cs^{137}. Einstein's equation relating ionic diffusion with electrical conductivity is

$$\chi / D = N(ze)^2 / \alpha KT,$$

where χ is the conductivity, D the diffusion coefficient, N the number of ions per cm^3 of glass, z the valence of the moving ion, e the electronic charge, and α a multiplication factor equal to 0.4±0.1. The conductivity provided by Cs^+ ions is

$$\chi_{Cs} = 1.8 \times 10^{-15} N_{Cs} D_{Cs} / 0.4\ T.$$

Card 1/2 UDC: 666.11.01:539.219.3

L 05693-67

ACC NR: AP6024399

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824220005-8

Comparison of experimental conductivity values with those calculated with the assumption of transfer of electricity by Cs^+ ions in cesium fluoberyllate glasses indicates that the contribution of the cationic component of the conduction is negligibly small (of the order to 1-2%). Comparison of this result with data reported in the literature leads to the conclusion that the conduction in beryllium fluoride-base glasses is anionic in character. The paper was presented by Academician Terenin, A. N., 4 Nov 65. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 28Oct65/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

KONDRAT'YEVA, D. (Kalnin).

Ephemeris of Schwassmann-Wachmann's comet 3 (1930 VI). Astron. tsir. no.177:1-3 F '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Astronomicheskiy sektor Akademii nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Riga.
(Comets--1930)

MAKAROV, V.N.; KONDRAT'YEVA, D.N.; TARANETS, V.I.

Mineralogy of supergene chlorites from shales of the Yakovlevo deposit in the Kurs' Magnetic Anomly. Sbor.nauch. trud. KGRI no. 21:39-47 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

MARTYNENKO, L.I.; MAKAROV, V.N.; KUZNETSOVA, M.N.; SOVA,N.G.;
TARANETS, V.I.; DOMAREV, D.S.; KONDRAT'YEVA, D.N.

Association of minerals in the group of iron oxides in rocks and ores of the Yakovlevo deposit in the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly. Sbor.nauch.trud. KGRI no. 21:29-36 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

MARTYNENKO, L.I.; ZINTSOVA, Ye.S.; MAKAROV, V.N.; KUZNETSOVA, M.N.;
KONDRAT'YEVA, D.N.; SOVA, N.G.; TARANETS, V.I.; DOMAREV, D.S.

Stratigraphy of the iron ore complex in the Yakovlevo deposit.
Sbor.nauch.trud.KGRI no. 21:24-29 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

MAKAROV, V.N. [Makarov, V.M.]; KONDRAT'YEVA, D.N. [Kondrat'ieva, D.M.]

Alteration of tourmaline in the weathering surface of the Yakovlev iron ore deposit in the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly. Dop. AN URSR no.1: 84-87 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR V.G. Bondarchukom [Bondarchuk, V.H.].

IOFFE, Ye.I.; KONDRAT'YEVA, G.B.; OVCHINNIKOVA, M.P.

Survival of the causative agents of dysentery on various objects in foci of infection. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.3:14-18 Mr '55. (MIRA 8:7)

1. Iz mikrobiologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. prof. L.G.Peretts) Sverdlovskogo Instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (dir. G.F.Bogdanov) i sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Sverdlovskoy oblasti (glavnyy vrach V.N.Bykova).

(SHIGELLA,
dysenteriae, survival in various objects)

MEKHTIYEVA, V.L.; KONDRAT'YEVA, G.F.; MALKOVA, S.B.

Transformation of fats by micro-organisms. Report No.1: Decomposition of fats during the process of denitrification. Mikrobiologiia 29 no.1:85-89 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut, Moskva.
(ACHROMOBACTER metab.)
(FATS metab.)

MEKHTIYEVA, V.L.; KONDRAT'YEVA, G.F.; MALKOVA, S.B.

Transformation of fatty substances under the influence of microorganisms. Part 2: Study of nonsaponifying substances in experiments on microbial decomposition of fats. Mikrobiologiia 29 no.2:209-214 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut, Moskva.
(FATS) (BACTERIA, DENTRIFYING)

KONDRAT'YEVA, G.P.; GORSKAYA, V.I.

Treating diphyllobothriasis at home. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 28 no.2:236 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz Estonskoy respublikanskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

(TAPEWORMS)

KONDRAT'YEVA, G. P.

"An Approach to the Epidemiology of Diphyllobothriasis in the Estonian SSR."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Republic Sanitation and Epidemiology Station (Tallin)

ENTELIS, S.G.; KONDRAT'YEVA, G.P.; CHIRKOV, N.M.

Kinetics and mechanism of the initial stage of the polycondensation of terephthaloyl chloride with ethylene glycol. Part 1: Relation between the reaction rate and the polarity of the medium. Vysokom. soed. 3 no.1044-1053 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Terephthaloyl chloride) (Ethylene glycol) (Polymerization)

ENTELIS, S.G.; KONDRAT'YEVA, G.P.; CHIRKOV, N.M.

Kinetics and mechanism of the initial stage of polycondensation of terephthalyl chloride with ethylene glycol. Part 2: Temperature dependence of the reaction rate. Vysokom. soed. 3 no.8:1170-1175 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Terephthaloyl chloride) (Ethylene glycol)

KONDRAT'YEVA, G.P.

Some problems in the epidemiology of diphyllobothriasis in Estonia. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 30 no.1:95-98 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz Estonskoy respbulikanskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach L.M. Stepanova).
(ESTONIA—TAPEWORMS)

KONDRAT'YEVA, G. S., Candidate Pharmaceut Sci (diss) -- "A study of the microbal insemination of tabletized pharaceutical preparations". Moscow, 1959. 13 pp (First Moscow Order of Lenin Med Inst im I. M. Sechenov), 200 copies (KL, No 23, 1959, 174)

ZAV'YALOV, S.I.; KONDRAT'YEVA, G.V.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, L.F.

New path in the synthesis of steroid compounds. Izv.AN SSSR Otd. khim.nauk no.3:529-530 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Steroids)

ZAV'YALOV, S.I.; KONDRAT'YEVA, G.V.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, L.F.

New method for the synthesis of steroid compounds. Med. prom. 16 no.2:56-57 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR. (STEROIDS)

ZAV'YALOV, S.I.; KONDRAT'YEVA, G.V.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, L.F.

β-Dicarbonyl compounds. Part 12: Carrying out the nucleophilic reactions of dihydroresorcinol and its derivatives in solvents of low polarity. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no. 11:3695-3700 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Resorcinol)

KONDRAT'YEVA, G.V.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, L.F.; ZAV'YALOV, S.I.

Synthesis of 2,6-dimethyl-2-cyano-5-(p-methoxyphenyl)-1-cyclohexanone. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no. 11:3621-3626 N '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Cyclohexanone)

ZAV'YALOV, S.I.; KONDRAT'YEVA, G.V.

β-Dicarbonyl compounds. Part 15: Chemical properties of 1,3-dichloro-1,3-cyclohexadiene and its derivatives. Zhur. ob.khim. 31 no.12:3987-3991 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR. (Cyclohexadiene)

ZAV'YALOV, S.I.; KONDRAT'YEVA, G.V.

Chemistry of dihydroresorcinol. Report No.5: Chemical properties and enol ethers of dihydroresorcinol and its derivatives. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.8:1429-1434 Ag '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Resorcinol) (Enols)

KONDRAT'YEVA, G.V.; KOGAN, G.A.; ZAV'YALOV, S.I.

β-Dicarbonyl compounds. Report No.18: Chemical properties of methylene-bis-dihydroresorcinol and methylene-bis-dimedon. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.8:1441-1447 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Resorcinol) (Cyclohexanedione)

KONDRAT'YEVA, G.V.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, L.F.; ZAV'YALOV, S.I.

Synthesis of trans-8-methyl-5-(p-methoxyphenyl)-1-hydrindanone.
Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.3:526-527 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Indanone)

ZAV'YALOV, S.I.; KONDRAT'YEVA, G.V.; GUNAR, V.I.

Synthesis of dibenzofuran derivatives. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim.
no.11:2086-2087 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

KONDRAT'YEVA, G.V.; KOGAN, G.A.; FADEYEVA, T.M.; ZAV'YALOV, S.I.

β-Dicarbonyl compounds. Report No.21: Dissimilarity in chemical behavior of 2-methyl-1,3-cyclopentadienone and 2-methyldihydroresorcinol. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.khim. no.9:1648-1653 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

KONDRAT'YEVA, G.V.; ZAV'YALOV, S.I.

Reaction of cyclic β-diketones with acetoacetamides. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.10:1909 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

TOKARSKAYA, V.I.; KONDRAT'YEVA, G.V.

Injury to the DNA structure under the influence of large doses of gamma rays in vitro. Radiobiologiia 4 no.3:357-359 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

KONDRAT'EVA, G. IA.

Iu. K. Inr'ev, M. G. Voronkov, I. P. Gragerov and G. Ia. Kondrat'eva, The reaction of β-bromo-furanidine with the Grignard Reagents. I. p. 1804

The tetra-hydro-furane-halides in which a halogen atom is in a β position to an oxygen atom, reacts with the Grignard reagent to form very sluggishly mixed magnesium-organic compounds which for the most part rearrange with the opening of the cycle into magnesium-halide-alcoholates of γ-unsaturated primary alcohols and react in a small part on the normal type as Grigard reagent.

The Lomanosov State University in Moscow, Holder of the Lenin Order
The Zelinskii Lab. of Organic Chem., September 22, 1947

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (USSR) 28, (80) No. 10 (1948):

C.4

Preparation of 2,4-dimethylfuran by pyrolysis of a sultone. Yu. K. Yur'ev, G. Ya. Kondrat'eva, and S. N. Petrov (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* **72**, 523-5(1950).—Mesityl oxide with Cl-SO$_3$H in Ac$_2$O (Eastman and Gallup, *C.A.* 42, 3317a) gave 45% of the *sultone*, m. 66°, 5 g. of which, dry-distd. with 20 g. CaO, 20 g. CuO, 10 g. Fe filings, and 25 g. Ph$_2$NH, and the distillate washed with 2 *N* Na$_2$CO$_3$, NaHSO$_3$, and H$_2$O, gave 76% *2,4-dimethylfuran*, b$_{760}$ 94°, n_D^{20} 1.4371, d_4^{20} 0.8983; with maleic anhydride it yields the adduct, *Δ^4-3,5-dimethyl-3,6-endoxotetrahydrophthalic anhydride*, m. 75° (from Et$_2$O), decomp. 100°. If the distn. above is done only with CaO-Na$_2$CO$_3$, with solid NaOH, or with 40% NaOH, only Me$_2$CO (40–55%) is obtained and no furan deriv. is detected.

G. M. Kosolapoff

YUR'YEV, YU. K.; KONDRAT'YEVA, G. YA.; DERBANEVA, A. A.

Furanidines

Simultaneous catalytic dehydration of 2, 5-dialkyland 2, 2, 5, 5-tetraalkylfuranidines with hydrogen sulfide. Uch. zap. Mosk. un., No. 132, 1950.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

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Organic Chemistry-10

Catalytic dehydration of 2,2,5,5-tetraalkyl- and 2,5-dialkylfuranidines in a hydrogen sulfide atmosphere. Yu. K. Yur'ev, G. Ya. Kondrat'eva, P. A. Akishin, and A. A. Derbeneva (Moscow State Univ.). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (*J. Gen. Chem.*) 22, 339-47(1952).—*2,2,5,5-Tetramethyltetrahydrofuran*, (I), prepd. by the Grignard route from $(CH_2CO_2Et)_2$, followed by dehydration of the glycol, b. 112°, n_D^{20} 1.4060, d_4^{20} 0.8013; *2,2,5,5-tetra-Et homolog* (II), prepd. similarly, b. 75-6°, n_D^{20} 1.4440, d_4^{20} 0.8612. *2,5-Diethyltetrahydrofuran* (III) was prepd. from *4-octyne-3,6-diol* (IV), by hydrogenation and dehydration; EtMgBr (from 90 g. EtBr), treated with C_2H_2, followed by 43.5 g. EtCHO, gave 80% IV, b. 110°, n_D^{20} 1.4708, d_4^{20} 0.9780, hydrogenated over Pt black to 70% *3,6-octanediol*, b. 102.5-4.0°, n_D^{20} 1.4532, d_4^{20} 0.9331, yielded 80% III [cf. Pogorzhel'skii, *J. Russ. Phys. Chem. Soc.* 30, 984(1898)], b. 142-3°, n_D^{20} 1.4215, d_4^{20} 0.8419. Passage of I in a H_2S stream over Al_2O_3 at 250-400° gave the following results: at 280° 28% *2,5-dimethyl-2,4-hexadiene*, b. 133.5-4.5°, n_D^{20} 1.4780, d_4^{20} 0.7697; at 320°, 30%; and at 400°, 26%. II similarly gave at 325° about 30% hydrocarbon, b. 197-9°, possibly crude *3,6-diethyl-3,5-octadiene*; at 275°, 27.5%; the purified product b. 199.5-200.5°, n_D^{20} 1.4680, d_4^{20} 0.8086. Similarly, III at 350° gave 12% *2,5-diethylthiophene*, b. 183.5-4.5°, n_D^{20} 1.4826, d_4^{20} 0.9104, along with a small amt. of S-free material, b. 76-180°; 2,5-dimethylfuranidine under these conditions gave 42% *2,5-dimethylthiophene*, b. 140-1°, n_D^{20} 1.4818, d_4^{20} 0.9850. Passage of I over Al_2O_3 at 380° in a N atm. gave mixed unsatd. compds. from which was obtained a mixt. of moderately pure *2,5-dimethyl-2,4-hexadiene* with other products, detected by Raman spectra, which appear to have been *trans-2,5-dimethyl-3-hexene* and the *cis-isomer*, as well as some alkanes, possibly 2,5-dimethylhexane.

G. M. Kosolapoff

YUR'YEV, Yu. K., KONDRAT'YEVA, G. YA., KARTASHEVSKIY, A. I.

Heterocyclic compounds

Part 36. Conversion of L. B.'-dimethylfuran and L.B.'-dimethylfuranidine to corresponding nitrogen-and sulfur-containing heterocyclic compounds. Zhur. ob. khim. 22(84) No. 3, 1952
Laboratoriya Organicheskoy Khimii im. N. D.

Zelinskogo Moskovskogo Ordene Lenine Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta 2
SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1953, Uncl.

USSR/Chemistry - Effect of Sulfur Compounds on Dehydrogenation Apr 52

"Catalytic Dehydrogenation of 1,4-Endoxocyclohexane and 1,4-dioxycyclohexane in a Hydrogen Sulfide Atmosphere," Iu. K. Yur'yev, G. Ya. Kondrat'yeva, Ye. P. Smyslova, Lab of Org Chem imeni N. D. Zelinskiy, Moscow State U (84)

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXII, No 4, pp 694-696

When 1,4-endoxocyclohexane is introduced into an H_2S atm over A_2O_3 at 275° dehydrogenation of the oxide takes place and cyclohexadiene-1,3 is formed. Catalytic dehydrogenation of 1,4-dioxycyclohexane in an H_2S atm over Al_2O_3 also proceeds only

224T49

to cyclohexadiene-1,3. The sulfur comp corresponding to 1,4-endoxocyclohexane, 1,4-endothiocyclohexane is not formed by either of the 2 above substances under the conditions of the reaction.

224T49

KONDRAT'YEVA, G. YA.

KONDRAT'YEVA, G. Ya.

④ 9

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

The catalytic dehydration of 1,4-endoxocyclohexane and 1,4-dihydroxycyclohexane in a hydrogen sulfide atmosphere. Yu. K. Yur'ev, G. Ya. Kondrat'eva, and E. P. Smyslova (Moscow State Univ.). *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 22, 757-8(1952)(Engl. translation). See *C.A.* 47, 2714*d*.

H. L. H.

KONDRAT'YEVA, G. Ya.

Transformations of 3,3-dimethylfuranidine into 3,3-dimethylthiophane and 3,3-dimethylpyrrolidine. XL. Yu. K. Yur'ev, G. Ya. Kondrat'eva, and N. K. Sadovaya (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 844-6(1953); cf. *C.A.* 46, 11177*b*.—*$Me_2C(CN)CH(CN)CO_2Et$*, b_{12} 152-6°, n_D^{20} 1.4382, d_{20} 1.0480, hydrolyzed with HCl gave *$HO_2CCMe_2CH_2CO_2H$*, 75%, m. 139-40°, which with EtOH-HCl gave 62% *di-Et ester*, b_{15} 101°, n_D^{20} 1.4233, d_{20} 0.9936, reduced with Na-EtOH to 63% *2,2-dimethyl-1,4-butanediol*, b_3 117°, n_D^{20} 1.4513, d_{20} 0.9739. This (9.2 g.) and 0.9 g. powd. aluminosilicate catalyst heated in a distn. app. to 180-90° gave 95% *3,3-dimethylfuranidine* (I), b_{744} 98-9°, n_D^{20} 1.4121, d_{20} 0.8455. I (10.5 g.) passed over Al_2O_3 in a H_2S atm. at 350° at 10 drops/min. gave 73% *3,3-dimethylthiophane*, b_{756} 144-5°, n_D^{20} 1.4851, d_{20} 0.9374. I passed over Al_2O_3 in an NH_3 atm. at 325° gave 41% *3,3-dimethylpyrrolidine*, b_{756} 110-11°, n_D^{20} 1.4360, d_{20} 0.8422. Identification of I by Blanc's (*Bull. soc. chim.* 33, 879(1906)) is erroneous. G. M. Kosolapoff

KONDRAT'YEVA, G. Ya.

4

Transformations of 3,3-dimethylfuranidine into 3,3-dimethylthiophane and 3,3-dimethylpyrrolidine. XL. Yu. K. Yur'ev, G. Ya. Kondrat'eva, and N. K. Sadovaya. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 23, 883-6(1953)(Engl. translation). See C.A. 48, 395i.
H. L. H.

[illegible] YEVA, G. Ya.

Lab Org Chem im.
N. D. Zelinsky

Catalytic transformation of 2,2-dimethylfuranidine into 2,2-dimethylthiophane and into hydrocarbons. XLI. Yu. K. Yur'ev, G. Ya. Kondrat'eva, and [illegible] (Moscow State Univ.). [illegible] 1953 [illegible] 48 [illegible]

added with cooling [illegible]
reaction the mixt. [illegible]
H_2SO_4, the [illegible]
fractionation [illegible]
92.2 3.47, n_D^{20} 1.4040, [illegible]
This (45 g.) passed [illegible]
H_2S stream gave a mixt. [illegible]
2,2-dimethylthio [illegible]
d_4^{20} [illegible]
the above expt. [illegible]
and a [illegible]
of this mixt. of hydrocarbons and [illegible]
spectra showed that the following olefins were formed: 2-methyl-
methyl-3,4-pentadiene, 2-methyl-1,3-pentadiene, 2-methyl-2-pentene, and 2-methyl-3-pentene; the latter arise probably by partial satn. of the dienes by H formed by the destructive reactions in the hot tube. G. M. Kosolapoff

KONDRAT'YEVA, G. Ya.

Dissertation: "Catalytic Conversion of Homologues of Tetrahydrofurfuran in the Presence of Aluminum Oxide." Cand Chem Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 22 May 54. Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 13 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

KONDRAT'YEVA, G.A.

ELDERFIELD, Robert, C.; LUTSENKO, I.F. [translator]; KOCHETKOV, N.K., [translator] TOLSTAYA, T.P. [translator]; KONDRAT'YEVA, G.A. [translator]; YUR'YEV, Yu.K., professor, ~~redaktor; SATAROVA~~, M.V., redaktor; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Heterocyclic compounds] Geterotsiklicheskie soedineniia. Perevod s angliiskogo I.F.Lutsenko, i dr. Pod redaktsiei IU.K.IUr'eva. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry. Vol.2. 1954. 432 p. (MLRA 7:10)
(Heterocyclic compounds)

ELDERFIELD, R.; KOCHETKOV, N.K.[translator]; LUTSENKO, I.F.[translator];
KONDRAT'YEVA, G.Ya.[translator]; YUR'YEV, Yu.K., professor, redaktor;
~~SHAKHOV, Yu.S., re~~daktor; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Hetercocyclic compounds. Translated from the English] Geterotsiklicheskie soedineniia. Pod red. R.El'derfilda. Perevod s angliiskogo N.K.Kochetkova, I.F.Lutsenko, G.IA.Kondrat'evoi. Pod red. IU.K. IUr'eva. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry. Vol.3. 1954. 357 p.
(Heterocyclic compounds) (MIRA 8:4)

KONDRATYEVA, G. YA.

USSR/Chemistry - Catalytic conversions

Card 1/1 : Pub. 151 - 33/42

Authors : Yuryev, Yu. K., and Kondratyeva, G. Ya.

Title : Conversion of 3,4-dimethylfuranidine into 3,4-dimethylthiophane and into 3,4-dimethylpyrrolydine. Part 42.-

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/9, 1645-1648, Sep 1954

Abstract : The conversion of 3,4-dimethylfuranidine, in which both methyl groups are in beta position as in the case of 3,3-dimethylfuranidine, into homologous compounds of the thiophane and pyrrolidine series, is described. It was found that the conditions of catalytic conversion of oxygen-containing heterocycles into cycles with other hetero-atoms are the most favorable for the conversion of dimethylfuranidine. The analogy in the behavior of these isomeric gamma-oxides confirms the assumption that the alkyl substitutes at the beta-C-atom of the furanidine cycle have little or no effect on the conversion process. Six references: 5-USSR and 1-German (1886-1953).

Institution : State University, Moscow

Submitted : March 17, 1954

~~ELDERFIELD Robert C.~~

KONDTRAT'YEVA, G. YA

ELDERFIELD, Robert C.; REUTOV, O.A.,[translator];LUTSENKO, I.F. [translator];KOCHETKOV, N.K.[translator];KONDTRAT'YEVA, G.Ya. [translator];YUR'YEV, Yu.K., professor, redaktor; SHABAROV, Yu.S. redaktor; OGANDZHANOVA, N.A., redaktor; GERASIMOVA,Ye.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Heterocyclic compounds.Translated from the English] Geterotsiklicheskie soedineniia. Perevod s angliiskogo O.A.Reutova, i dr. Pod red. Iu.K.Iur'eva. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, Vol. 4. 1955. 538 p. (MLRA 8:11)
(Heterocyclic compounds)

[illegible] YEVA, G YA

[illegible]

K Yur'ev and G Ya [illegible]

[illegible]

KANDRAT'YEVA, G. Yu.

[illegible] and Yu. K. [illegible]

[illegible] 554(2), 603 [illegible]

1450(121) 1450(920), [illegible]
3158(245); [illegible] dihydro [illegible] 402(19), 520(2), 683(7)
871(19), [illegible]

[illegible] 913(120), 1039(38), [illegible]
1174(21), 1196(25), 1223(38), [illegible]
1451(30), 1486(28), 2804(70), 2881(117), 3023[illegible]
[illegible] (120), 2967(155), 2990(120), 3023(20) [illegible]
[illegible] 2405, 2841 [illegible]
[illegible] 126(10), 332(110) [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] 2401(25), 2537(25) [illegible]
[illegible] 186(10), 287(16), 440(43), 492(35) [illegible]
[illegible] 824(5), 832(7), 836(18) [illegible]
[illegible] 867(25), 1117(3) [illegible]
[illegible] 1280(30), 128[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] 824, 850(10), 876(10), 912(5) [illegible]
[illegible] 1031(40), 1051(50), 1085(42)
[illegible] 1258(20), 1259(32) [illegible]

KONDRAT'YEVA, G. YA.,

USSR/Optics - Spectroscopy.

K-6

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 7854

Author : Akishin, P.A., Rambidi, N.G., Korobitsyna, I.K.
Kondrat'yeva, G.Ya., Yur'yeva, Yu.K.

Title : Raman Spectra of Heterocyclic Compounds. II.

Orig Pub : Vestn. Mosk. un-ta, 1955, No 12, 103-108

Abstract : Raman spectra were obtained with a photometric estimate of the intensity of the lines of the following compounds: furan Δ^3-dihydrofuran, tetrahydrofuran, 2,2,5,5-tetrametylfuranide, Δ^2-dihydropyrane, tetrahydropyrane, and 1.4-dioxane. Comparison of the spectra and of the literature data made it possible to establish the characteristic frequencies of fully symmetrical oscillations of these cycles. The integral intensities and the widths of the lines were measured for these frequencies. It was established that the intensity of the band reduces regularly upon transition from the softer to the harder cycle:

Card 1/2

USSR/Optics - Spectroscopy.

K-6

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 7854

the cyclohexane 801 (250 units), tetrahydropyrane 816 (242) dioxane 835 (223), and the value of the frequency, in accordance with the theory, increases. For six-term cycles the width of the lines remains within the experimental accuracy constant, and for five-term lines it diminishes with the hardness of the cycle. The intensity of the C = C frequencies in the spectra of the investigated compounds is close to the values obtained for the isolated C=C bonds of the alkanes and cyclanes.

Card 2/2

YUR'YEV, Yu.K.; KONDRAT'YEVA, G.Ya.

Catalytic conversions of heterocyclic compounds. Part 47. Mechanism of the catalytic dehydration of 2,2,5,5-tetramethylfuranidine. Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.1:275-279 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Dehydration (Chemistry)) (Furan)

KONDRAT'YEVA, G. Ya.

Inst. Organic Chem, AS USSR

Distr: 4E4j/4E3d/4E2c(j)

7

Condensation of homologs of oxazole with maleic anhydride. G. Ya. Kondrat'eva. *Khim. Nauka i Prom.* 2, 868–7(1957).—The reaction of oxazoles with dienophiles in C_6H_6 solns. do not give the expected endoxo derivs. of tetrahydropyridine series but the substituted *cinchomeronic acid.* 7 Apparently the usual mechanism of diene synthesis gives bicyclo-endoxo-compds. which rearrange immediately to give cinchomeronic acid. Condensation of the following oxazoles with maleic anhydride gave the corresponding cinchomeronic acid derivs.: 2,4-, 2,5-, and 4,5-dimethyloxazole, 2,5,6-trimethyloxazole, and 2-methyl-4,5-tetramethyleneoxazole. The yields, m.p., of the respective acids and the m.p. of the anhydrides obtained with P_2O_5 were as follows: 80%, 270-3°, 111°; 78%, 246°, 104-4.5°; 85%, 202°, 92°; 52%, 234°, 83°; 35%, 220°, 140°.

I. Bencowitz

4

2MAY

3

Kondrat'yeva, G. Ya.

62-11-20/29

AUTHORS: Kazanskiy, B. A., Sterligov, O. D., Belen'kaya, A. P., Kondrat'yeva, G. Ya., Pavlova, P. S.

TITLE: Determination of the Unsaturation of Isopentane-Isoprene-Isoamylene Mixtures According to Bromometric Methods. (Opredeleniye nepredel'nosti izopentan-izopren-izoamilenovykh smesey bromometricheskimi metodami).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR, Otdelenie Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1957, Nr 11. pp. 1399-1400 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Here a relative evaluation of the exactness of the methods of bromometrical determination of the unsaturation and the selection of the most useful method for the analysis of the isopentane-dehydration catalysates is brought. Examining the bromometric methods of K. W. Rosenmund (reference 1), G. D. Gal'pern (reference 2) and Virabyants with artificial mixtures showed that in dependence of the composition of the isopentane-isoprene-isoamylene mixtures the exactness of the determination of the total unsaturation according to the methods of Rosenmund and Gal'pern can vary absolutely from 1 to 3 %. When introducing correcting coefficients the

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Card 2/2

KONDRAT'YEVA, G. YA.

75-1-23/26

AUTHORS: Kazanskiy, B. A., Sterligov, O. D., Belen'kaya, A. P., Kondrat'yeva, G. Ya., Pavlova, P. S.

TITLE: Bromometric Methods of Determining Unsaturated Hydrocarbons in Isopentane-Isoprene-Isoamylene Mixtures (Opredeleniye nepredel'nosti izopentan - izopren - izoamilenovykh smesey bromometricheskimi metodami)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 1, pp. 134-141, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the catalytic dehydrogenation of isopentane a mixture of 5 components forms - the initial product, 3 isopentenes and isoprene. The quantitative relation of the components depends on the reaction conditions. In the present paper the reliability of the three bromimetric methods - according to Rosenmund (Reference 3), Gal'pern (Reference 5) and Vyrabiants (Reference 6) is examined. This control was investigated in pure C_5-hydrocarbons and also in various artificial mixtures of isopentane with isopentenes and isoprene shich differed in the number of components and also in their concentration. It became evident that the method according to Vyrabiants is not

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75-1-23/26

Bromonetric Methods of Determining Unsaturated Hydrocarbons in Isopentane-Isoprene-Isoamylene Mixtures

suitable for an analysis of such mixtures, because the error assumes different values and attains up to 7 - 8 % (absolute). The results obtained according to Rosenmund and Gal'pern confirm the fact that the accuracy of the determination of double bonds depends on the structure of the hydrocarbons and on the composition of the mixture: 2-methyl-butene(2) and 3-methyl-butene(1) without difficulty absorb 1 bromine molecule on bromination. 2-methyl-butene(1) and isoprene consume more than 1 bromine molecule and therefore yield too high results, relative to a double bond, in the determination according to Rosenmund and Gal'pern. The analysis of mixtures with 3 or 4 components, but without isoprene, showed an average absolute error of the determination of the olefines of ± 1 %. On addition of isoprene to the mixtures with 3 components the absolute error increases to ± 3 %. The analysis of mixtures with 5 components showed that the absolute error in the case of an isoprene content up to 20 % in the method according to Rosenmund on the average amounts to + 3 % and according to the method by Gal'pern -2 %. As the average error in the

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75-1-23/26

Bromometric Methods of Determining Unsaturated Hydrocarbons in Isopentane-Isoprene-Isoamylene Mixtures

determination of the total number of double bonds in mixtures of 5 components according to both methods has a systematic nature, it can be taken into account by the introduction of a corresponding coefficient (in the case of an isoprene content up to 20 %). It was shown that the values for the total number of double bonds which were once determined according to Rosenmund and once according to Gal'pern practically coincide after the introduction of a correction coefficient. As the method of bromination only makes possible a sum determination for alkenes and dienes, the content of monoolefines can only be determined from the difference between the total number of double bonds and the content of dienes. In the present case an appropriate correction which takes into account the content of isoprene must therefore be applied to the bromimetric results for determining the content of isopentenes. For the determination of isoprene the photometric method according to Robey and Wiese (Reference 17) was employed which is well applicable in the presence of monoolefines, but also of some dienes. The average

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Bromometric Method of Determining Unsaturated Hydrocarbons in Isopentane-Isoprene-Isoamylene Mixtures

error of this determination is less than 1 % (absolute). Determination takes 1 1/2 hours, which time can be shortened in series determinations to 20 minutes for one determination. When the concentration of isoprene in isopentane-isoprene-isopentene mixtures has been determined in this manner, the content of isopentenes (P) can be calculated according to the formula P = a.P'-b. P is the found total number of double bonds in the mixture, b is the concentration of isoprene in the mixture and a is the correction coefficient. In the method according to Rosenmund a = 0,96 and in the method according to Gal'pern a = 1,04. All performed tests are exactly described. During the elaboration of this method a short article by Timofeyeva and collaborators (Reference 18) on the same problem was published. In this article a correction coefficient is introduced in the final formula of the calculation which only takes into account the error produced by the inexact bromination of isoprene.

Card 4/5

75-1-23/26

Bromometric Methods of Determining Unsaturated Hydrocarbons in Isopentane-Isoprene-Isoamylene Mixtures

There are 1 figure, 5 tables, and 21 references, 15 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Organic Chemistry im. N.D. Zelinskiy, AS USSR, Moscow (Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR, Moskva)

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Hydrocarbons - Determination

Card 5/5

5(3)
AUTHOR: Kondrat'yeva, G. Ya. SOV/62-59-3-15/37

TITLE: Diene Condensation of Oxazole Homologues With Maleic Acid and Its Anhydride (Diyenovaya kondensatsiya gomologov oksazola s maleinovoy kislotoy i yeye angidridom)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 3, pp 484-490 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the condensation of oxazole homologues with maleic anhydride and maleic acid was investigated. It was found that the reaction proceeds according to the ordinary scheme of diene synthesis under the formation of substituted cinchomeronic acids (pyridine-dicarboxylic acids-(3,4)). The reaction investigated is one of a rare modification of Diels' synthesis if a nitrogen-containing system is used as diene component. In the reaction with maleic anhydride the system C=C—N=C re-presents the properties of the conjugated chain C=C—C=C. If the ordinary carbon-containing dienes form in this case cyclohexane derivatives, the C=C—N=C dienes are transformed into analogous compounds of the tetrahydropyridine series. By condensation of the oxazoles with maleic anhydride and maleic acid 2,6-dimethyl and the 2,5-dimethyl-,

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5,6-dimethyl-, 2,5,6-trimethyl-, and 2-methyl-5,6-tetramethylene-cinchomeronic acid previously not described were obtained (Table). Usually the yield is high and fluctuates (with the exception of 2-methyl-5,6-tetramethylene-cinchomeronic acid) between 50-85 % of the theory. The substances are sufficiently pure already after elution with water and acetone. The small yields of cinchomeronic acids from oxazoles and maleic acid might be due to the salt formation taking place at the same time. The structure of the adducts was determined by the example of the 2,6-dimethylcinchomeronic acid which was obtained by synthesis also from ethoxalyl acetone and amino-croton ester according to the method of Mumm and Hueneke (Ref 7). There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 9 references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 8, 1957

S/595/60/000/000/006/014
E196/E435

AUTHORS: Kazanskiy, B.A., Sterligov, O.D., Belen'kaya, A.P., Kondrat'yeva, G.Ya.

TITLE: Catalytic dehydrogenation of isopentane

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po khimicheskoy pererabotke neftyanykh uglevodorodov v poluprodukty dlya sinteza volokon i plasticheskikh mass. Baku, 1957. Baku, Izd-vo AN Azerb.SSR, 1960, 207-218

TEXT: Due to the lack of published information, the authors investigated the process of dehydrogenation of isopentane, which yields as the intermediate product isoamylenes, and, as the final product, isoprene, the monomer of synthetic rubber. The chrome-alumina catalyst K-544 was used. This catalyst, developed by M. N. Marushkin of IOKh AN SSSR, proved suitable for dehydrogenation of n-butane and propane; it is highly active chemically and has a high mechanical strength. All experiments were conducted in the following manner: fresh or reactivated catalyst in portions of 20 cm^3 was heated in a quartz tube to the reaction temperature in a current of air. The air was then purged by nitrogen and isopentane was introduced in the tube. The liquid
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reaction products were condensed by cooling with solid carbon dioxide, noncondensibles were collected in a gasholder. The unsaturated hydrocarbons in the condensate were estimated bromometrically by the Rosenmund and Halpern methods, isoprene was separately determined by weighing its adduct with maleic anhydride or colorimetrically by the method of R. F. Robey and H.V.Wiese. The catalyst was regenerated after each run by passing a current of air for one hour at the reaction temperature. Experiments have shown that during hourly working cycles in the temperature range 500 to 575°C and that of space velocities 0.3 to 4.2 hr^{-1}, the activity of the catalyst increased with temperature, reaching a maximum at 550°C, maintained independently of the space velocity in the range 0.7 to 2.6 hr^{-1}. Under those conditions the catalysate from isopentane contained up to 58% of unsaturated hydrocarbons, the yield of the latter being 45 to 49% on total isopentane and 70 to 90% on the decomposed isopentane. The productivity of the catalyst sharply increased with temperature, reaching the optimum value, about 700 g C_5H_{10} ℓ/ℓkhr at 550°C and space velocity 2.6 hr^{-1}. Thus 550°C was the best operating point of this catalyst.
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S/595/60/000/000/006/014
E196/E435

Catalytic dehydrogenation ...

The noncondensible gas was found to consist largely of hydrogen with some methane. The liquid products were analysed for the individual unsaturated components by means of gas chromatography and light scattering; the results are given in Table 1. Analytical difficulties in the estimation of the unsaturated components by means of the Raman scattering spectra are discussed. They arise from the fact that the 1640 cm^{-1} line of isoprene is 12 times more intensive than the 1642 cm^{-1} line of 3-methylbutene-1. The masking effect of isoprene is therefore very strong and it tends to affect even the 1651 cm^{-1} line of 2-methylbutene-1. In the chemical determination of total unsaturation of the catalysate, the Rosenmund method was found to give high values while the Halpern method gave low values. The correction factors which had to be applied were 0.96 and 1.04 respectively. Academicians N.D.Zelinskiy, A.A.Balandin, B.A.Kazanskiy, Corresponding Member AS USSR N.I.Shuykin, Yu.G.Mamedaliyev as well as V.T.Aleksanyan, Kh.Sterin of Komissiya po spektroskopii AN SSSR (Commission on Spectroscopy AS USSR) and Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Head of Gazovaya laboratoriya (Gas Laboratory) of VNIGNI MNP SSSR are mentioned in the paper. There are 9 figures, 6 tables and

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Catalytic dehydrogenation ...

S/595/60/000/000/006/014
E196/E435

Unsaturated components in catalysate % W/W Table 1.

Fraction 20 - 38°	500°	525°	550°
Total unsaturation	18.6	41.6	52.2
Isoprene	0.4	1.5	4.2
2-methylbutene-2	10	15	20/25*
2-methylbutene-1	5	15	15/30*
3-methylbutene-1	3	3	5/35*

*The analysis was carried out before separation of dienes in the fraction 20-38°.

Card 5/5

5.3610
~~5(3)~~ 5.3900

68813
S/020/60/131/01/026/060
B011/B006

AUTHORS: Kondrat'yeva, G. Ya., Khuan Chzhi-khen

TITLE: Reaction of Pyridine-3,4-dicarboxylic Acids With Hydrazine and Aniline

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 131, Nr 1, pp 94-97 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the condensation of the pyridine-3,4-dicarboxylic acids which they prepared previously (Ref 1) with hydrazine and aniline. The presence of two adjacent carboxyl groups in these acids makes the formation of various types of derivatives probable. In a case like this, the main reaction path is determined by specific properties of the reactants. Dihydrazides, cyclic hydrazides, or N-aminoimides of the acid II (see scheme) (Refs 2-5) may be formed. The authors proved that 5,6-dimethyl-, 2,6-dimethyl-, and 5-hydroxy-2-methylpyridine-3,4-dicarboxylic acids are converted to cyclic hydrazides (pyrido-(3,4)-pyridazinediones) I in yields of 60-80% on heating shortly with hydrazine. With 2,5,6-trimethyl-

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68813

S/020/60/131/01/026/060
B011/B006

Reaction of Pyridine-3,4-dicarboxylic Acids
With Hydrazine and Aniline

pyridine-3,4-dicarboxylic acid, hydrazine forms the N-amino-
imide of acid II. The 2,5-dimethylpyridine-3,4-dicarboxylic
acid, in which the COOH- groups are blocked by CH_3-groups in
the same manner, reacts with hydrazine to give the N-amino-
imide IIg and a small quantity of the hydrazide Ig. On longer
heating the hydrazide yield increases to 60% at the expense of
the aminoimide. The latter is isomerized more rapidly by un-
reacted hydrazine. The 5-hydroxy-2-methylpyridine-3,4-di- 4
carboxylic acid however, on treatment with hydrazine, gives
only the hydrazide IIv. The most stable derivatives of pyridine-
3,4-dicarboxylic acids are the cyclic hydrazides I. Using the
hydrazide Id as an example, it was proved that it is formed as
final product of the reactions between hydrazine and the acid,
as well as the amide and N-phenylimide of the latter. The
hydrazide Ia was obtained in high yields by reaction of
hydrazine with the free acid or its dianilide, dimethyl-, and
monomethyl esters. The cyclic hydrazides are slightly colored,
high-melting substances which are insoluble in organic solvents,

Card 2/3

S/079/61/031/005/001/002
D222/D304

AUTHORS: Kondrat'yeva, G.Ya., and Mikhaylova, Ye. A.

TITLE: Academician Boris Aleksandrovich Kazanskiy (On his 70th birthday)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 31, no.5, 1961,1407-1416

TEXT: This article is a survey of the scientific work of B. A. Kazanskiy, who completed his studies at Moscow University in 1918, specializing in chemistry. He began his scientific career at this University and is still working there. Acquiring a doctorate of Chemical Sciences and becoming a Professor in 1935, he subsequently became Assistant Head of the Kafedra khimii nefti(Oil Chemistry Department) and held the post of Head from 1950 to 1960. Also since 1935 B.A. Kazanskiy has been actively engaged at the Laboratoriya kataliticheskogo sinteza (Laboratory of Catalytic Synthesis) which he established himself of the Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Scienc-es, USSR). In 1946 he was elected member

S/079/61/031/005/001/002
D222/D304

Academician Boris Aleksandrovich . . .

of the Academy of Sciences and he is a member of the International Bureau of the Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. The main area of Kazanskiy's scientific work is catalytic synthesis and the catalytic transformation of hydrocarbons. He discovered a specific paraffine dehydration reaction which leads to the formation of aromatic hydrocarbons, C_6 dehydrocyclization. Only such aliphatic hydrocarbons which contain at least 6 carbons in their straight chain undergo this reaction; the structure of obtained benzene homologues denoting that of the original compound. Substituted alicyclic compounds can also enter this reaction. By dehydrocyclization of hexane and heptane, benzene and toluene are formed; by using higher paraffine homologues a whole series of aromatic compounds can be obtained. The reaction mechanism is a two step one: paraffine - alkylcyclohexane - alkylbenzene. This was discovered by investigating the aromatization of hydrocarbons which contain a quaternary carbon atom, the structure of which does not permit direct formation of aromatic compounds; such paraffines (e.g. 3.3 -

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dimethylhexane) submitted to catalytic cyclization form a mixture of 1.1 dialkylcyclohexanes and of aromatic compounds of lesser molecular weight. Platinized coal is the standard catalyst for this reaction, but after many investigations Kazanskiy discovered several other contacts: e.g. with an aluminium chromium catalyst activated with potassium the yield of toluene from heptane amounts to 70% at 515°C : at 550°C the same amount of benzene is formed. Platinized coal also promotes cyclization of paraffines with 5 or more carbon straight chains and that of alkylocyclic compounds with side chains. In this case, other catalysts are ineffective. The cyclization of n-hexane and n-octane gives (at 310°C) 10% of pentanaphtanes. It is difficult to cyclicize n-pentane while substituted paraffines undergo the reaction more easily, e.g. isooctane is converted to 1.1,3 - trimethylcyclopentane with a yield of 25-32%. Benzene homologues and alkylocylanes form bicyclohydrocarbons, e.g. propylbenzene is converted to indan and propylcyclopentane into cis-pentalan. The activation energy in paraffine de-

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hydrocyclization equals 20 Kal/mol and in the case of alkylobenzenes cyclization - 27 Kal/mol. Kazanskiy also studied the hydration reactions of unsaturated hydrocarbons. He proved that the velocity and selectivity of the hydrogen addition to double bonds depend not only on the olefine structure but on the properties of the catalyst as well. When platinum catalysts are used, the hydrogen absorption is lowered if phenyl groups are present in the olefine molecules, the effect being reversed in the case of palladium and nickel catalysts. Similar phenomena are observed in the hydration of dienes with conjugated double bonds. Yet another type of reaction takes place when a hydration process is effected by hydrogen " in statu nascendi" obtained by the decomposition of double ammonium salts of calcium, strontium, barium and lithium. In the case of benzene hydration two double bonds are saturated and compounds of the cyclohexane series are obtained. By this method aliphatic dienes with conjugated and non-conjugated double bonds are

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also hydrated, as well as mono-olefines, the latter showing a lower reaction velocity. It is a two step ionic reaction:

1) $>C = C< + 2e \longrightarrow >C_e - C_e<$; 2) $>C_e - C_e + 2H^+ \longrightarrow >CH - CH$

because the reaction velocity is inversely proportional to the evolution of H_2 and to the acidity of the reaction solution. Another group of Kazanskiy's investigations consists in the study of small cyclic hydrocarbons with 3-4 carbon links, their synthesis and their catalytic transformations; he first obtained many new compounds of the cyclobutane series and worked out an improved method of pure cyclopropane preparation, which should start shortly in the USSR on an industrial production scale. [Abstracter's note: The method is not described]. Hydrocarbons of the cyclopropane series easily absorb an H_2 molecule and are converted to paraffines, two independent reactions taking place: 1) the actual hydrogenolysis

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of cyclopropane with its isomerization to an olefine and 2) the subsequent hydrogenation of the unsaturated compound into a saturated one. By choosing appropriate contacts, the two reactions may be separated, palladium black being the specific catalyst for the isomerization reaction. With this catalyst the temperature of reaction depends on the type of catalyst carrier, temperatures ranging as follows: on silica gel it is 2°C, on alumina gel - 50°C, on Kieselguhr - 120°C, on pumice - 175°C, and on coal - 200°C. Cyclopropanes with unsaturated side chains are more easily isomerized than alkylcyclopropanes. The reactivity of aryl derivatives depends on the conjugation of the phenyl and cyclopropane rings. The isomerization of paraffines, obtained from alkyl cyclobutanes requires very active contacts and temperatures above 200°C, but cyclobutanes with unsaturated side chains undergo isomerization as easily as alkyl cyclopropanes. Substituted alkyl-

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cyclopentanes are even less reactive and their reactivity decreases with the number of added alkyl groups. The fission of the cyclopropane ring during hydration most often takes place between the second and third link atoms. This peculiarity of ring fission was used by Kazanskiy for selecting suitable catalysts in his method of gasoline analysers. [Abstracter's note: Method not described]. The hydrogenolysis of bicyclo (1, 1, 2) heptane and its final conversion into 2,4 - dimethylpentane has proved that it is a true member of the cyclopentane and not (as was thought) of the cyclohexane series. Kazanskiy also investigated the hydrogenolysis and dehydration of alicyclic hydrocarbons with 6 - 10 carbon links; platinized coal in the absence of hydrogen causes the transformation of these compounds either into aromatic or bicyclic ones: e.g. methylcyclooctane is converted at 320°C into toluene, dimethylcyclo octane - into m-xylene; cyclooctane on a ferro-platinum catalyst at 320°C splits off H_2 and

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forms cis-pentalan with a yield of 75% on an aluminium chromium contact. Besides this compound, ethylbenzene and xylenes are formed; with nickel on a Kieselguhr catalyst, cyclo-octane is converted at 200°C into n-octane followed by its isomerization into alicyclic compounds with 7, 6, and 5 carbon links. Cyclonane is converted by transannular dehydration (at 300°C over platinized coal) first into indan and finally into alkylbenzenes. Kazanskiy and his scientific co-workers made a great contribution to the synthesis of hydrocarbons of high chemical purity; these were needed as standards for spectra tables. [Abstracter's note: Characteristics of spectra not given]. Many of these compounds have been obtained for the first time and special synthesis and purification methods being worked out for those which were already known. The authors cite some examples of newly prepared compounds such as: dialkylhemsubstituted cyclopentanes and cyclohexanes

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and some complicated bicyclic and tricyclic hydrocarbons; pure cis and trans isomers of 1 , 4 - dimethyl - 2 - ethylcyclopentane; 1, 2, 3 trimethylcyclopentane and a series of 1, 2 - disubstituted cyclohexanes. Kazanskiy was the first to introduce into Soviet oil research laboratories new equipment and analytical methods such as high efficiency rectifying columns; absorption chromatography on silica gel including a gas liquid one ; dehydrogenocatalysis for the selective dehydrogenation of alicyclic compounds; the use of combined scattered light spectra determinations. At present these analytical methods are used for the composition study of gasolines, obtained by direct oil distillation and cracking processes. By means of these methods 36 gasolines (from direct distillation) were determined in oils from Azerbaydzhan Bashkiriya, Kazakhstan, RSFSR, Tatariya, Turkmeniya, Uzbekistan and Communist China as well as the composition of the ligroin petrol fractions, the precise

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KONDRAT'YEVA, G.Ya.; KHUAN CHZHI-KHEN [Huang Chih-hêng]

Reaction of alkyl- and alkoxyoxazoles with maleic acid imide.
Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.3:628-631 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom B.A. Kazanskim.
(Oxazole) (Maleic acid)

KONDRAT'YEVA, G.Ya.; KHUAN CHZHI-KHEN [Huang Chih-hêng]

Reaction of 5-alkoxyoxazole with maleic anhydride. Dokl.
AN SSSR 141 no.4:861-864 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom B.A. Kazanskim.
(Oxazole) (Maleic anhydride)

KONDRAT'YEVA, G.Ya.; KHUAN CHZHI-KHEN [Huang Chih-hêng]

Imides of pyridinedicarboxylic acids. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.1: 199-201 Ja '62. (MIRA 1[illegible]:1)

(Pyridinedicarboximide)

KONDRAT'YEVA, G.Ya.; KHUAN CHZHI-KHEN [Huang Chih-bêng]

Oxazole derivatives in diene synthesis. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.3: 593-595 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom B.A.Kazanskim.
(Oxazole) (Olefins)

KONDRAT'YEVA, G.Ya.; KHUAN CHZHI-KHEN [Huang Chih-hêng]

Synthesis of some substituted oxazoles. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.7:2348-2353 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Oxazole)

KHUAN CHZHI-KHEN [Huang Chih-h[illegible]ng]; KONDRAT'YEVA, G.Ya.

Synthesis of 6-methyl-5-oxypyridine-3,4-dicarboxylic acid.
Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.3:525-526 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Pyridinedicarboxylic acid)

KONDRAT'YEVA, G.Ya.; KHUAN CHZHI-KHEN [Huang Chih-hêng]

Reaction of oxazoles with acrylic acid. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.4:816-819 O '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR. Submitted February 22, 1965.

KONDRAT'YEVA, I.A.

15-57-7-9315

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7, p 82 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kondrat'yeva, I. A., Kholodov, V. N.

TITLE: Some Peculiarities in the Formation of Dolomitic Rocks in the Durkestan Series of the Paleogene of Fergana (O nekotorykh osobennostyakh obrazovaniya dolomitovykh porod turkestanskogo yarusa paleogena Fergany)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Vopr. mineralogii osadoch. obrazovaniy, Nr 2, L'vov, L'vovsk. un-t, 1955, pp 219-222

ABSTRACT: A significant persistence of layers of dolomite along the strike in the Turkestan series of Fergana, as well as an observed direct relation between content of clastic material and quantity of dolomite in the rocks, has led to the hypothesis that the magnesium salts in the sediments were deposited syngenetically. The following varieties of dolomite are distinguished texturally: 1) organic, 2) organic-oolitic, 3) oolitic, 4) with relict textures, and 5) finely crystalline. Each of

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15-57-7-9315

Some Peculiarities in the Formation (Cont.)

these textures corresponds to a definite dolomite content. The greater the content of dolomite, the greater role recrystallization has played, leading to relict and finely crystalline textures. The intensity of secondary processes is determined by the percent of the dolomite content occurring originally in the sediment

O. I. Zelenova

Card 2/2

KON'YKHI YEVA, L. A.

KHOLODOV, V.N.; KOMAROVA, G.V.; KONDRAT'YEVA, I.A.

The effect of simultaneous folding and sediment deposition on the carbonate-forming process: Article 1. Role of tectonic structures in the formation of facies characteristics of carbonates. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol.21 no.11:39-60 N'56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(Carbonates (Mineralogy)) (Geology, Structural)

KENDRAT'YEVA I.A.

SUBJECT: USSR/Geology 11-4-3/23

AUTHOR: Kholodov, V.N., Komarova, G.B. and Kondrat'yeva I.A.

TITLE: "About the Influence of Consedimental Folding Process on the Formation of Carbonates." (O vliyanii konsedimentatsionnoy skladchatosti na protsess karbonatoobrazovaniya)
Article 2. "Interrelation of Dolomitization and the Development of Anticlinal Structures". (Svyaz' dolomitoobrazovaniya s razvitiyem antiklinal'nykh struktur).

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR", Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957, 22 # 4, pp 33-42, (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In this article are published the results of the second part of a study dealing with the application of a structural facies analysis at the lithological research of carboniferous Paleogene deposits at Fergana. The spatial sequence of the diagnetic dolomitization from the preceding stages is hereby established. Studies of carboniferous rocks of the 1. horizon of the Alay layer at the Paleogene strata showed that at the first stage of rock forming consedimental folding strongly affected the chemical composition and the structural properties of sediments. Changes of the composition and the structure of sediments are

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TITLE: "About the Influence of Consedimental Folding Process on the Formation of Carbonates." (O vliyanii konsedimentatsionnoy skladchatosti na protsess karbonatoobrazovaniya)
Article 2. "Interrelation of Dolomitization and the Development of Anticlinal Structures". (Svyaz' dolomitoobrazovaniya s razvitiyem antiklinal'nykh struktur).

identified by a complicated joining process of fold formation and by hydrodynamics. The ever present tendency to smooth elevations on the bottom create more or less distinct differences on various sections of the same stratum with a subsequent forming of certain facies. In due course, the phase of accumulation of carboniferous sediments on the bottom of the basin is not within the realm of influence of consedimental tectonics. Due to set sequences, several diagenetic and epigenetic changes occur within the boundaries of the facies plane, for which the conditions have already been prepared during the preceding phase. Dolomitization is such a follow-up process which will be examined in the following studies. The existing relation between the profile of the bottom of the Alay basin and the distribution of average contents of $CaMg(CO_3)2$ was stated in the preceding article. It was noted that the constituent parts of the dolomites combined well with the components

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11-4-3/23

TITLE: "About the Influence of Consedimental Folding Process on the Formation of Carbonates." (O vliyanii konsedimentatsionnoy skladchatosti na protsess karbonatoobrazovaniya)
Article 2. "Interrelation of Dolomitization and the Development of Anticlinal Structures". (Svyaz' dolomitoobrazovaniya s razvitiyem antiklinal'nykh struktur).

organic matter was available in small quantities, and dolomite, when organic substances were present in large quantities. While the process of dolomitization depends on the basic concentration of magnesium salts, the distribution in the basin is governed by the anticlinal structure, therefore the diagenetic and even the epigenetic forming of dolomites is interconnected with consedimental folding, and evidencing a certain regularity of this process. Embedded dolomites can be subdivided in 3 groups, closely related with each other genetically: 1) Interpersed dolomites in limestones: 2) Lenses in calcareous dolomites. 3) Layers of calcareous dolomites and dolomites.

The main object of these studies was to show that consedimental folding affected the chemical composition and the structural properties considerably during the process of sedimentation. The article contains 1 chart, 1 table, 1 diagram and 5 photographs.

11-4-3/23

TITLE: "About the Influence of Consedimental Folding Process on the Formation of Carbonates." (O vliyanii konsedimentatsionnoy skladchatosti na protsess karbonatoobrazovaniya)
Article 2. "Interrelation of Dolomitization and the Development of Anticlinal Structures". (Svyaz' dolomitoobrazovaniya s razvitiyem antiklinal'nykh struktur).

The bibligoraphy lists 19 references, of which 18 are Slavic (Russian).

ASSOCIATION: Geologic Institute of Metal Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moskva.

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: February 23, 1956

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

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KHOLODOV, V.N.; LISITSIN, A.K.; KOMAROVA, G.V.; KONDRAT'YEVA, I.A.

Epigenetic zones in uranium ore deposits in oil-bearing carbonite rocks. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 26 no.11:50-63 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Uranium ores) (Rocks, Carbonate)

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L 50199-65 EPA(s)-2 /EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pu-4
IJP(c) WVH/ES/JD/WW/JG

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Batulin, S. G.; Golovin, YE. A.; Zelenova, O. I.; Kashirtseva, M. F.; Komarova, G. V.; Kondrat'yeva, I. A.; Lisitsin, A. K.; Perel'man, A. I.; Sindel'nikova, V. D.; Chernikov, A. A.; Shmariovich, YE. M.

Exogenous epigenetic deposits of uranium; formation conditions (Ekzonennyye epigeneticheskiye mestorozhdeniya urana; usloviya obrazovaniya). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965. 321 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 1100 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: deposit formation, epigenetic theory, exodiagenetic deposit, surface uranium accumulation, uranium bituminous deposit, uranium deposit, uranium, nuclear fuel. 19

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for readers specializing in the geology of ore deposits, in particular for those concerned with atomic raw materials, and also for students of higher-education institutions. In the book, for the first time in Soviet and foreign literatures, the epigenetic theory of uranium-deposit formation is expounded. Many Soviet and foreign source materials

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have been used in this book, and some of the investigations carried out by the present authors are published in this book for the first time. Several names of Soviet scientists working in this field are mentioned. V. A. Uspenskiy collaborated on Ch. X, and M. A. Viselkina on Ch. III. The authors thank A. A. Saukov, deceased, Corresponding Member Academy of Sciences USSR, and F. I. Vol'fson, D. G. Sapozhnikov, V. I. Gerasimovskiy, M. F. Strelkin, G. S. Gritsayenko, and I. P. Kushnarev, Doctors of Geologico-Mineralogic Sciences; V. I. Danchev, Candidate of Geologico-Mineralogic Sciences, and N. A. Volokovykh. There are about 12 pages of references of which about 3/4 are Soviet.

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BATULIN, S.G.; GOLOVIN, Ye.A.; ZELENOVA, O.I.; KASHIRTSEVA, M.F.;
KOMAROVA, G.V.; KONDRAT'YEVA, I.A.; LISITSIN, A.K.;
PEREL'MAN, A.I., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; SIDEL'NIKOVA, V.D.;
CHERNIKOV, A.A.; SHMARIOVICH, Ye.M.; MURADOVA, A.A., red.

[Exogenetic epigene uranium deposits; conditions governing their formation] Ekzogennye epigeneticheskie mestorozhdeniia urana; usloviia obrazovaniia. [By] S.G.Batulin i dr. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1965. 323 p. (MIRA 18:5)