KOZHIN, S.A.; YAKIMOVICH, S.I.; PIGULEVSKIY, G.V.

Chemical pature of "liquid pulegone oxide."
Zhur.ob.klim. 32 no.10:3455-3456 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. (Menthenone)

KOZHIN, S.A.; KAYNOVA, G.G.

Preparation of stereochemically uniform carvomenthere oxide. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no. 5:1680-1681 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KOZHIN, S.A.; FEDORCVA, L.N.

Composition of the essential oil from Sium latifolium L. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3493-3496 0 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

INGE-VECHTOMOV, S.G., KOZHIN, S.A.

Comparison of the specificity of ultraviolet and X-ray action on the mutability in yeast. Issl. po gen. no.2:77-35 164.

(MIRA 18:4)

KOZHINA, I.S.; KOZHIN, S.A.

In memory of Georgii Vasil'avich Pigulavskii (December 11, 1888-September 19, 1964). Rast. res. 1 no.2:288-300 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

Results of helminthiasis control in Orekhovo-Zuyevo, Moscow Province. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no. 5:575-576 S-0 '65 (NIPA 19:1)

1. Submitted October 21, 1964.

KOZHIN, Sergey Paylovich; BALAKSHINA, M.S., red.; BALDINA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Work experience of a school doctor]Iz opyta rabbty shkol'-nogo vracha. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 122 p. (MIRA 15:11) (SCHOOL PHYSICIANS)

Remarks on the article by R.B. Kogan, and V.F. Shishkova,

"Rationalization of medical sorvice for school children."

Sov. zdravookhr. 22 no.3:37-42 163 (MIRA 17:1)

Expansion of the theory of hydraulic mechanisms. Isv. AH
SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. no.2141 F 155. (MIRA 8:8)
(Hydraulic machinery)

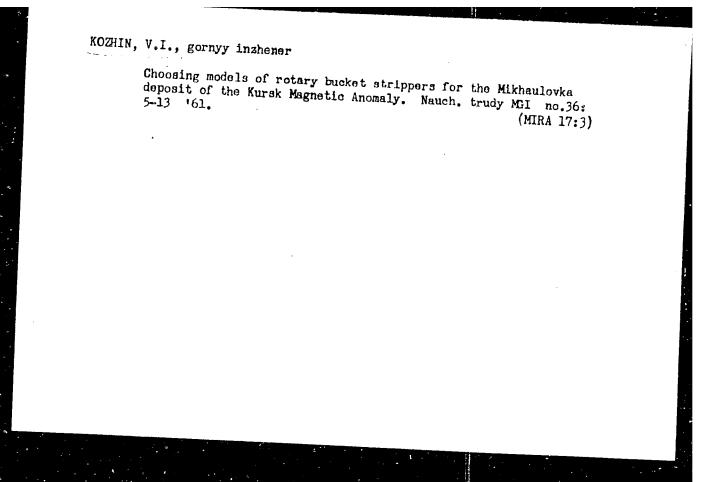
AFONIN, A.P.; BABITSKIY, V.I.; BORISOV, D.S.; KOBRINSKIY, A.Ye.;

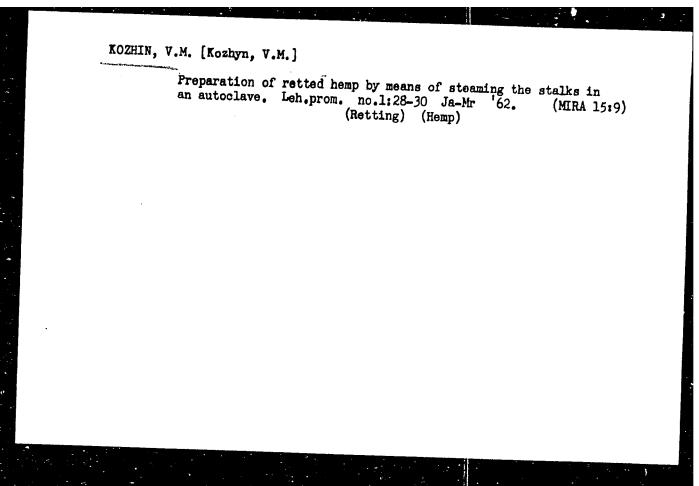
KOZHIN, V.D.; SAKAYAN, A.R.

Experimental investigation of the dynamics of an electric step-by-step motor. Teor. mash. i mekh. no.94/95:127-141
163.

(MIRA 16:11)

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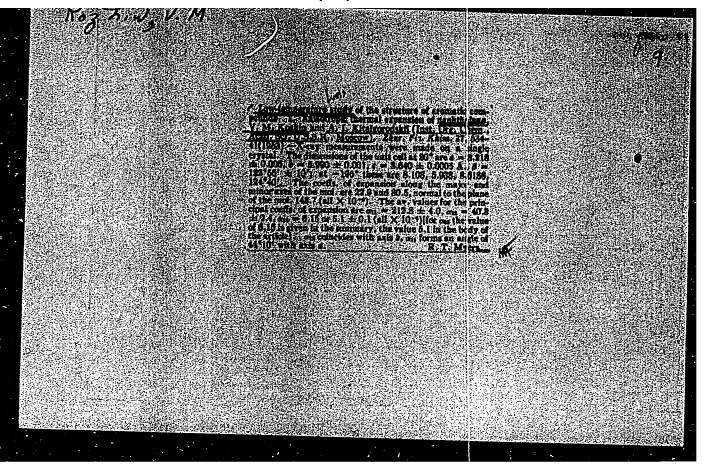


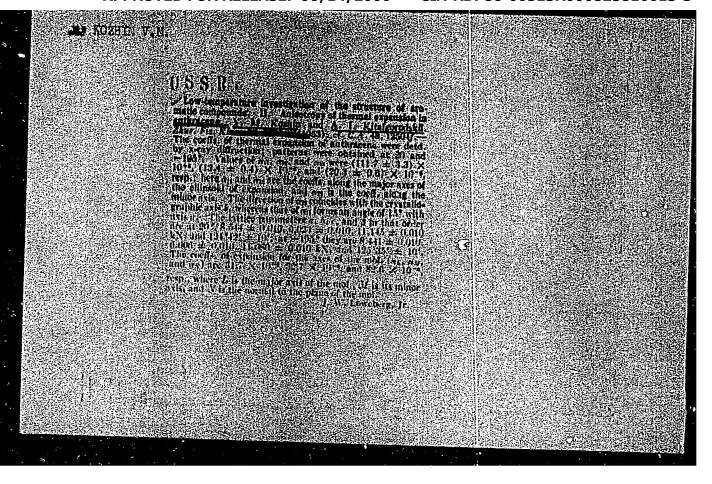


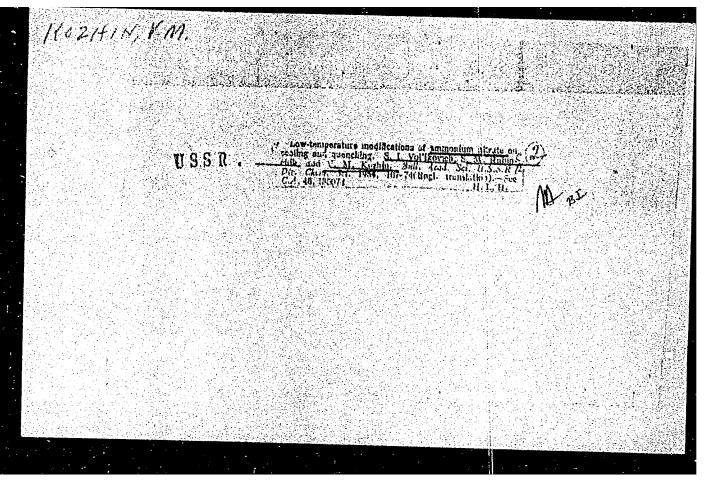
KOZHIN, V. M.

"Investigation of the Structure of Aminoacetic Silver," Zhur. Eksper. i Teoret Fiz., 9, No.9, 1939.

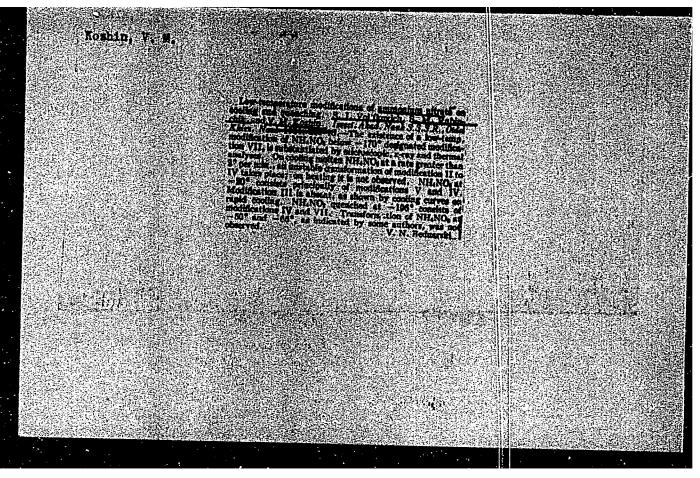
Dept. Photobiology, All-Unioh Inst. Experimental Medicine, Moscow.

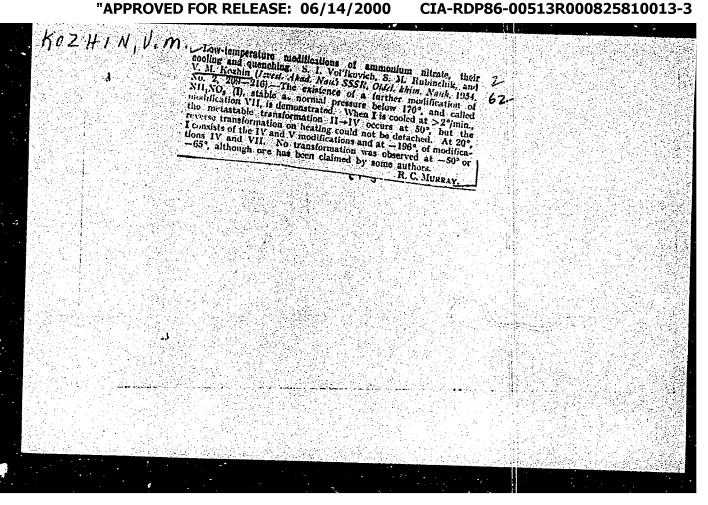






"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825810013-3





Goniometer and oscillation X-ray diagram indexing by means of a coordinate grid. Trudy Inst.krist. no.9:313-316 '54. (MLRA 7:11) 1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR. (Crystallography)

KOZHIN, V. M: USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1

Authors

: Kozhin, V. M.

Title

: Crystalline structure of benzene

Periodical : Zhur. Fis. Khim, 28, Ed. 3, page 566, March 1954

Abstract

: The fundamentality of the value for the chemistry of the structure of the bensene right requires an accurate measurement of the interatomic C-C spaces. By calculating the roentgenograms obtained during rotation around the axes b and c of the crystal was confirmed the spatial group D on and the dimensions of the nucleus were established at -195°C. The reflections at greater angles (60-80°) were used in calculating the parameters of the nucleus. A reduction in the dimensions of the nucleus is connected with the reduction in temperature of the specimen. It is hoped, that the investigation at a temperature of -195°C will make it possible to obtain a sufficient number of reflections and to find the molecular structure of bensene on the basis of three-dimensional series of electron density. Two references.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, Institute of Org. Chem. Moscow

Submitted: November 16, 1953

KOZ I", V. I'.

"X-Ray Structural Investigation of Some Aromatic Consounds at Low Tengeratures." Sand hys-Eath Sci, Inst of Chystallography, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 8, 1955)

So: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

KOZHIN, V.M.

USSR/ Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1

Pub. 147 - 17/21

Authors

* Kozhin, V. M., and Kitaygorodskiy, A. I.

Title

Low temperature investigation of the structure of aromatic compounds. Part 3. Crystalline and molecular structure of naphthalin

Periodical

2 Zhur. fiz. khim. 29/1, 1897-1908, Oct 1955

Abstract

A complete structural investigation of naphthalin was made at -195° C. Three-dimensional series were formulated and the coordinates of atoms and atomic functions were compared for temperatures of -195° and -20° C. An analysis of the interatomic spaces showed that the contration in the nucleus is due to the changes in the spaces between various molecules. Equalization of the intermolecular radii was observed during temperature drops. Five references: 4 USSR and 1 USA (1946-1953). Tables; diagrams.

Institution:

Acad. of Sc., USSR, Inst. of Organoelemental Compounds, Moscow

Submitted

April 6, 1955

USSR/ Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1

Pub. 147 - 14/22

Authors

Kozhin, V. M., and Kitaygorodskiy, A. I.

Title

Low temperature investigation of the structure of aromatic compounds. Part 4. The anisotropy of thermal expansion in benzene

Periodical

Zhur. fiz. khim. 29/11, 2074-2075, Nov 55

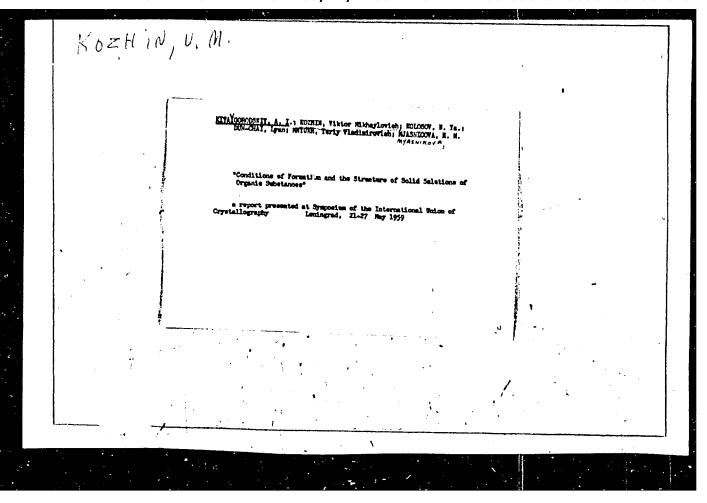
Abstract

The anisotropy of thermal expansion in benzene was measured on benzene monocrystals by means of x-ray structural analysis. The dimensions of an elementary nucleus for temperatures of -20 and -195°C were established. The mean thermal expansion coefficients in the direction of the main thermal deformation axes of the benzene crystal were determined. It was found that an increase in the molecule per one benzene ring is connected with a constant ratio of mean volumetric values of the expansion coefficients. Six references: 2 USSR, 2 USA, 1 Germ. and 1 Ital. (1924-1954). Drawing.

Institution: Acad. of Sc., USSR, Inst. of Organoelemental Compounds, Moscow

Submitted

: April 6, 1955



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825810013-3"

SOV/70-4-2-11/36

AUTHORS: Kitaygorodskiy, A.I. and Kozhin, V.M.

TITLE: The Structure of Mixed Crystals in the System Anthracene-Phenanthrene (Stroyeniye smeshannykh kristallov sistemy

antratsen-fenantren)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 2, pp 209-213 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Conditions for forming solid solutions have been

formulated in accordance with the work of A.I. Kitaygorod-skiy (Ref 1) and state that for the formation of a continuous solid solution isomorphism of the molecules is a necessary, but not a sufficient, condition. Two cases were examined; mixed symmetrical and asymmetrical molecules and mixed crystals, the molecules of which are symmetrical. This covers the phenanthrene-anthracene system where both molecules are symmetrical but have different symmetries. Theory would predict the impossibility of a continuous range of solid solutions even in the case of great similarity in the forms of the molecules and their packing in the crystals. Bradley and Marsh (Ref 3) showed by

thermal analysis a continuous range of mixed crystals. Kofler (Ref 4) showed two phases microscopically with a

Card1/4

The Structure of Mixed Crystals in the System Anthracene-Phenanthrene

peritectic at 148° (31% anthracene). The present experiments showed the anthracene structure up to 20% phenanthrene and the phenanthrene structure up to 10% anthracene but no uniform structure in between. Liquidus and solidus temperatures were measured for various mixtures of the purified components. Except for the range 20-80% anthracene single crystals were grown usually platy in form. The composition in the mixed crystals was found by U/V absorption spectroscopy. Anthracene crystals have the space group $\frac{C_2}{2h} = \frac{P2}{C_2}$

according to the work of Mathieson et al (Ref 5) with Z=2. The parameters were found (using an RKU-86 camera) to be: a=8.5206; b=6.0010; c=11.1377+0.0001 kX; $\beta=124.53^{\circ}+1.0$. The cell of phenanthrene,

transformed to correspond with that of anthracene, has a = 8.4310; b = 6.1406; c = 11.7584 + 0.0001 kX and $\beta = 127^{\circ}22! \pm 1!$. The anthracene molecule has a centre

Card2/4

The Structure of Mixed Crystals in the System Anthracene-Phonanthrene

> of symmetry but the phenanthrene molecule has not. Examination of the hol reflexions in the mixed crystals with up to 10% anthracene showed the phenanthrene structure and correspondingly for up to 20% phenanthrene. The solid solutions were well ordered. For mixed single crystals with 20% phenanthrene the dimensions were a = 8.5880; b = 6.0149; c = 11.1229 + 0.0005 kX; $\beta = 124^{\circ}00' \pm 10'$. This change in parameters of 0.01 kX indicates that the phenanthrene molecules are well inserted into the space left by the neighbouring anthracene molecules. To show this, interatomic distances were calculated from the known structure of anthracene. The minimum intermolecular distances in the layers between H... H atoms is 3.05 kX and between H... C is 2.80 kX. The latter is less than the usually assumed distance of 2.97 kX. Between layers the H...H distances are 2.50 kX. As the phenanthrene structure has not been determined the analysis at the other end of the composition range cannot be made.

Card3/4

The Structure of Mixed Crystals in the System Anthracene Phenanthrene

There are 3 figures, 1 table and 6 references. 2 of which are Soviet, 2 international, 1 German and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy (Institute of Elemento-organia Compounds)

SUBMITTED: September 12, 1957

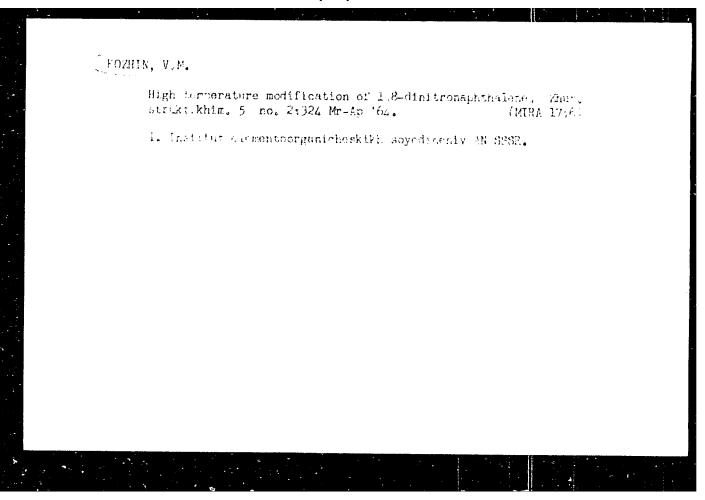
Card 4/4

KOZHIN, V.M.

Polymorphism of 1,8-dinitronaphthalene. Zhur. strukt. khim. 2 no.1:46-48 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR. (Naphthalene)

L 323-64 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/EWP(B)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD/MLK(a) ACCESSION NR: AP3008372 S/0286/63/000/014/0021/0021 AUTHOR: Pisarev, N. M.; Kozhin, V. M. TITLE: Free cutting stainless steel. Class 18, No. 155813 SOURCE: Byulleten' izobret. i tovarn. znakov, no; 14, 1963. 21 TOPIC TAGS: free cutting stainless steel, free machining stainless steel, corrosion resistant steel, free machining steel, molybdenum sulfur phosphorus stainless steel. ABSTRACT: A patent has been issued for a free machining stainless steel containing 0.35-0.45% C, 16-18% Cr, 1.5-2.5% NI, 0.7-1.2% Mn, and up to 0.5% Si. To improve mechanical and corrosion froperties 0.7-0.9% Mo, 0.15-0.2% S, and 0.08-0.15% P are added. ASSOCIATION: nona DATE ACQ: SUBMITTED: 18May62 290ct63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ML NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 Card 1/1



ASADOV, Yu.G.; KORESHKOV, B.D.; PETROPAVLOV, N.N.; KOZHIN, V.M.; MNYUKH, Yu.V.

Measuring the density of th **q** and **q** phases of p-dichlorobenzene in a gradient tube. Kristallografila 9 no.6:921-923 N-D 64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

ROZENBERG, G.Ya. [Rozenberg, H.1A.]; KeZHIN, V.M. [Keznyn, V.M.]

Complete mechanization of conveying operations in the steaming shops. Leh. prom. no.1:22-23 Ja-Mr '65. /MIRA 18:4)

IVANOVA, N.M.; KOZHINA, A.D.; PERELYGINA, L.I.; TARASOVA, V.A.; FURSOVÁ, Ye.I.; CHEREZOVA, R.S.; SHKOL'NIK, Ye.I.; SHLEYFMAN, Kh.I.

[Economy of Voronezh Province in 1960; collection of statistics]
Narodnoe khoziaistvo Voronezhskoi oblasti v 1960 godu; statisticheskii sbornik. Voronezh, Voronezhskoe otd-nie Gosstatizdata,
1961. 139 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Voronezh. Oblastnoye statisticheskoye upravleniye. (Voronezh Province--Economic conditions)

KOZHINA, Inna Ivanovna; STROGONOV, Yevgeniy Vasil'yevich; TOLKACHEV, Sergey Sergeyevich; SHCHEMELEVA, Ye.V., red.; VODOLAGINA, S.D., tekhn.red.

[Manual for laboratory work in structural crystallography]
Rukovodstvo k laboratornym rabotam po strukturnoi kristaliografii.
[Leningrad] Izd-vo Leningr. univ. Vol.1. 1957. 105 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Crystallography)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 1179

Kozhina, Inna Ivanovna, Stroganov, Yevgeniy Vasil'yevich, and Tolkachev, Sergey Sergeyevich

Rukovodstvo k laboratornym rabotam po strukturnov kristallografii, [ch.] II. (Manual for Laboratory Work in Structural Crystallography, pt. 2) [Leningrad] Izd-vo Leningr. univeta, 1958. 150 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Leningrad. Universitet.

Resp. Ed.: Tolkachev, S.S.; Ed.: Shchemeleva, Ye.V.; Tech. Ed.: Vodolagina, S.D.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for students of vuzes whose programs include the study of X-ray analysis.

COVERAGE: This second volume of the "Manual for Laboratory Work in Structural Crystallography" is devoted to problems concerning the use of X-rays in crystallographic analysis and gives a theoretical basis for the interaction of X-rays with a substance.

Card 1/5

	X-rays and Structural Crystallography	7
1.		2
2.		3 4 6 9 15 18
3.	Quadratic forms of hexagonal and tetragonal syngony (equations)	0
4.	Diffraction equations of Laue and Bragg	7.5
5٠	The powder method. Brief review of X-ray analysis methods	18 15
	The origination of X-rays	24
7. 8.	The recognition of Ko - and KA lines on roentgenograms The weakening of X-rays in passing through a substance. The	24
0.	effect of selective absorption filters for X-rays	25
^		29
	Choice of radiation Preparation of polycrystalline substances for making powder roent-	29
10.		29
11.	genograms Correcting for the thickness of the sample when computing the angle	<i>-</i> 7
• ـــــــــــ	of slide 4 (2) in the powder method	31
12	Structure of X-ray powder camera RPK-2-LGU and rules for its use	32
14.	birdetite of A-ray powder camera Ark-2-100 and rates for its use	<u>ار</u>

inual for Laboratory Work in Structural (Cont.) 1179 13. X-ray tubes	
14. X-ray apparatus	34
15. Handling and processing X-ray films	35
Laboratory Experiment No. 1 - Making mountains	40
powders and checking them for substances of cubic syngony Laboratory Experiment No. 2 - Phase analysis of single-component systems	41
Laboratory Experiment No. 3 - Phase analysis of two company	51
Important Experiment No. 1 - Intermediate want	55
organization powders with two unknowns in quadratic form	56
. II. Calculating the Diffraction Picture of a Given Crystal Structure and Radiation	
1. Review of main factors determining diffraction intensities 2. The function of storic continuing diffraction intensities	68
and remotion of ground Scattering	68
3. Structural amplitude	70
4. Thompson polarization factor	74
5. The Lorentz factor	79 82
rd 3/5	

 6. Derivation of intensity factor related to three-dimensional diffraction (Lorentz factor) 7. Derivation of interference function for a three-dimensional 	84
lattice	87
8. Angular intensity factor for the powder method 9. The "repetition" factor Laboratory Experiment No. 5 - Computing distribution and intensity of the powder diffraction diagram lines of cubic	90 92
crystals	95
SUPPLEMENT	
1. Table of Values (1+ cos 28) 2. Table of hkl [Miller Indices] and h + k + 1 ² 3. Laboratory Report No. 1 4. X-ray Data On Several Chemical Compounds 5. Laboratory Report No. 2 6. Laboratory Report No. 3 7. Bjurström Curves	98 99 101 102 111 112 112
Card 4/5	

8.	Laboratory Report No. 4	
9.	Table On Sine Values	113
-	Table of Tangent Values	111
11.	Table of Squares	117
12.	Table of Source Roots	12]
13.	Table of Values 1/H	121
14.	Table of Values 1_1_	129
	$\overline{n^2}$	133
15.	Rules for Calculating Numbers (according to Bradis)	/
TO.	Table of Scattering-Amplitude Functions	136
17.	Table of Wave Lengths for K-Series X-Rays	137
TQ.	Table of Geometric Factors	141 141
19.	Table of "Repetition" Factors for the Powder Method	143
20.	Laboratory Report No. 5	148
AVAILA	ME: Library of Congress	_,,
Card 5/	'5 TM/fal	
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S07/54-58-3-16/19

AUTHORS: Tolkachev, S. S., Stroganov, Ye. V., Kozhina, I. I.

TITLE: The Structure of Lead Hydroxide (Preliminary Communication)

(Struktura gidrata okisi svintsa - (Predvaritel'noye

soobshcheniye))

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii,

1958, Nr 3, pp 134-139 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The crystal structure of metal hydroxides until now has only little been investigated because in general they are ob-

tained in the form of amorphous precipitates. Lead hydroxide is able to dissolve in alkaline solutions and to crystallize

from these solutions. In the present work the crystal structure of lead mono-hydroxide was found. Because of data obtained from radiographic investigations the formula Pb(OH)2 must be ascribed to the crystal hydrate PbC.H2O. In figure

3 the structure of Pb(OH), is presented. In the crystalline

form of Pb(OH), the chemical bond is determined mainly by

Card 1/2 the interaction between the lead ion and the hydroxyl ions.

The Structure of Lead Hydroxide (Preliminary Communication)

SOV/54-58-3-16/19

Nevertheless also the hydrogen and hydroxyl bonds play a considerable role in the structure. On the base of some information gathered and according to the approximation usually employed in crystallochemistry the hydroxyl ion may be represented by two spheres (Fig 4). This corresponds to the penetration of the proton into the sphere which gives an approximation of the oxygen ion (0²⁻) within a distance of 1.13 Å from its center as well as of the domain of increased electron density formed around the proton. There are 5 figures and 3 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED:

March 24, 1958

Card 2/2

AUTHORS:

54-10-2-11/16 Stroganov, Te.V., Kozhina, I.I., Andreyev, C.N.

TITLE:

The Structure of the Clystal CoCl, . 6H,0 (Structura kristalla

 $CoCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O)$

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta Seriya fiziki i

khimii

, 1958, Vol. 10 Nr 2, pp. 109-116 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Among the cobalt chlorides with different crystallization water content the compound CoCl2 . 6H2O has not yet been investigated with respect to its crystalline structure. The authors undertook to do this, hoping that knowledge of a new structure would contribute towards generalizing these orystal hydrates. As a result of radiostructural investigation the structure of the crystal ${\rm CoCl}_2$. $6{\rm H}_2{\rm O}$ was determined. The crystal is composed of ions ${\rm Co}^{2+}$, C1 and H20 molecules. The water molecules occur in the crystal in two states: 2/3 of all water molecules are in the immediate vicinity of the ions Co²⁺. The distances between the centers of the water particles and the center of the ion Co²⁺ amount to 2.12 kX.

1/3 of all water molecules is far away from the particles Co²⁺

Card 1/2

(3.20 kX). The water molecules which are nearest to the cobalt

The Structure of the Crystal CoCl2 . 6H2O

54-10-2-11 16

form groups of 4 round each of the Co^{2+} ion and form a rectangle in the center of which the Co^{2+} is located. The water molecules located at a greater distance are grouped along a straight line from both sides of this rectangle. This line passes through the center of the rectangle and with its normal forms an angle of 40° . In the series of chlorine cobalt crystals with different content of crystallization water the anion particles in the octahedral vicinity of Co^{2+} ions are replaced by water molecules with an increasing water content in the crystal. Chlorine cobalt hexahydrate can be considered to be a complex compound. It consists of an octahedral complex $\left[\mathrm{Co}^{2+}\cdot 4\mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{O}\cdot 2\mathrm{Cl}^{-}\right]$ and 2 water molecules which border immediately upon the Cl^{-} anions. It is rational to ascribe the chemical formula $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{O})_4\mathrm{Cl}_2\right]$. $\mathrm{2H}_2\mathrm{O}$ to this substance in solid condition. There are 3 figures, 5 tables, and 3 references, allof which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED:

November 19, 1957

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Crystals-Structure 2. Crystal hydrates-Structural

analysis

TOLE CHEV, S.S.; STROGANOV, Ye.V.; KOZHINA, I.T.

Structure of lead hydroxide; a preliminary report [with summary in English]. Vest. LGU 13 no.16:134-139 '58. (MIRA 11:11) (Lead Aydroxides)

5 (4) AUTHORS:

Vol'f, E., Tolkachev, S. S.,

SOV/54-59-2-13/24

Kozhina, I. I.

TITLE:

X-Ray Investigation of Titanium (II)- and Vanadium (II) Oxides (Rentgenograficheskoye issledovaniye zakisey titana i vanadiya)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1959, Nr 2, pp 87-92 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The lower oxides TiO and V_2O_3 to be investigated were obtained by vacuum coagulation from powdery hydrated titanium + TiO₂ at 1300, and from hydrated vanadium + V_2O_5 at 1600°. The V_2O_5 used was of the KhCh type. The analysis of the preparations was carried out by determining the increase in weight at the oxidation to TiO₂ and V_2O_5 , respectively. For the qualitative evaluation of the extension of the homogeneous ranges as a preliminary investigation, powder diagrams were prepared by means of RPK-2 cameras. The samples were turned during photographing. The diagrams are shown in figures 1 and 2. The

diagram of the vanadium (II) oxides shows that the vanadium (II)

Card 1/3

X-Ray Investigation of Titanium (II)- and Vanadium (II) Oxides

507/54-59-2-13/24

oxide has a wide homogeneous range, and that only at VO1.32 new lines appear which belong to the v_2^0 3. There are no intermediate phases between vanadium (II) oxide and V203. The lower limit of the vanadium (II) oxide as a homogeneous phase could be determined at VO_{0.80} (upper limit at VO_{1.28}). In the titanium-oxygen system, TiO_{0.40} - TiO_{0.60} proved to be an independent phase, in the range TiO_{0.83-90} two phases existed (TiO and TiO 0.48). The upper limit of the homogeneous range of the titanium (II) oxide was determined at TiO1.20 (lower limit at TiO 0.89). The lattice parameters were determined by precision roentgenograms by means of the same camera RPK-2, taken according to the asymmetric method by Straumanis. The on the composition: depending values of these parameters and production temperature of the preparations are compiled in table 1 (for the vanadium (II) oxides) and table 2 (for

Card 2/3

X-Ray Investigation of Titanium (II) - and Vanadium (II) Oxides

sov/54-59-2-13/24

the titanium (II) oxides) (also in figures 3, 4). The figures clearly show that the lattice parameter of the vanadium (II) oxide increases with increasing oxygen content, whereas the parameter of the titanium (II) oxide decreases with increasing oxygen content. The value of the lattice parameter found for VO_{1.0} (4.069 %) corresponds to the values found by Mathewson (Ref 8) and Rostoker (Ref 10), for titanium (II) oxide it lies near the value found by Anderson (Ref 3) (4.182 %). There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 10 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED:

July 1, 1958

Card 3/3

WOL'F, E.; TOLKACHEV, S.S.; KOZHINA, I.I.

Roentgenographic investigation of titanium and vanadium oxides. West.

[KEU 14 nc.10:87-92 '59.

(Titanium oxides) (Vanadium oxides)

STROGAHOV, Ye.V.; KOZHINA, I.I.; ANDREYEV, S.N.; KOLYADIN, A.B.

Crystal structure of crystal hydrate salts of transition metals. Part 2: Structure of the crystal NiCl₂.4H₂O. Vest. IGU 15 no.4: 130-137 160. (HIRA 13:2)

(Nickel chloride crystals)

Structure of crystals of NiCl₂ 6H₂O. Vest IGU 15 no.16:109-112 '60.

(Nickel chloride)

.

KOZHINA,

30866 \$/054/61/000/004/007/009 B102/B138

24,7300(1153,1160,1454)

AUTHORS

Goryunova, N. A., Orlova, G. M., Danilov, A. V., Abramova,

A. V., Plechko, R. L., Kozhina, I. I.

TITLE:

Some quaternary analogs of germanium

PERIODICAL:

Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i khizil, no. 4, 1961, 97 - 101

TEXT: Of the possible quaternary analogs of germanium which form tetra-nedral phases, only the system ZnSe-Gals has so far been investigated. The authors chose the system Cu-Ge-As-Se which has a tetrahedral phase of variable composition in the section $\operatorname{Cu}_2\operatorname{GeSe}_3$ - $\operatorname{CuGr}_2\operatorname{As}_3$. The presence of

this phase was verified and the physical and chemical properties of the phases were studied. 17 alloys from the above section were synthesized by fusion of the components in evacuated quartz ampoules at 750°C. Microstructure of the alloys was determined by means of an MMM-7 (XIM-7) microscope and microhardness with a MMT-3 (PMT-3) tester. Thermographic analyses were carried out with normal as well as differential recording. X-ray structural analyses showed that the alloys ranging from 2.0 Card 1/3

Some quaternary analogs of ...

30Abb 5/054/61/000/004/007/009 B102/B158 $\text{Cu}_2\text{GeSe}_3 \cdot \text{CuGe}_2\text{As}_3$ to 4.0 $\text{Cu}_2\text{GeSe}_3 \cdot \text{CuGe}_2\text{As}_3$ were single-phase. The composition 1.5 Cu2GeSe3. CuGe2Au3 contained two phases and Cu_GeSc_:0.4 CuGe As, three. The inhomogeneity increased with the As concentration of the composition. All alloys contained a sphalerite-type structure with lattice constant a = 5.54 - 0.01 kM. A composition min = 1.6:1.0 - 4.0:1.0 gave single-phase alloys; (m = Cu2GeSe3,

n - CuGe2Se3), min - 1.0:2.0; 3.0; 4.0 contained an additional phase with a = 5.20 ± 0.01 kX; min = 5.0:1.0; 4.5:1.0; 1.5:1.0; 1.2:1.0; 1.0:1.0 contained, apart from the common one, another sphaleritic phase with a = 4.41 - 0.01 kX. The second ZnS-type phase was separated by zone melting of Cu2GeSe3 CuGe2As3 with an optimum rate of 0.5 - 1.5 cm/hr and 7 - 10 cycles. In the transition from the ternary Cu₂GeSe₃ to the

quaternary As-containing system, from 83.3 mole m + 16.7 mole n the distorted chalcopyrite lattice is rearranged into the regular ZnS lattice. Lattice parameter and microhardness are not sensitive to composition. The homogeneous region of composition ranges from Cu5Ce4As3Se6 to Card 2/3

Some quaternary analogs of...

30866
S/054/51/000/004/007/009
B102/B130

CugGe AagSe12. These materials might give a new combination of semiconductor parameters. There are 1 figure, 5 tables, and 10 references:
7 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: C. H. L. Goodxan. Nature 172, 928, 1957;
J. Phys. and Chem. Solide, 6, 36, 1958.

STROGANOV, Ye.V.; ANDREYEV, S.N.; KOZHINA, I.I.; SOLOV'YEV, V.Ye.

Crystal structure of crystal hydrates of transition metal salts
Part 3: CoBr₂. 6H₂O crystal structure. Vest LGU 16 no.16:114119 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Cobalt halides)
(Crystal lattices)

GORYUNOVA, N.A.; ORLOVA, G.M.; DANILOV, A.V.; ABRAMOVA, A.V.; PLECHKO, R.L.; KOZHINA, I.I.

Some quaternary analogs of germanium. Vest LGU 16 no.22:97-101 (MIRA 14:11)

'61. (Germanium alloys) (Semiconductors)

BORISOVA, Z.U.; SHKOL'NIKOV, Ye.V.; KOZHINA, I.I.

Gonductivity of crystallizing glasses GeSe, 5 - xAsx(x<0,5).

Vest.IGU 17 no.22:114-118 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Arsenic) (Vitreous materials—Electric properties)

يازيرر

s/054/62/000/001/005/011 B121/B138

26.2420 AUTHORS:

Loghina, I. I., Tolkachev, S. S., Borchehevskiy, A. S.,

Goryunova, N. A.

TITLE:

Examination of the system CaAs - Ga S =

PERIODICAL:

Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i khisii, no.1, 1962, 122-127

TEXT: To study the interactions thoroughly, the intermediate stages were examined by X-ray, thermal, and microstructural analyses. The alloys were produced by direct fusion of gallium, arsenic, and sulfur in evacuated quartz ampoules between 1260 and 1300°C . Homogenization of the alloys was reached by annealing the samples at 900°C in evacuated quartz ampoules in aTF-3 (TG-3) crucible furnace. X-ray structural analyses were conducted in a PNK-2 (RPK-2) chamber 57.3 mm in diameter by the asymmetrical method. The microhardness of the alloys was determined with a NMT-3 (PMT-3) device. An ΦΠK-55 (FPK-55) device was used for differential thermal analysis. Altogether 17 alloys of varying compositions were studied in the section Gazks - GazSz. Their coloring changed from gray with a metallic luster Card 1/2

s/054/62/000/001/008/011 B121/3138

Examination of the system ...

(GaAs) to light yellow (Ga_2S_3). The heating and cooling curves of Ga_2S_3 showed three thermal effects at 997-1010° and 1005-1104°C, and a very weak effect at 1130°C. X-ray structural analyses showed the pure Ga_2S_3 phase to have a wurtzite lattice with the constants a=3.65 Å and c=6.01 Å; the interatomic distance of Ga-S is 2.00 Å. The wurtzite structure of Ga_2S_3 changes into a sphalerite structure by a GaAs addition of 5-4%. Further GaAs additions to Ga_2S_3 cause expansion of the sphalerite lattice structure. Orientation tests showed the alloys of gallium arsenide and gallium sulfide to be photosensitive. Non-homogeneous alloys, however, are more photosensitive than homogeneous ones. Equilibrium in the system Ga-Se-S is difficult to reach. If the alloys are sufficiently homogenized, they behave like systems with continuously solid solutions. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 11 references: a Seviet and 3 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: May 23, 1961

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825810013-3"

1. 25362-65 BVT (m)/T/BVP(t)/BVP(b) 1JP(6) RDW/JD/JO

ACCESSION NR: AP4046738

8/0054/64/000/003/0154/0157

AUTHOR: Kozhina, I. I., Tolkachev, S. S.

TITLE: On the distortion of valence angles in crystal lattices of the diamondtype ternary compounds

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i khimii, no. 3, 1964, 164-167

TOPIC TAGS: valence angle distortion, crystal lattice, x ray diffraction, Grimm Sommerfeld rule, crystal structure, diamond type ternary compound

ABSTRACT: Some ternary compounds which follow the Grimm-Sommerfeld rule and which are formed by a cross substitution (C. H. L. Goodman, J. Phys. Chem. Solids 6, 4, 305 (1968)) exhibit deviations from the structural type of sphalerite. The authors have previously investigated a section of Cu₂GeSe₃-CuGe₂As₃ (Vestnik LGU #22, 4, 97 (1981)) and found a distorted diamond-type lattice? The distortion of the cubic lattice and the lowering of the symmetry to a tetragonal is caused, apparently, by the distortion of the valence angles due to the difference

Card 1/2

L 25362-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4043738

In energy characteristics of copper and germanium. A still larger distortion was found in AgGe₉P₃ which was analyzed by x-ray diffraction. In the compounds of this A'B''C₃' type, the substitution of copper by silver atoms does not result in a considerable structural change. The authors are gratiful to N. A. Corymova and E. V. Tavetkova for the research opportunity. Orig. art. has: 3 figures 2.4.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 14Dec62: ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS; GC

NR REF SOV: 004

Cord 2/2

L 25665-65 EWT(a)/EWP(c)/EWP(b) LIP(c) ID

ACCESSION NR: APRO0 1584 S/0084/64/000/004/9115/0120

AUTHOR: Kozhins L.I.; Eddy, Xu. G.; Tolkachev, E.E.

TITLE: Solid solutions in the system themium sulfur.

SOURCE: Lentigrad: Universitet. Vestalk. Seriya link: I khimit, no. 1964, 116-120

TOPIC TACS: thanium sulfide; thanium solid solution, thanium sulfur system; xray analysis, packing structure

ABSTRACT: The structure and phase composition of TIS₀, γγ - TIS₁, 9γ thanium sulfides were studied experimentally to establish the existence and limits of homogeneous compositions and to investigate the results and conclusions of other workers. Homogeneous compositions and to investigate the results and conclusions of other workers. Homogeneous compositions and to investigate the results and conclusions of other workers. Homogeneous compositions and to investigate the results and conclusions of other workers. Homogeneous compositions and to investigate the results and conclusions of other workers. Homogeneous compositions and to investigate the results and conclusions of the vorkers. Homogeneous compositions and the sense of the second selected by 100-900 hr. heating at 1000-1050C. Samples containing less distinum than that corresponding to IIS_{1,3} were heated to 900C to prevent decomposition. X-ray diffraction analysis revealed the gratement of two regions of homogeneous and solutions. The first, existing within the composition limits TIS_{0,77} - TIS_{1,17}, is based on the 9-layer, closely packed structure of the high temperature modification of TIS; the second, shown to exist within TIS_{1,51} - TIS_{1,9}.

. 57005-65 ENP(e)/ENT(e)/ENP(e)	ÉAP(10/ENG(A)	/EWA(d)/11/EW)	(t)/ENP(l)	last.
(JP(e) RDW/JD/WH				
ACCESSION NR: APSO17100	, tra	/0054/65/000/0	02/U086/009 0 😭	
AUTHOR: Bobrov, A. L.; Barisava, Z	U.: Kashina.	1. 1:	02/0086/0090 ³	
	and the state of t			
TITLE: Effect of <u>thellium</u> on the b vitreous and crystalline Asse. TI	ectrical condu	ctivity and mi	crollardness of	
SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet.	festulke Serty	a fiziki i khi	mii no. 2,	
1965, 86-90				
TOPIC TAGS: arsenic selenide, elsc				0-
hardness, vitreous araenic <u>acientda.</u> Challium addition	VICTOCT/S CALL!	re arsenic sel	enice;	
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ABSTRACTL The thermal treatment of system is not accompanied by their	easts y crysta	Leing glasses	of the Asserti	
crystallization commences from the				
volume. In this counsetion, the au	hars produced	and investigat	ed vitregus.	
vitrocrystalline; and crystalline s increasing the thallium content of	ates in the As	Seligil eyete	e priestantry	
THE CONTRACT OF			808115 40 A.A.	
Card 1/3				

ASSe_{1.5}Ti_{0.5}, and so on, until Asse_{1.5}Ti_{2.5}). These alloys were obtained by the customary method of vacuum melting of elementary arsenic, thallium, and "rectifier-class" salenium and they were industry to vitreous state by either ally cooling from 700°C or by quenching in air from 500°C to 20°C in 5 min. The examination was performed by means of X-ray phase snalysis and a metallographic microscope. As the Tl content increases (AsSe_{1.5}Ti_{1.25}, AsSe_{1.5}Ti_{1.3}), the crystalline phase of As₂Se₃ begins to appear in small quantities in the glasses, and as the Tl content is further increased, elementary areanic or Tl₂Se₃ glasses, and as the Tl content is state. The microhardness of the vitreous alloys decreases with increasing Tl content, up to a point. The minimum microhardness is observed in AsSe_{1.5}Ti_{1.25}, which apparently contains commentable amounts of crystalline and vitreous phases. Any further increase in the content of crystalline phase in the alloys leads to an increase in microhardness. The addition of 1.2 at. Tl to vitreous areanic selection increases the conductivity of glasses by as much as six orders of magnitude. The electrical conductivity of the slipys was measured by the electrostric machod, using graphite confacts. It was found that the addition of thallium to vitreous areanic selection of the slips of the slips was measured by the electrostric machod, areanic selection selection of the slips of the slips was measured by the electrostric machod, areanic selection for the slips of the slips was measured by the slower of the slips areanic selection of the slips of the slips are senic selection of the slips of the slips are senic selection of the slips of the slips are senic selection of the slips of the slips are senic selection of the slips of the

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ASSOCIATION: none SUBMITTED: 118ep64	ENCL: 00	SUS COLEE SS, Het	
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KOZHINA, I.I.; RISKIN, I.V.; ROGOVA, T.V.; TOLKACHEV, S.S.

Crystal structure and color in the system Cd - Zn - S.

Vest. LGU 20 no.4:128-136 *65.

(MIRA 18:4)

ROZHINA, I.I.; TOLKACHEV, S.S.

Thermal expansion of diamonds. Vest. LGU 20 no.10:91-94 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

EMP(e)/EMT(m)/ETC(F)/EMG(m)/EMP(t)/EMP(b) TIP(c) ROW ID ANH L 10950-66 SOURCE CODE: UR/0054/65/000/004/0173/0175 AP6002350 ACC NRI AUTHOR: Savan, Ya.; Kozhina, I. I.; ORG: none Glass formation in the arsenic-selenium-bismuth system Universitet./ Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i khimii, no. 4, 1965, SOURCE: Leningrad. 173-175 crystallization, arsenic, selenium, bismuth, TOPIC TAGS: glass, selenide ABSTRACT: The As-Se-Bi alloys containing varied bismuth additions to the vitreous arsenic selenides have been synthesized from pure elements and studied by x-ray analysis to determine the effect of Bi on the limits of glass formation in the ternary system. The alloys contained As: Se ratios ranging from 50:50 to 10:90 at2, corresponding to AsSe-AsSeg with Bi partly substituted for Se. The largest region of glass formation which extended to about 4 at % Bi was observed in AsSe 1.5. Increasing the bismuth content over 4 at% caused the formation of a second crystalline phase which was shown to be bismuth selenide, Bi2Se3. Bi2Se3 crystallization was observed in all arsenic selenides containing a certain minimum percentage of Bi. The crystalline phase content increased with increasing Bi additions. Tabulated data and adiagram show that the minimum Bi content necessary to induce crystallization decreased when Se content was decreased or increased in relation to AsSe1.5. UDC: 542.65 Card 1/2

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KOWHINA, I.I.; KOROLIKOV, D.V.

X-ray diffraction study of rubidium and desium bromotitanates. Zhur. strukt. khim. 6 no.1:97-103 Ja-F 165.

(MIRA 18:111)

1. leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni 4.4.2hdaneva. Submitted July 22, 1963.

	L 43978-66 EVT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) ES/JD/WW/JG ACC NR: AP6022502 SOURCE CODE: UR/0054/66/000/001/0129/0132
	AUTHOR: Kozhina, I. I.; Osipova, V. V.; Solntsev, V. M.; Tolkachev.
	S. S. (dedeased) ORG: none
	ORG: none TITLE: Certain properties of <u>urenium pentoxide</u>
	SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i khimii, no. 1, 1966, 129-132
	TOPIC TAGS: uranium compound, inorganic oxide, x ray analysis, heat resistance
	ABSTRACT: The dimensions of the hexagonal cell of U ₂ 0 ₅ were measured and the thermal stability of U ₂ 0 ₅ was determined. The hexagonal cell size was established: a = 6.81\(\text{i}\) ± 0.001 kX and c = \(\text{i}\).118 ± 0.001 kX. The composition of the hexagonal phase of U ₂ 0 ₅ obtained at low temperatures varies within the range U0 ₂ 50 - U0 ₂ 6\(\text{i}\). U ₂ 0 ₅ is disproportionated at temperatures above 145°C to 2 phases: hexagonal
	and cubic. At temperatures of 145 - 170°C hexagonal U308_x and cubic U02+y are formed; and at 800 - 1000°C, hexagonal U308_x and cubic U409,
•	Cord 1/2 UDC: 546.791-31:548.73
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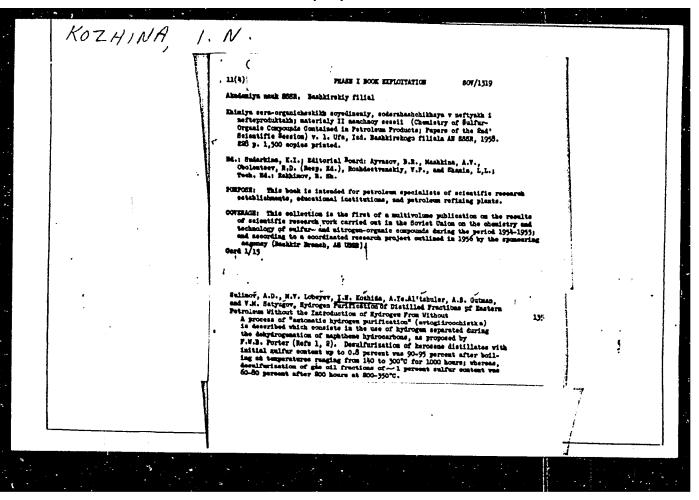
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SULIMOV, A.D.; LOBEYEV, M.V.; KOZHINA, I.N.; AL'TSHULTR, A.Ye.; GUTMAN, A.B.; SATYUGOV, V.M.

Hydrofining of distillate fractions from Eastern petroleums without introducing hydrogen from an external source. Khim.i tekh.topl.no.9: 1-11 S '56. (HIRA 9:10)

1. V sesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut Neftyanoy promyshlennosti, Novokuybyshevskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod. (Petroleum--Refining)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825810013-3



SOV/65-58-12-7/16 AUTHORS: Sulimov, A. D; Lobeyer, M. V; Kozhina, I. N;

Piguzova, L. I, and Papko, T. S.

The Effect of the Chemical Composition of an Aluminium-TITLE:

Cobalt-Molybdenum Catalyst on its Activity During Hydropurification and Auto-Hydropurification Processes (Vliyaniye khimicheskogo sostava alyumokobal tmolihdenovogo katalizatora na yego aktivnost' v protsessakh

gidroochistki i avtogidroochistki)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr 12,

pp 32 - 36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Hydrogenation-desulphurisation over oxide catalysts at 10 - 70 atms pressure of hydrogen, and temperatures of 360 - 420°C is the most effective method for purifying petroleum products. The authors investigated the de-

sulphurisation and dehydrogenation activity of aluminiumcobalt-molybdenum catalyst and defined its optimum chemical composition. Diesel fuel from Romashkinsk petroleum was used in these tests. The composition of

the diesel fuel is tabulated. Samples of the catalysts were prepared according to a process similar to that used in industry. Wet aluminium oxide was suspended in aqueous solutions of ammonium molybdate and cobalt

Card 1/4

The Effect of the Chemical Composition of an Aluminium-Sobalt-Molyodenum Catalyst on its Activity During Hydropurification and Auto-

nitrate. The suspension was filtered on a vacuum filter until the moisture content equalled 70% and then pressed. The 4 x 4 mm tablets were dried first on air, then at 120 - 150°C, and finally at 650°C for 8 hours. A series of catalyst samples containing 20% of CoO and MoO3, but with a different ratio of CoO:MoO3 were prepared. Characteristics of these samples are given in Table 1. Most satisfactory results were obtained when the catalyst contained 1.9% CoO and 18.1% McO3 which corresponds to a molar ratio CoO:MoO3 equal to 1:5. Other samples had the same molar ratio, but the total content of CoO and McO3 varied between 5 and 30%. After thermal treatment the catalyst was sulphonated during the hydroqurification of the kerosine fraction between 120 and 240°C containing 0.6% sulphur; this process was carried out at 380°C, a pressure of 20 atms and a volume rate of the raw material supplied of 0.5 hour-1. The catalyst was sulphonated for 24 hours. The same catalyst was tested for its dehydrogenation acti-

Card 2/4

SOV/65-58-12-7/16
The Effect of the Chemical Composition of an Aluminium-Cobalt-Molybdenum Catalyst on its Activity During H y dropurification and Auto-Hydropurification Processes

vity during auto-hydropurification. The initial concentration of hydrogen in the circulating gas equalled 60%. Details on the concentration of hydrogen, temperature, initial pressure etc. are given. The constant pressure and concentration of hydrogen in the circulating gas were determined after 40 - 50 hours. Tables 2 and 3 give data on the desulphurisation and dehydrogenation activity of the catalyst. At constant partial pressure of hydrogen, catalysts containing 1.9 - 8.9% CoO and 18.1 - 10.7% MoO3 have similar activity after desulphurisation. Catalysts containing more than 10% cobalt oxide and less than 10% of molybdenum trioxide were much less effective during desulphurisation. The dehydrogenation activity of the catalyst increases on increasing its molybdenum-trioxide content. Aluminium-molybdenum catalysts were most satisfactory, and aluminium-cobalt catalysts showed less activity. The authors recommend

Card 3/4

SOV/65-58-12-7/18

The Effect of the Chemical Composition of an Aluminium-Cobalt-Molybdenum Catalyst on its Activity During Hydropurification and Auto-Hydropurification Processes

as most suitable catalysts those containing 1.4 - 3% CoO and 13 - 17% MoO3. There are 3 Tables and 7 References: 4 English, 1 German and 2 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

Card 4/4

30220

\$/081/61/000/019/065/085 B117/B110

11,0130

AUTHORS: Sulimov, A. D., Lobeyev, M. V., Kozhina, I. N.

TITLE:

Hydrogenetive refining of distillate fractions from eastern petroleums without introduction of hydrogen from outside

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 19. 1961, 421. abstract 19M156 (Sb. "Khimiya sera i azotorgan. soyedineniy,

soderzhashchikhsya v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh". Ufa, v. 3,

1960, 365 - 376)

TEXT: The authors examined the autohydrogenetive refining of distillate fractions from eastern petroleums with the use of an aluminum-cobaltmolybdenum catalyst (KT). It was found that KT with a total content of CoO and MoO, ranging from 15 to 30% by weight differ only little as to their desulfurization activity. A catalyst with a CoO and McO3 content of 15 - 20% was found to have the maximum dehydrogenating activity. KT with a CoO content of 1.4 - 3.0% and a MoO3 content of 13 - 17% are suited best for achieving autohydrogenetive refining. After examinations in laboratory Card 1/2

30220

S/081/61/000/019/065/085 B117/B110

Hydrogenetive refining of ...

plants, the process was carried out on an industrial scale in a plant with an output of 450 m³/24 hr (data for different kinds of raw material are given). It was shown that the degree of desulfurization in autohydrogenetive refining of gasoline-kerosene distillates with an S content of up to 0.8% by weight, which evaporate at 240 - 300°C, is 90 - 95% at an operating time of 800 - 1000 hr. The degree of desulfurization of diesel fractions boiling at 200 - 350°C is 50 - 80% at an operating time of 200 hr. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825810013-3

SULIMOV, A.D.; KOZHINA, I.N.; TRAKHTENBERG, D.M.

Production of naphthalene from petroleum raw stock. Anim.i. tekh.topl. i masel 10 no.1:17-20 Ja *65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel¹skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskuostvennoge olidhoge orpliva.

BOLOTINA, F.Ye.; GAMBAHYAN, Kh.P.; DENISOVA, G.A.; DUBROVINA, L.I.;

KOZHINA, I.S.; KYURKCHAN, V.N.; MAKAHOVA, T.I.; PAVLOVA,

U.G.; REZVETSOV, O.A.; SMIRNOVA, V.V.; SURZHIN, S.N.,

kand. tekhn. nauk; TAMAMSHYAN, S.G.; TRUSOVA, S.A.;

FILOGRIYEVSKAYA, Z.D.; CHINENOVA, E.G.; SHISHKINA, N.N.;

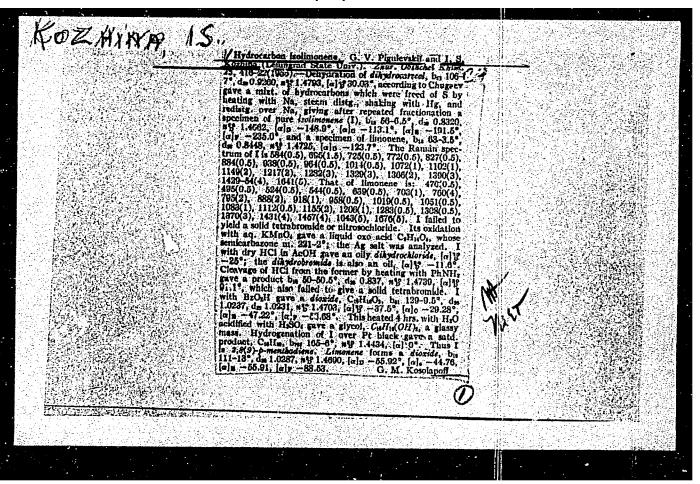
IL'IN, M.M., zasl. deyatel' nauki RSFSR, doktor biol. nauk

prof., red.; PRITYKINA, L.A., red.; ZARSHCHIKOVA, L.N.,

tekhn. red.

[Spice and aromatic plants of the U.S.S.R. and their use in the food industry] Priano-aromaticheskie rasteniia SSSR i ikh ispol'zovanie v pishchevoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1963. 430 p. (MIRA 17:2)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825810013-3



KOZHINA, I.S.

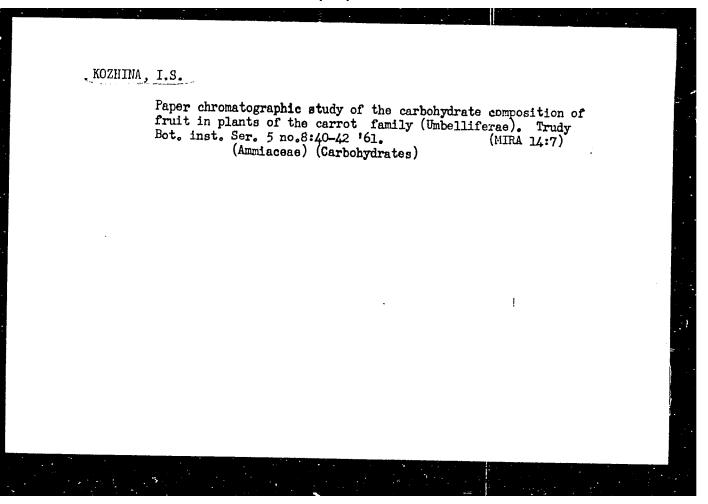
Separation and identification of plant carbohydrates by means of paper partition chromatography. Bot.zhur. 41 no.9:1309-1314 5 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad.
(Chromatographic analysis) (Plants--Chemical analysis)
(Carbohydrates)

Effect of certain preparations made from the leaves of Eucalyptus viminalis on the influenza virus [with summary in English].

Antibiotki 3 no.4:41-46 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut eksperimental noy meditsiny AMN SSSR (Leningrad)
(VIRUSES, EFFECT OF DRUGS ON)
(EUCALYPTUS)
(INFLUENZA)



KOZHINA, I.S.; DANILOVA, A.S.

Preparation of trans-isolimonene. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no. 11:3781-3788 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Botanicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR i Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

(Menthadiene)

KOZHINA, I.S.

Studying biologically active substances in higher plants.
Rest. res. 1 no.1:42-49 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

KOZHINA, I.S.; KOZHIN, S.A.

In memory of Georgii Vasil'evich Pigulevskii (December 11, 1888-September 19, 1964). Rast. res. 1 no.2:288-300 65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825810013-3" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000**

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825810013-3

IL'IN, M.M.; KOZHINA, I.S.; TRUKHALEVA, N.A.

Cultivation and biochemical characteristics of some Althaea species in Leningrad Province. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 5 no. 131198-215 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

GRUM-GRZHIMAYLOV, S.V.; KOZHINA, K.T.

Chlorides from crystal-bearing veins in the Polar Ural region Min.sbor. no.12:351-362 '58. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR, Moskva i Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

(Ural Mountains -- Chlorides)

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KORYINA, MIZ.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application

I-15

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31837

Author Taskayev N.D., Kozhina M.I.

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Title : Low Temperature Carbonization of Coal of the

Kok-Yangakskoye Deposit in a Circulating Layer

Tr. in-ta khimii AN KirgSSR, 1956, No 7, Orig Pub:

109-117

Abstract: Laboratory experiments were carried out on low

temperature carbonization of comminuted (0-7 mm)

coal from the Kok-Yangakskoye deposit in a

Card 1/4

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application

I-15

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

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furnace of a new design which operates according to the spouting principle, with a directionally circulating layer of coal. The furnace (a vertical steel pipe 150 mm in diameter and 1000 mm long) has an axial nozzle, 25 mm in diameter and 500 mm in length; through the nozzle flows the gas serving as heat-transfer agent (low-temperature retort coal gas), which entrains the coal particles that spout in the free area of the furnace above the nozzle and fall into the annular zone of the furnace, around the nozzle, where they form a dense descending layer; in the bottom part of the furnace the descending particles of coal (semi-coke) are again picked-up by the hot gas

Card 2/4

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application

I-15

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31837

and ejected, through the nozzle, into the upper part of the furnace. The low-temperature retort coal gas on leaving the furnace passes through a system of dust- and tar separators and is then driven, by a blower, through a battery of electric heaters, from which it is returned, after being heated to a temperature of 600-700°, into the furnace. Excess gas and the semi-coke are with-drawn from the system. Yield of primary tar produced in this unit, at a carbonization temperature of 450-500°, amounted to 80.5% of the laboratory yield (obtained in an aluminum retort). It is reported that this procedure of low-tempera-

Card 3/4

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application

I-15

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31837

ture carbonization of coal fines can be recommended, provided that not only the tar is utillzed, for the production of synthetic liquid fuel, but also the semi-coke and the gas, for power generation.

Card 4/4

TASKAYEV, N.D.; KOSHOYEV, K.; KOZHINA, M.I.

Preparation of calcium carbide from rown coals of northern Uzbekistan. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. est. i tekh. nauk 2 no.5:33-38 '60. (MIRA 13:9) (Uzbekistan--Calcium carbide)

TASKAYEV, N.D.; KOZHINA, N.I.

Conversion of fountain-type generators to air-steam blowing. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. est. i tekh. nauk 2 no.5:27-31 '60. (MIRA 13:9) (Gas producers)