

LUBRICI, C.

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: Research Center for Bacterial Fertilizers (Centrul Experimental de Ingrasaminte Bacteriene).

Source: Bucharest, Stinta si Tehnica, No 7, Jul 1961, pp 26-27.

Data: "How the Edible Mushroom Mycelium Is Obtained."

Authors:

MATEESCU, N., Chief Researcher (Cercetor Principal.)

LUBRICI, C., Researcher (Cercetor).

MATEESCU, N., cercetator principal; LUBRICI, C., cercetator

How the micelle of esculent mushrooms can be obtained. St si Teh
Buc 13 no.7:26-27 J1 '61.

L 05860-67 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT6019032

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3174/64/000/050/0024/0027

AUTHOR: Lubroyin, L. I. (Candidate of geographical sciences); Simonov, I. M. (Junior research associate)

16

ORG: Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute (Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut)

15

B+1

TITLE: Tides in the region of the Novolazarevskaya station

SOURCE: Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya, 1955-. Informatsionnyy byulleten', no. 50, 1964, 24-27

TOPIC TAGS: ocean tide, Antarctic climate, sea ice / LAGERNYI BAY

ABSTRACT: The fluctuation of the sea level at the Novolazarevskaya station was observed between January 10 and February 5, 1963. A marigraph was used to record the height of the tide. The observations were carried out at 1 km north of the station, in Lagernyy Bay, a fresh-water basin on the northern edge of the Schirmacher Ponds. The bay is separated from the open sea by the ice shelf about 80 km wide. The marigraph was installed on ice 2.5 m thick at a distance of 50 m from the shore. The depth at the observational place was 25 m. By comparing the fluctuations of sea level in the open sea and in the bays in the region of the station it was found

Card 1/2

L 05867-57

ACC NR: AT6019032

that the character of the tides does not substantially differ, therefore the authors assert that the bays situated along the northern edge of the Schirmacher Ponds and separated from the sea by the wide ice shelf freely communicate with the sea. Thus, appreciable areas of the ice shelf are floating. The depth of the sea under the shelf is rather appreciable, which was confirmed by data of a geomagnetic survey performed in 1963. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 06May64/ ORIG REF: 004

kh

Card 2/2

MACHON, Jozef, inż; GEBICKI, Zbigniew, mgr., inż.; CYRYLowski, Jerzy, inż.;
MATYSZCZAK, Stanisław; KALUŻNY, Jan; SKALSKI, Jan; PROBA, Leon;
SYRUNOWICZ, Wiesław, inż.; LUBRYCHT, Czesław, mech.

Works distinguished and rewarded in the 5th General Polish Competition
in the field of saving electric power. Energetyka przem 10 no.4:146-
148 Ap '62.

1. Zakłady Azotowe im. P. Findera, Chorzów (for Machon).
2. Przemysł Węglowy, Gliwice (for Gebicki).
3. Fabryka Sprzętu
Elektrotechnicznego, Szczecin (for Cyrylowski and Matyszczyk).

LUBSANOV, D.D., spets.red.; ZILOTIN, Yu.V., red.; BATOTSYRENOVA,
D.B., tekhn. red.

[The 40th anniversary of the Buryat A.S.S.R.; articles]
Sorok let Buriatskoi ASSR; sbornik statei. Ulan-Ude,
Buriatskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 137 p.

(MIRA 16:11)

(Buryat A.S.S.R.--Economic conditions)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol. 13/7 Internal Med. July 59

3863. RADIOACTIVE IODINE IN TREATMENT OF THYROTOXICOSES
(Russian text) - Lubskaya I. I. - PROBL. ENDOKR. 1958, 4/3 (93-98)
Tables 4

Data on treatment of 157 patients are presented. Out of these, 37 patients suffered from grave thyrotoxicosis and 120 from thyrotoxicosis of average severity. The total dose of iodine per course of treatment varied from 2 to 11 mc. and was administered in 2-3 doses with an interval of 5-6 days; 138 patients received one course of treatment, 18 patients 2 courses and one patient 3 courses. As a result of this treatment remission or a considerable improvement took place in 85.3% of patients (the patients were followed up for 3 to 14 months). Improvement was noted in 69% of cases at the end of the first month after treatment, while in 17% of patients positive results appeared only in 3 months and even later. Insignificant improvement was found in 10 patients, absence of any effect in 3 and symptoms of hypothyroidism in 2. After treatment with radioactive iodine (¹³¹I) a temporary exacerbation of thyrotoxicosis, requiring special therapy, was noted in 11% of cases and a reduced number of leucocytes in 32%. Temporary thrombocytopenia was noted in 50% of cases. Administration of 'cortin' makes it possible (to a certain extent) to prevent the appearance of leucopenia and thrombocytopenia.

(VI. 3, 14)

LUBSKIY, I.

Radio Clubs

With the members of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Aviation and Navy at the Voikov Secondary School. Radio No. 4, 1953.

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

LUBSKIY, I. (g. Boykovo, Berezanskogo rayona, Kiyevskogo oblasti).

Why don't we have transformer coils? Radio no.9:16 S '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Radio--Transformers)

LUBSKIY, I. (Voykovo, Kiyevskoy oblasti).

Rearrangement of the "Rodina-47" receiver's output stage. Radio no.10:55 0
'53. (MIRA 6:10)

(Radio--Repairing)

SLISKOVIC, T.; LUBURIC, P.

Stratigraphic aspects of bauxite in Hercegovina and southwest
Bosnia. Bul. sc Youg 9 no.1/2:6-7 F-Ap '64.

1. National Museum of Bosnia and Hercegovina, Sarajevo (for Sliskovic).
2. Geologic and Paleontological Institute, University of Zagreb
(for Luburic).

PAPES, J.; LUBURIC, P.; SLISKOVIC, T.; RAJIC, V.

Geologic relations of the wider environs of Livno, Duvno, and
Glamoc in southwestern Bosnia. Geol glas BiH 9:87-122 '64.

1. Submitted June 11, 1964.

MUFTIC, Mineta; LUBURIC, Petar

Lithostratigraphic and tectonic relations of the lacustrine
Neogene in Bosnia and Hercegovina. Geol glas BiH 7:103-130 '63.

SLISKOVIC, Teofil; PAPES, Josip; RAIC, Vid; LUBURIC, Pero

Stratigraphy and tectonics of Southern Hercegovina. Geol glas
BIH no.6:111-140 '62.

LUBUSCA ELENA

RUMANIA/Magnetism - Ferrites

F-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1958, No 6136

Author : Lubusca Elena, Constantinescu Florica

Inst : NOT GIVEN

Title : Variation of Magnetic Properties of Mixed Ferrites Cu Ni as a Function of the Cu/Ni Ratio

Orig Pub : Comun. Acad. RPR, 1957, 7, No 4, 413-420

Abstract : Starting with the nickel ferrite of the type $\text{NiFe}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{ZnFe}_2\text{O}_4$ which is characterized by very low losses at high frequency current, and from the ferrite of copper of the type $\text{CuFe}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{ZnFe}_2\text{O}_4$, which is characterized by high permeability, the authors have developed a series of mixed magnetic ferrites of the type $\text{NiFe}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{CuFe}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{ZnFe}_2\text{O}_4$ and have established the variation of the magnetic properties (μ , $\tan \delta$) as functions of the copper ferrite to nickel ferrite ratio.

Card : 1/1

LUEUSKA, A.

LUEUSKA, A. Thermomagnetic investigations of the phenomena occurring during the heating of hardened steel of the MC4 type. Eluletyń. p. 45

Vol. 23, no. 12, Dec. 1956

HUTNIK
POLITICAL SCIENCE
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1957

LUBUSKA, Adam

Strain hardening of bainite. Mechanika Gliwice no.16:
43-47 '62.

1. Instytut Metalurgii Żelaza i Katedra Metaloznawstwa,
Politechnika, Gliwice.

LUBUSKA, Adam Zbigniew, dr inż.

Causes of the differences of the relation value R_{pl}/R_T
in construction steels isothermically hardened and
thermally improved. Przegl mech 22 no.21:672 10 N '63.

1. Katedra Metaloznawstwa, Politechnika, Gliwice.

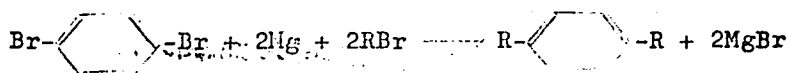
86498

S/079/60/030/011/003/026
B001/B06611.1210
AUTHORS: Nikishin, G. I., Vorob'yev, V. D., and Lubuzh, Ye. D.

TITLE: Physical Properties of 1,4-Dialkyl Cyclohexanes

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 11,
pp. 3548-3554

TEXT: The authors synthesized in a previous study (Ref. 1) 1,4-dialkyl benzenes according to the scheme



(R - normal alkyl radicals C₄ - C₉). They hydrogenated in the present study p-dialkyl benzenes, and studied some physical properties of the resultant 1,4-dialkyl cyclohexanes hitherto unknown. Hydrogenation was conducted in a rotating autoclave at 210-230°C, at an initial pressure of 110-130 atm, by means of a nickel catalyst; their separation was carried out chromatographically. After purification on a column filled with

Card 1/3

86498

Physical Properties of 1,4-Dialkyl
CyclohexanesS/079/60/030/011/003/026
B001/B066

silica gel, the resultant dihexyl-, diheptyl-, dioctyl-, and dinonyl cyclohexanes were recrystallized from alcohol. The melting points of dihexyl- and diheptyl cyclohexanes were determined at a constant temperature of 0-2°C (Table 1). This table also compares the properties of the resultant octyl- and dodecyl cyclohexanes with those of the monoalkyl cyclohexanes corresponding to them with respect to the molecular weight. The physical constants of 1,4-dialkyl cyclohexanes (with normal radicals) approximately agree with those of the monoalkyl cyclohexanes corresponding to them as to molecular weight. Diagram 1 shows the direct proportional ratio between the melting point, D_4^{20} , n_D^{20} , and the number of carbon atoms in the alkyl radical of 1,4-dialkyl cyclohexanes. The mean exaltation value of the molecular refraction (ΔMR_D) is +0.10. The viscosity values are given in Table 2 (Ref. 2). Diagram 2 gives the logarithm of the viscosity as a function of temperature. Diagram 3 illustrates the dependence of the logarithm of viscosity of 1,4-dialkyl cyclohexanes on the number of carbon atoms in the alkyl radical. Diagram 4 shows the dependence of the molar extinction coefficient ϵ of the 2925 cm^{-1} band in their molecules on the number of CH_2 groups. The infrared spectra

Card 2/3

86498

Physical Properties of 1,4-Dialkyl
Cyclohexanes

S/079/60/030/011/003/026
B001/B066

of all compounds show intense bands at 1375 and 1450 cm^{-1} corresponding to the deformation vibrations of the CH_3 and CH_2 groups. In the spectrum of diisoamyl cyclohexane, the 1375 cm^{-1} band is split into two bands (1350 and 1385 cm^{-1}), which is indicative of branching. There are 5 figures, 3 tables, and 10 references: 3 Soviet, 2 US, 1 German, 5 British, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences
USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 2, 1960

Card 3/3

SHUYKIN, N.I.; LEBEDEV, B.L.; POZDNYAK, N.A.; LUBUZH, Ye.D.

Catalytic alkylation of tetralin in the presence of metallic aluminum.
Neftekhimija 1 no.1:39-45 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR imeni Zelinskogo.
(Naphthalene) (Alkylation)

SHUYKIN, N.I.; POZDNYAK, N.A.; LUBUZH, Ye.D.

Catalytic alkylation of tetralin. Report 5: Alkylation of tetralin with primary alcohols of composition C₇ and higher. Izv.AN SSSR, Otd.khim.nauk no.6:1098-1102 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

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

FREYDLINA, R.Kh.; YEGOROV, Yu.P.; CHUKOVSKAYA, Ye.TS.; TSAO I [TS'ao I];
LUBUZH, Ye.D.

Rearrangement occurring in the process of the thermal telomeri-
zation of ethylene with silicon hydrides. Izv. AN SSSR, Otd.
khim.nauk no.7:1256-1261 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Ethylene) (Silicon hydrides) (Polymerization)

S/020/61/136/002/018/034
B016/B060

AUTHORS: Yegorov, Yu. P. and Lubuzh, Ye. D.

TITLE: Application of Infrared Spectra in the Region of CH Stretching Vibrations to the Determination of the Structure of Alkanes, Aromatic Hydrocarbons, and Compounds Containing Heteroatoms

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1961, Vol. 136, No. 2, pp. 342-345

TEXT: The authors wanted to determine the range of application of infrared spectra in the region of CH stretching vibrations. They examined various considerably ramified alkanes, mono- and diphenyl alkanes, some alkyl tetralins, alkyl naphthalenes, alcohols of a normal structure, n-alkyl bromides, ketones, and silicon hydrocarbons synthesized at their Institute (Refs. 12-17). From all these substances they prepared solutions in CCl_4 (1 - 3 g/l), and the respective spectra were taken in the

2800-3060 cm^{-1} region by an VKC-12 (IKS-12) spectrometer with a LiF

Card 1/4

Application of Infrared Spectra in the Region S/020/61/136/002/018/034
of CH Stretching Vibrations to the Determination B016/B060
of the Structure of Alkanes, Aromatic Hydrocarbons, and Compounds Con-
taining Heteroatoms

prism. Table 1 gives the characteristics relative to the bands of the antisymmetric CH vibrations in the CH₂ and CH₃ groups. It was noted from Table 1 that the half-widths ($\Delta\nu_{1/2}$) of 2930 and 2960 cm⁻¹ bands are only little changed in the types of compounds investigated. As there is a linear relationship between the intensity at the band maximum and the number of CH₂ and CH₃ groups, the integral intensity of the band was thought to represent a linear function of the number of groups. It was established furthermore that methyl-substituted alkanes (2-methyl-, 3,5-dimethyl, 2,4,6-trimethyl alkanes, and others) differ only little from n-alkanes as to the intensity of infrared bands. "T-shaped" alkanes (e.g., 4-propyl heptane and 5-butyl nonane) on the other hand, have a coefficient A = 100 (A denoting the effect of groups X (X = C₆H₅, OH, R₃Si, Hal and others) upon the adjoining methylene groups of the aliphatic R chain). In this manner, 1.33 of the CH₂ group per ramification are "lost" for the intensity of the spectrum. When determining the structure of

Card 2/4

Application of Infrared Spectra in the Region of S/O20/61/136/002/018/034
CH Stretching Vibrations to the Determination B016/B060
of the Structure of Alkanes, Aromatic Hydrocarbons, and Compounds Con-
taining Heteroatoms

compounds containing several radicals on the aromatic ring, but only in para and meta position, one must take account of the effect of the ring upon each of these radicals. Results indicated the suitability of infrared spectroscopy for the determination of structure of hydrocarbons with a long aliphatic chain. The value of A is qualitatively connected with the electronegativity of the X groups. Thus, the series

Cl > Br > $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{X}$ > OH > $\alpha = \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7$ > R_3Si > C_6H_5 > CH_3 > C_6H_{11} shows how

the coefficient decreases. R_3Si is, however, more strongly electro-
negative than phenyl. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 24 references;
10 Soviet, 9 US, 1 Canadian, and 4 British.

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

PRESENTED: July 20, 1960, by A. N. Nesmeyanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 12, 1960

Card 3/4

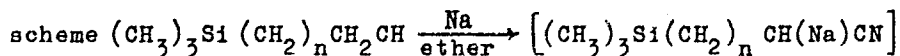
15.817024051
S/020/61/138/004/011/023
B103/B203

AUTHORS: Vdovin, V. M., Sultanov, R., Lubuzh, Ye. D., and Petrov, A. D.,
Corresponding Member AS USSR

TITLE: Organosilicon compounds with hydrocarbon bridges between the
silicon atoms. Alkylation of ω -cyano-alkyl trimethyl silanes
by means of halogen methyl trimethyl silanes

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 138, no. 4, 1961, 831-834

TEXT: The authors studied the production of bridge disilanes
 $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Si}-\text{R}-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ containing a cyano group in the hydrocarbon radical R.
Such disilanes may be used for producing various polymers. These compounds
have so far been obtained with difficulty. The authors point out that the
cyano group bound to the β -carbon atom (with respect to Si) can be trans-
formed into various functional groups without separating the cyano-alkyl
radical from the Si atom. The reaction was conducted according to the

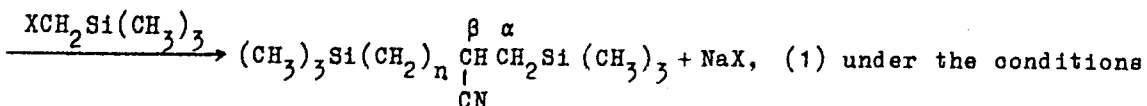


Card 1/5

X

24051
S/020/61/138/004/011/023
B103/B203

Organosilicon compounds with hydrocarbon...



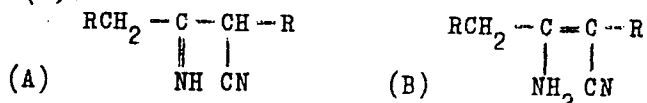
α alkylation of acetonitrile, where n is 1 or 2, and X is Cl, Br, or I. The structure of the compounds obtained was studied by their infrared spectra. The frequency 2238 cm^{-1} of disilane nitriles lies in a region characteristic of the cyano group, but is a little lower than its value in ω -nitriles $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Si}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CN}$ (for n = 2 and 3, 2249 cm^{-1}). This may well be reconciled with the reduction of the frequency of an electronegative group with increasing branching of the radical bound to this group. Besides, the structure of the compounds produced was confirmed by their transformation into ketones. The highest nitrile yield was obtained according to reaction (1) for $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiCH}_2\text{I}$ (about 40 %). In the case of $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiCH}_2\text{Cl}$, the disilane nitrile yield was lowest (about 20 %). In parallel to reaction (1), numerous by-products were formed which corresponded to the dimer of the initial β -cyano-ethyl trimethyl silane. The dimerization of silicon-

Card 2/5

Organosilicon compounds with hydrocarbon...

24051
S/020/61/138/004/011/023
B103/B203

free nitriles under the action of sodium is known, and was confirmed by an additional experiment. From the two structures ascribed to such dimers, (A) and (B):



the authors choose (B) on the basis of spectral data, where $\text{R} = -\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$. Here, they find the frequency 2201 cm^{-1} (apparatus MKC-12, IKS-12) which they consider to be that of the valency group $-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$. This frequency is reduced, apparently owing to a chain of conjugate groups. The frequencies 3400 and 3448 cm^{-1} correspond to the symmetric and asymmetric stretching vibrations of the NH_2 group. In the infrared spectrum of the solution of this substance in CCl_4 , the frequency 1630 cm^{-1} is characteristic of the $-\text{C}=\text{C}$ bond. The ultraviolet spectrum of this substance showed an intensive frequency $248 \text{ m}\mu$ ($E = 46500$). In the alkylation of the ω -nitrile of the type $\text{NC}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{Si}-(\text{CH}_3)_3$, a different reaction occurred:

Card 3/5

24051

S/020/61/138/004/011/023

X

Organosilicon compounds with hydrocarbon... B103/B203

γ -hydroxy-propyl-trimethyl silane and an acrylonitrile polymer were formed. In a control test (without $XCH_2Si(CH_3)_3$), a γ -alcohol was also formed according to scheme (4) (a = ether, b = polymer). Decomposition of the systems $-Y-C-C-C-M$ (Y - electronegative, M - electropositive atom) was thoroughly studied by A. N. Nesmeyanov and co-workers (Ref. 14: Izbr. tr. (Selected papers), Izd. AN SSSR, 1959. p. 549, 678, 684), and is a characteristic of these systems if M is a metal. In a special experiment, the authors found that the alcoholate $(CH_3)_3Si(CH_2)_3\equiv ONa$ formed in the reaction did not react with $XCH_2Si(CH_3)_3$ under given conditions. There are 1 table and 18 references: 10 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 8: S. Nozakura, S. Konotsune, Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan, 29, No. 3, 322 (1956); ibid., 29, No. 3, 326 (1956); Ref. 10: R. A. Show, J. Chem. Soc., 1956, 2779; Ref. 11: H. Adkins, J. Whitman, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 64, 150 (1942).

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)

Card 4/5

CHERNYSHEV, Ye.A.; BUGERENKO, Ye.F.; LUBUZH, Ye.D.; PETROV, A.D.

Synthesis of γ -organosilyl of propylphosphinyl chloride and
of ethyl ester of propylphosphinic acid. Izv.AN SSSR,Otd.khim.-
nauk no.6:1001-1005 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Silicon organic compounds) (Phosphinic acid)

CHEL'TSOVA, M.A.; U-TSZUN-YUY [Wu-TSung-yü]; LUBUZH, Ye.D.

Synthesis and properties of α, α' -bis-(p-benzylbiphenyl).
Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no. 8:1470-1473 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

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

PETROV, A. D.; KAPLAN, Ye. P.; KAZAKOVA, Z. I.; LUBUZH, Ye. D.

Synthesis of o-alkyl and o-aryl biphenyls. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.
khim. nauk no.1:161-166 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

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

(Biphenyl)

L 11226-63

EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--Pr-h/Pc-4--RM/MAY/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3000123

S/0062/63/000/005/0822/0831

72
71

AUTHOR: Yegorov, Yu. P.; Pushchevaya, K. S.; Lubuzh, Ye. D.; Vdovin, V. M.;
Petrov, A. D.

TITLE: Organosilicon compounds with hydrocarbon bridges between the silicon atoms

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1963, 822-831

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compounds, polycondensation, polymerization, polymer, structure, IR spectroscopy, aluminum chloride, aluminum bromide

ABSTRACT: The feasibility of synthesizing polymers having alternating p-xylylene or p-phenylene radicals and silicon atoms in the backbone by the polycondensation of 1,4-bis(trimethylsilyl)xylylene or 1,4-bis(trimethylsilyl)phenylene in the presence of an Al_2Cl_6 or Al_2Br_6 catalyst has been established. The structure of previously prepared products of the catalytic polycondensation of various α,ω -bis(trimethylsilyl)alkanes as well as of the thermal polymerization of 1,1-dimethylsilacyclopentane and 1,1-dimethylsilacyclobutane have been studied by IR spectroscopy. The structure of the polymer of 1,1-dimethylsilacyclopentane,

Card 1/2/

CHELTSOVA, M.A.; PETROV, A.D.; LUBUZH, Ye.D.; YEREMEYEVA, T.I.

Synthesis and selective hydrogenation of tri- and pentaphenyl-
alkanes. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim. no.1:124-133 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

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

CHERNYSHEV, Ye.A.; DOLGAYA, M.Ye.; LUBUZH, Ye.D.

Addition of arylfluorosilicon hydrides to styrene. Izv. AN SSSR,
Ser. khim. no.4:650-654 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

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

LUBYAGIN, I.

Help to improve the accounting on collective farms. Den. i kred.
19 no.7:69-71 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Slobodskim otdeleniyem Gosbanka Kirovskoy
oblasti.

(Slobodskoy District--Collective farms--Accounting)
(Banks and banking)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 213
(USSR) 15-57-10-14643

AUTHOR: Lubyako, G. N.

TITLE: Basic Equations of Ground Water Drainage in Heterogeneous Soils
(Osnovnyye uravneniya dvizheniya gruntovykh vod k drenam v neodnorodnykh gruntakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Aralo-Kaspiysk. kompleksnoy ekspeditsii AN SSSR, 1956,
Nr 7, pp 197-221

ABSTRACT: When ground waters are draining in strata of varying permeability, the strongest movement occurs in the stratum of highest permeability. Pressure difference causes ground water to drop from layers of low permeability to layers of high permeability. The great range of permeability in various aquifers allows only vertical seepage from strata of low permeability into a layer of high permeability, and only horizontal seepage into a layer of high permeability. Examination of a region where a layer of high permeability lies

Card 1/2

15-57-10-14643

Basic Equations of Ground Water Drainage (Cont.)

between two layers of low permeability makes it possible to establish the following equation of flow balance:

$$\frac{dQ}{dx} = (w_1 + w_2),$$

where Q is the inflow to a separated element of flow from a stratum of high permeability; w_1 and w_2 are the vertical components of speed of movement in adjoining strata. There is also Darcy's law:

$$Q = ak \frac{dp}{dx},$$

where a is the thickness of the aquifer of high permeability, and k is the seepage coefficient of this horizon. These equations form a system of cumulative differential equations. Numerous problems are solved. Equations for a sloping level are given and problems are broken down into their component parts, for which relatively simple solutions are offered.

Card 2/2

A. F. Vol'fson

7

L 54P17-65 FBD/EWT(1)/EWG(v)/EEC(t)/EEC-l Po-l/Pe-5/Pae-2/Pi-l GW/WS-l

ACCESSION NR: AP5014498

UR/0141/65/008/002/0219/0228

AUTHOR: Kamenskaya, B. A.; Kisl'yakov, A. G.; Krotikov, Y. D.; Naumov, A. I.; Niko-
nov, V. N.; Porfir'yev, V. A.; Plechkov, V. M.; Strezhneva, E. M.; Troitskiy, V. B.;
Fedosyev, L. I.; Lubyako, L. V.; Sorokina, E. P.

TITLE: Observation of the radio eclipse of the moon at millimeter wavelengths

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 8, no. 2, 1963, 219-228

TOPIC TAGS: radioastronomy, lunar eclipse, brightness temperature, lunar surface material

ABSTRACT: The radio emission from the moon was measured during the eclipses of 7 July and 30 December 1963, by a procedure in which the antenna was periodically compared with a standard signal which consisted of the difference between the emission of a section of the sky of fixed altitude and a mountain slope having a temperature close to that of the surrounding air. The work was done at Mt. Aragats in Armenia (3250 m) on 7 July and in Usurys (Prikmor'skiy kray) on 30 December. Several refinements were introduced to correct for the variation of the height of the moon during the time of the eclipse. The maximum relative drop of effective temperature was ~ 17%, ~ 8%, 8 ± 2%, 5 ± 2%, and 3 ± 2% at wave-

Card 1/2

L 54817-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014498

2

lengths 1.2, 2.1, 4.0, 7.5, and 16 mm in the eclipse of 7 July and $22.5 \pm 2.5\%$, $12 \pm 2\%$, and $8 \pm 2\%$ at wavelengths 1.2, 4.0, and 6.0 mm in the eclipse of 30 December. The best agreement between the observation data and the theoretically predicted course of the radio brightness temperature during the eclipse, for a homogeneous model of the moon, is obtained if $\gamma/b = (6 \pm 1.5 \text{ and } 1.0) \times 10^3$. $\gamma = (k\rho c)^{-1/2}$ (k --thermal conductivity, ρ --density, c --specific heat, b --tangent of dielectric loss angle of the lunar material). This value of γ/b agrees with previously obtained value measured by a different method. "We thank the Director of the Institute of Physics, Armenian Academy of Sciences, A. I. Alikhanyan for the opportunity of performing the work on the high-mountain base of the Institute and for help." Orig. art. has 2 figures and 1 table. [02]

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Radiophysics Scientific Research Institute at the Gor'kiy University)

SUBMITTED: 00	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: AA, BC
NO REF SOV: 006	OTHER: 004	ATD PRESS: 4029

Card 2/2

KAMENSKAYA, S.A.; KISLYAKOV, A.G.; KROTIKOV, V.D.; NAUMOV, A.I.; NIKONOV,
V.N.; PROFIR'YEV, V.A.; PLECHKOV, V.M.; STREZHNEVA, K.M.;
TROITSKIY, V.S.; FEDOSEYEV, L.I.; LUBYAKO, L.V.; SOROKINA, E.P.

Microwave observation of lunar radio eclipses. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 8 no.2:219-228 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri
Gor'kovskom universitete.

LUBIANETSKIY, S. A., Lecturer
Ul'yanov Agricultural Institute

"For the realization of the principle of devastation."
SO: Veterinariya 26 (3), 1949 p. 35

LUBIANETSKIY, S. A., Cand. of Vet. Sciences
Ul'yanov Agric. Institute

"Veterinary-sanitary evaluation of meat in acute form of leptospirosis
of calves."

SO: Vet. 26(9), 1949, p 52

LUBYANETSKIY, [S-A.]

LUBYANETSKIY, Slivko, Afrikantov, Chevskiy, Lazarev

"Distinguished Jubilists, Stepan Georgiyevich Dyrchenkov and Boris
Kharlampiyevich Medvedev"

Veterinariya, Vol 29, No 12, 1951

Trans. U-4261, 30 Jul 53

LUBYANETSKIY, S.A. Doc Agr Sci -- (diss) "Veterinary - sanitary
expertise
~~examination~~ of meat products ^{*in the case of*} ~~of animals with~~ sarcosporidiosis".

Ul'yanovsk, 1956. 36 pp 20 cm. (Moscow Vet Acad, Min of Agriculture USSR)
260 copies (KL, 10-57, 104).

-18-

KMKH LUBIANETSKIY, S. A. *Dr. Vet. Sci. - Eng.*

"To the comparative appreciation of laboratorial methods of meat determination in sick animals."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 5, 1960, p. 66

Ul'yanovsk Agric Inst.

LUBYANETSKIY, S. (Professor [and Reviewer]). About the book "Expert opinion on veterinary sanitation with fundamental technology for livestock products, by GOREGLYAD, Kh. S. KORYASHNOV, V. P. and SHLIPAKOV, Ya. P. Veterinarno-sanitarnaya ekspertiza s osnovami tekhnologii produktov zhivovodstva. M., Sel'khozgiz, 1960...

Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 2, February 1962 pp. 85

LUBYANETSKIY, S.A., prof.

Let us improve the veterinary hygienic training in the
institutions of higher education. Veterinaria 41
no.10:98-99 0 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Ul'yanovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

IUBYANITSKIY, G.D., inzh.

Type OKB-3195 ultrasonic machine unit for cleaning thread dividers
and ring plates. Tekst.prom. 25 no.1:66-70 Ja '65. (MIRA 1844)

1. Leninradskoye Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po
ul'trazukovym i vysokochastotnym ustanovkam.

L 20729-66 EWA(h)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/EWP(v)/EWP(t) JD
 ACC NR: AP6004850 SOURCE CODE:UR/0119/66/000/001/0016/0016

AUTHOR: Keller, O. K. (Engineer); Lubyanskiy, G. D. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Cleaning small parts by means of an UZU4-01-1 ultrasonic outfit ¹⁴ 32
B

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 1, 1966, 16 ²⁸

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic cleaning, ultrasonic equipment / UZU4-01-1 ultrasonic cleaner

ABSTRACT: The UZU4-01-1 ultrasonic cleaner¹⁶ comprises a generator and two baths. The transistorized generator develops 100 w at 18 ± 7.5% kc and 400v; efficiency, 60%. One bath with a piezoelectric transducer is intended for ultrasonic cleaning, the other for rinsing. Of three organic solvents -- freon-113, gasoline B-70, and trichloroethylene -- the first is considered preferable as it is less toxic, explosion-safe, and quick-acting (5-20 sec are enough for cleaning oil-contaminated parts). Cleaning the parts soiled with various substances (resins, rosin, flux, fats, etc.) is briefly discussed. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [03]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ATD PRESS: 4223

Card 1/1 UDC: 62-868.8

GAL'PERIN', Ada Nannovna; DOBROVOL'SKAYA, Valentina Ivanovna;
KELIER, Oleg Konstantinovich; LUBYANITSKIY, Grigoriy
Davidovich; RADCHENKO, L.A., red.

[Small transistorized ultrasonic unit with a 100 watt power
capacity for universal technological use] Malogabaritnaia
ul'trazvukovaia ustanovka moshchnost'iu 100 vt universal'nogo
tehnologicheskogo primeneniia na poluprovodnikovyykh triodakh.
Leningrad, 1965. 24 p. (MIRA 18:7)

LUBYANITSKIY, I. Ya USSR .

3009. Kinetics of swelling of natural rubber in binary mixtures of saturated vapours. G. L. STAROBINETS and I. Y. LUBYANITSKH. *Uchenye Zapiski Beloruss. Univ.*, 1953, No. 14, 64-71; *Referat. Zhur. Khim.*, 1954, No. 28641; *Chem. Abs.*, 1955, 49, 4319. The capacitance-weight method outlined is based on determining, in the course of swelling, the changes of the capacitance of a condenser of which the dielectric is the studied liquid mixture. The ratio between the quantity of liquid taken and the weight of rubber is such that the changes in capacitance do not exceed the limits of the straight line section of a curve for the relation between capacitance and composition of the binary mixture. The swelling of rubber in the saturated vapours of mixtures of benzene with ethyl and with butyl alcohol is studied. 64461

BZ

07041

S/064/60/000/006/002/011
B020/B054

11.1210
AUTHORS: Lubyanskiy, I. Ya., Minati, R. V., and Furman, M. S.
TITLE: Oxidation of Cyclohexanol and Cyclohexanone by Nitric Acid
Under Pressure. Oxidation of Cyclohexanol by Nitric Acid
Under Pressure Without a Catalyst 1
PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 6, pp. 15-20

TEXT: The oxidation of cyclohexanol with nitric acid in the liquid phase to adipic acid was first performed by N. D. Zelinskiy who used ammonium vanadate as a catalyst. SeO_2 , salts of metals of variable valence, V_2O_5 , combined Cu^{2+} - ammonium-metavanadate catalysts, and ammonium-vanadate - sodium-nitrite catalysts were used later. Ye. N. Zil'berman, S. I. Suvorova, and Z. S. Smolyan (Ref. 10) studied the effect of additions of copper, ammonium vanadate, bismuth nitrate, and of the combined Cu-V catalyst. Further, the authors studied the positive effect of nitrogen oxides dissolved in nitric acid, of pressure (see the papers by S. S. Nametkin (Ref. 17) and M. I. Kononov (Ref. 18)), of temperature

Card 1/3

85641

Oxidation of Cyclohexanol and Cyclohexanone
by Nitric Acid Under Pressure. Oxidation of
Cyclohexanol by Nitric Acid Under Pressure
Without a Catalyst

S/064/60/000/006/002/011
B020/B054

and concentration of the nitric acid, and of the quantitative ratio between the oxidized compound and the nitric acid. In the first step, the reaction temperature should be as low as possible. The temperature in the second step of oxidation has a considerable effect on the adipic acid yield. The reaction was conducted at an HNO_3 concentration of about 60%, a molar ratio of HNO_3 : cyclohexanol = 6, and a temperature of 55°C in the first step. The oxidation was performed in a 500-cm^3 stainless-steel autoclave. The determination of adipic, glutaric, and succinic acid in the mother liquor and the wash waters was made by means of partition chromatography on diatomite with the assistance of G. T. Levchenko and I. G. Solov'yeva. The pressure dependence of the reaction was investigated at pressures from 1 to 15 atm. In the pressure range 1-10 atm, the yield in adipic acid and liberated gas is not influenced by pressure. The adipic acid yield is slightly reduced at higher pressures. The pressure dependence of the yield in lower dicarboxylic acids is complicated, a distinct minimum occurring at 10 atm in glutaric and oxalic acid as well

Card 2/3

85641

Oxidation of Cyclohexanol and Cyclohexanone
by Nitric Acid Under Pressure. Oxidation of
Cyclohexanol by Nitric Acid Under Pressure
Without a Catalyst

S/064/60/000/006/002/011
B020/B054

as in CO_2 . The yield in succinic acid rises linearly with pressure. The pressure-dependence curve for the yield of the sum ($\text{NO} + \text{NO}_2$) shows the same course as that for glutaric and oxalic acid as well as CO_2 . On the basis of the reaction mechanism assumed, the consumption of nitric acid is calculated, and the results are compared with experimental data (Table 4). The reaction mechanism assumed was also confirmed by the calculated composition of the gaseous reaction products, and a number of theoretical and experimental data. There are 3 figures, 4 tables, and 24 references: 9 Soviet, 6 US, 5 British, 2 German, 1 Canadian, and 1 Austrian.

X

Card 3/3

LIUBYANITSKIY, I.Ya.; MINATI, R.V.; FURMAN, M.S.

Oxidation of cyclohexanol and cyclohexanone by nitric
acid under pressure. Khim. prom. no. 6:453-458 S '60.

(MIRA 13:11)

(Cyclohexanol) (Cyclohexanone) (Nitric acid)

S/064/60/000/007/001/010
B020/B054

AUTHORS: Lubyanitskiy, I. Ya., Minati, R. V., and Furman, M. S.

TITLE: Oxidation of Cyclohexanol and Cyclohexanone by Nitric Acid Under Pressure. Oxidation of Cyclohexanol by Nitric Acid Under Pressure in the Presence of a Catalyst

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 7, pp. 1 - 5

TEXT: Nearly all publications concerning the use of catalysts for the oxidation of cycloalkanes and their derivatives are written in the form of patents. The mechanism of catalysis in this process is unclear. According to Ye. N. Zil'berman et al., Cu- and ammonium metavanadate ions have different effects on the yields of lower dicarboxylic acids. While the glutaric acid yield is reduced in the presence of Cu, the oxalic acid yield practically vanishes in the presence of ammonium metavanadate. These phenomena are also observed with the use of a combined catalyst; here, the adipic acid yield considerably exceeds the total attained with a separate use of Cu and ammonium metavanadate. The catalytic action of vanadic anhydride and ammonium metavanadate was also observed in

Card 1/4

Oxidation of Cyclohexanol and Cyclohexanone by Nitric Acid Under Pressure. Oxidation of Cyclohexanol by Nitric Acid Under Pressure in the Presence of a Catalyst S/064/60/000/007/001/010 B020/B054 ✓

oxidations of other cycloalkanes and aliphatic compounds with HNO_3 . All publications are in agreement as to the question of the catalyst dosage. In the present paper, the authors studied these problems by the example of oxidation of cyclohexanol with nitric acid, as well as the mechanism of action of the combined catalyst. 6,6-nitro-hydroxy-imino hexanoic acid (I) was synthesized as an intermediate to investigate the intermediate stages of the reaction; I was oxidized with nitric acid to adipic acid at 60-80°C. The optimum ratio of components was at an HNO_3 concentration of 55% and a molar ratio $\text{HNO}_3:\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{OH} = 3$; the temperature in the first reaction stage (introduction of raw material) was 60°C, and in the second stage (end of oxidation) 100°C. The total concentration of the catalyst was 0.01 moles/l each, while the ratio between the catalyst components was changed within the whole concentration range. Fig.1 shows the results of these experiments. The optimum molar ratio $\text{Cu}:\text{NH}_4\text{VO}_3$ is 1, while other authors stated 5.5. To investigate the

Card 2/4

Oxidation of Cyclohexanol and Cyclohexanone S/064/60/000/007/001/010
by Nitric Acid Under Pressure. Oxidation of B020/B054
Cyclohexanol by Nitric Acid Under Pressure in the
Presence of a Catalyst

stages of the process with the use of a catalyst, I was synthesized at concentrations of the combined catalyst of 0-0.05 moles/l, and a constant molar ratio $\text{Cu}:\text{NH}_4\text{VO}_3 = 1$. Fig.2 shows that the yield in I mainly depends on the concentration of the catalyst, a concentration between 0.01 and 0.03 moles/l being the optimum. In the oxidation of I with 67% HNO_3 at 60-80°C, I is quantitatively transformed to adipic acid (Table 1). The authors studied the stability of glutaric, succinic, and oxalic acid in boiling with 43% HNO_3 in the presence and absence of the catalyst, and give the results in Table 2. They investigated the effect of an over-pressure of 1-15 atmospheres on the oxidation of cyclohexanol with 60% HNO_3 . Fig.3 shows the pressure dependence of the yields in dicarboxylic acids and CO_2 , and Table 4 gives the mean yields in gaseous products per 1 mole of dicarboxylic acids. Fig.2 shows that the effect of the catalyst is only noticeable in the formation of I. Optimum over-pressure is 2-4 atm. The authors determined the reaction mechanism and the consumption of HNO_3 both theoretically and practically. G.I.Kostylev

Card 3/4

Oxidation of Cyclohexanol and Cyclohexanone S/054/60/000/007/001/010
by Nitric Acid Under Pressure. Oxidation of B020/B054
Cyclohexanol by Nitric Acid Under Pressure in the
Presence of a Catalyst ✓

and Ye. I. Ishchenko assisted in the experimental part of the investigation. There are 3 figures and 4 tables.

Card 4/4

S/064/60/000/007/002/010
B020/B054

AUTHORS: Lubyanitskiy, I. Ya., Kostylev, G. I., and Furman, M. S.

TITLE: Oxidation of Cyclohexanol and Cyclohexanone by Nitric Acid Under Pressure. Oxidation of Cyclohexanone and Its Mixtures With Cyclohexanol by Nitric Acid Under Pressure Without a Catalyst

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 7, pp. 5 - 9

TEXT: The oxidation of cyclohexanone by nitric acid has been much less investigated than that of cyclohexanol. Cyclohexanone is oxidized with 61.3% nitric acid to adipic acid at 85-90°C with a yield of 65-73% of the theory (Ref.7). The investigation of this reaction has gained considerable importance in recent years since the oxidation of cyclohexanone, like that of cyclohexanol and similar compounds, forms the basis of the industrial method of producing adipic acid (Ref.2). The authors studied the effect of pressure on the course and yields of oxidation of cyclohexanone by nitric acid, as well as the dependence of the yield in dicarboxylic acids on the composition of the cyclohexanol - cyclohexanone
Card 1/3

Oxidation of Cyclohexanol and Cyclohexanone S/064/60/000/007/002/010
by Nitric Acid Under Pressure. Oxidation of B020/B054
Cyclohexanone and Its Mixtures With Cyclohexanol
by Nitric Acid Under Pressure Without a Catalyst

mixtures during their oxidation by nitric acid. Pure cyclohexanol and 60% HNO₃ were used for the experiments at a temperature of 156°C. The oxidation of cyclohexanone without the use of pressure was conducted at 75-80°C. The authors made experiments of cyclohexanol oxidation by nitric acid in the presence of urea nitrate. Table 5 and Fig.4 show the effect of pressure on the yield of cyclohexanone oxidation by nitric acid. Table 6 gives data on the yield in gaseous reduction products of nitric acid. The authors studied the oxidation of cyclohexanol under atmospheric pressure and in the presence of urea, and found that under these conditions cyclohexanol oxidation begins at 70°C only (without addition of urea at room temperature), and that the adipic-acid yield drops considerably with increasing urea nitrate concentration (Table 7). The results of oxidation of cyclohexanol mixed with cyclohexanone are given in Tables 8 and 9, and in Fig.5. Cyclohexanone is oxidized by nitric acid at higher temperatures than cyclohexanol, the adipic-acid yield being much lower than with cyclohexanol. In the first step, cyclohexanol is oxidized to cyclohexanone; the end product is nitrous acid

Card 2/3

Oxidation of Cyclohexanol and Cyclohexanone S/064/60/000/007/002/010
by Nitric Acid Under Pressure. Oxidation of B020/B054
Cyclohexanone and Its Mixtures With Cyclohexanol
by Nitric Acid Under Pressure Without a Catalyst

which, for its part, forms adipic acid. At lower temperatures, the possibility of cyclohexanol oxidation by HNO_3 is determined by the presence of mobile hydroxyl hydrogen in the cyclohexanol molecule. In cyclohexanone, the adipic-acid yield considerably depends on pressure (in contrast to cyclohexanol). The curve for this dependence shows a maximum at 2 atmospheres overpressure (see Fig.4); then, the yield drops with rising pressure. The yield in glutaric acid and CO_2 is practically independent of pressure, whereas that in succinic and oxalic acid is equally pressure-dependent. The yield of the sum $\text{N}_2 + \text{N}_2\text{O}$ per 1 mole of adipic acid rises at an overpressure of 10 atmospheres; the HNO_3 consumption is also relatively high at this pressure. Ketones, mainly cyclohexanone, are oxidized in the enol form; the oxidation of the hydroxyl hydrogen of the enol is coupled with the decomposition of the double bond on a free radical. R. V. Minati and L. A. Grigor'yeva assisted in the experimental part of the investigation. There are 2 figures, 5 tables, and 21 references: 5 Soviet, 6 US, 4 British, 1 French, 1 Japanese, 3 German, and 1 Austrian. ✓

Card 3/3

LUBYANITSKIY, I.Ya.; MINATI, R.V.; FURMAN, M.S.

Oxidation of cyclohexanol and cyclohexanone by nitric acid under pressure. Oxidation of cyclohexanol by nitric acid in the presence of a catalyst. Khim. prom. no. 7:529-533 O-N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Cyclohexanol) (Nitric acid)

LUBYANITSKIY, I.Ya.; KOSTYLEV, G.I.; FURMAN, M.S.

Oxidation of cyclohexanone and of its mixtures with cyclohexanol
by nitric acid under pressure without a catalyst. *Khim. prom.*
no. 7:533-537 O-N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Cyclohexanone) (Cyclohexanol) (Nitric acid)

LUBYANITSKIY, I. Ya.

Cand Chem Sci - (diss) "Study of the reaction of oxidation of cyclohexanol by nitric acid." Moscow, 1961. 12 pp; (Academy of Sciences USSR, Inst of Chemical Physics); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 199)

LUBYANITSKIY, I.Ya.; GRIGOR'YEVA, L.A.; TUR'YAN, Ya.I.

Electroreduction of 6,6-nitrohydroxyiminohexanoic acid on the dropping mercury electrode. Zhur.fiz.khim. 35 no.12:2820-2821 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Lisichanskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti.

(Hexanoic acid)
(Reduction, Electrolytic)

KOSTYLEV, G.I.; LUBYANITSKIY, I.Ya.

Formation of nitrophenols in the oxidation of cyclohexanol by
nitric acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.4:1355-1356 Ap '62.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Phenol) (Cyclohexanol) (Nitric acid)

GOL'DMAN, A.M., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; ZAYTSEV, A.I.; KOSTYLEV, G.I.;
LAKHMANCHUK, L.S.; LUBYANITSKIY, I.Ya., kand.khimicheskikh nauk;
PREOBRAZHENSKIY, V.A.; FURMAN, M.S., doktor khimicheskikh nauk;
Prinimali uchastiye: ZHADIN, B.V.; VESEL'CHAKOVA, T.L.; SEDOVA, S.M.;
TRUBNIKOVA, V.I.; KUPIN, M.I.; ZHUKOVA, Ye.I.

Preparation of adipic acid in a continuous pilot unit.

Khim.prom. no.5:323-327 My '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

(Adipic acid)

LUBYANITSKIY, I.Ya.; KAMINSKAYA, Ye.K.

Intermediate stages of the reaction of cyclohexanol
oxidation by nitric acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.11:3495-3502
N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Cyclohexanol) (Oxidation)

LUBYANITSKIY, I. Ya.

Optimum temperature of the oxidation of cyclohexanol with nitric acid. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.4:860-865 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Lisichanskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo proyektного i nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti.
(Cyclohexanol) (Nitric acid)

ACCESSION NR: AT4033531

S/0000/63/000/000/0017/0050

AUTHOR: Gol'dman, A. M. (Candidate of chemical sciences); Kosty*lev, G. I.;
Lubyanskiy, I. Ya. (Candidate of chemical sciences); Minati, R. V.;
Preobrazhenskiy, V. A.; Sedova, S. M.; Trubnikova, V. I.; Furman, M. S.
(Doctor of chemical sciences)

TITLE: Derivation of adipic acid by nitric acid oxidation of the products of
air oxidation of cyclohexane

SOURCE: Poluprodukty* dlya sinteza poliamidov (Intermediates for polyamide
synthesis). Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1963, 17-50

TOPIC TAGS: adipic acid, cyclohexanol, cyclohexane, phenol, nitric acid, cy-
clohexane air oxidation, cyclohexanol air oxidation, cyclohexanol nitric acid
oxidation, adipic acid derivation, phenol hydrogen reduction, nitric acid
oxidation catalyst, adipic acid plant, bulk reactor

ABSTRACT: This extensive report reviews existing literature on adipic acid
and its derivation, considers in detail the theory and mechanism of cyclohexanol
oxidation with nitric acid (chemical equations are included) and reports the
effect of various catalysts on the efficiency of the process.

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4033531

Experimental studies of the process (equipment illustrated) were carried out at 1, 3.5 and 7 atm, 1st stage temperature 70C, 2nd stage 100C, nitric acid concentration 57% by weight, weight ratio of (100%) nitric acid to organic raw material 4.5:1. Results are tabulated (see table 1 in the Enclosure). Special experiments concerned X-oil residue and its oxidation with nitric acid. Analysis of the derived adipic acid showed that double recrystallization (water) and activated carbon purification of the latter provides material satisfying all government specifications relating to production of the so-called "AG" salt (a polycondensate of adipic acid and hexamethylenediamine). Experimental continuous production equipment capable of producing 100 kg of adipic acid per day was assembled and used in a series of experiments to study design requirements and optimal process factors for industrial production. The experiments involved cyclohexanol derived from hydrogen reduction of phenol and atmospheric air oxidation of cyclohexane. First stage temperature was 55 to 70C (60 to 65C for phenol-derived material), second stage and blow-off column was at 100C, nitric acid concentration 57% by weight, weight ratio as above was 4 to 4.5:1. It is concluded that bulk type reactors are suitable for continuous nitric acid oxidation at atmospheric pressure. Maximal yield of adipic acid from phenol-derived cyclohexanol in the presence of a catalyst was 1.25 kg per 1 kg of raw material. "The method of dispersion chromatography on diatomaceous brick was

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4033531

developed by G. T. Levchenko, I. G. Solov'yeva and I. G. Malkova of GIAP. V. R. Ruchinskiy of GIAP also took part in the work." Orig. art. has: 11 tables, 6 graphs, 7 illustrations and 14 chemical formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 12Oct63

DATE ACQ: 06Apr64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 019

OTHER: 012

3/4

0

Card

ACCESSION NR: AT493531

ENCLOSURE: 01

Table 1

Oxidation of cyclohexanol at atmospheric pressure (catalyst in % of the weight of organic raw material 0.7 Cu, 0.2 NH₄VO₃)

Organic raw material	Composition of reaction gases, vol. %					Yield of di-carboxylic acid, g/g of organic raw materials			Nitric acid consumption, g/g of adipic acid
	NO ₂ +N ₂ O ₄	NO	N ₂ O	N ₂	CO ₂	adipic acid	glu-taric acid	suc-cinic acid	
Cyclohexanol									
from phenol	2.6	23.7	41.2	20.8	6.7	1.29	0.035	0.028	0.86
from cyclohexane	9.5	16.4	38.0	32.0	3.1	1.29	0.110	0.080	1.04

4/4

LUBYANITSKIY, I.Ya.

Kinetics of oxidation of cyclohexanone and 3-methylcyclohexanone with ammonium metavanadate in acid media. Kin. i kat. 5 no.2:235-239 Mr-Apr '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektssnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza, Severodonetskiy filial.

LUBYANITSKIY, I.Ya.; MINATI, R.V.; FURMAN, M.S. (Moscow)

Kinetics of conversion of 6,6-nitrohydroxyiminohexanoic acid to adipic acid. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.3:567-574 Mr '62.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti.

GOLDMAN, A.M.; LUBYANITSKIY, I.Ya.; SEDOVA, L.M.; TRUBNIKOVA, N.I.;
FURMAN, M.S.

Mechanism of catalysis of cyclohexanol oxidation by permanganate.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 37 no.7:1563-1569 31 '64.

(MIRA 1814)

LUBYANITSKIY, I.Ya.; ZAYTSEV, P.M.; ZAYTSEVA, Z.V.

Polarographic study of the aci-nitro conversion of 1,2-nitrocyclohexanol and 1-nitrocyclohexene. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.8:990-992 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti, Severodonetskiy filial.

PYATUNIN, B.V.; SANACHIN, A.V.; SULTANOV, B.Z.; LUBYANSKIY, M.M.;
ABATUROV, V.G.

Preliminary data on the crookedness of holes in case of boring
with hydraulic-percussion equipment. Razved. i okh. nedr 31 no.
2:48-49 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Severo-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (for
Pyatunin). 2. Tsentral'no-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye
upravleniye (for Sanachin). 3. Sverdlovskiy gornyy insti-
tut (for Sultanov, Lubyanskiy, Abaturov).

LUBYANSKIY, Ya.N.

Methods for the accelerated processing of the field data of
radiometric measurements. Geofiz. razved. no.16:101-105 '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

LUBYANSKY, A.I., inzh.

Gazli-Ural gas pipeline is a great construction of the seven-year
plan. Stroi.truboprov. 5 no.6:1-5 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

LUBYANYI, I.Ya., inzh. (g.Pereyaslav-Khmel'nitskiy)

Operation of the Trubezh drainage and irrigation system. Gidr.i
mel. 12 no.2:16-18 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Trubezh Valley--Drainage)

AUTHORS: Goncharenko, V.; Lubyanskiy, N. SOV-107-58-8-23/53

TITLE: Radiofication of the Crimea Oblast' (Iz opyta radiofikatsii krymskoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 8, pp 18-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The receiver described is fixed-tuning circuit using a crystal detector and two transistor triodes as AF amplifiers. The set can be used as an "ether radio-point" in conditions where a wire-broadcast network is impracticable. The coil is adjusted to a nearby local station and the whole set can be assembled on a panel and inserted into a loudspeaker cabinet. Torch batteries in series or a section of an HT battery can be used as a power source. A two-beam L or T antenna may be used. Sets of this type have been used by the authors in the Crimea oblast', but they suffer from low selectivity. Efforts are being made to produce a similar set with better selectivity. There are two drawings and 1 circuit diagram.

1. Radio receivers--Design 2. Crystal detectors--Applications
3. Transistors--Applications 4. Radio receivers--USSR

Card 1/1

KORZH, A. (UB5QE) (g.Bol'shoy Tokmak); LUBYANKO, V. (selo Uzin, Kiyevskoy oblasti)

Surprise visit by representatives of the periodical "Radio."
Radio no.7:12 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Nachal'nik radiostantsii v Bol'she-Tokmayskom rayone (for Korzh).

(Radio clubs)

LUBYANOV, I., inzhener (gorod Bratsk).

An-2 at the construction site of the Bratsk Hydroelectric Power
Station. Grazhd.av. 13 no.9:33 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Aeronautics in agriculture)

LUBYANOV, I.P.; NOROKHA, Yu.M.

Prevention of alga growth in the water reservoirs of
electric power plants. Elek. sta. 35 no.3:32-37 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

LUBYANOV, I. P.

Fresh-Water Fauna - Dnieper Reservoir

Benthonic fauna of the Dnieper Reservoir and the problems of biological propagation.
Zoocl. zhur., 31, No. 3, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952, UNCL.

1. ZHURAVEL', P.A., Prof.; LUBYANOV, I.P.
 2. USSR (600)
 4. Fresh-Water Fauna
 7. Acclimatizing fauna serving as fish food in reservoirs and other water bodies of the southeastern Ukraine, Prof. P.A. Zhuravel', I.P. Lubyakov, Ryb.khoz. 29 no. 3, 1953.
-
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

LUBYANOV, I.P.

Formation and ways of directed change on benthonic fauna of small reservoirs in southeastern Ukraine. Zool.zhur. 32 no.6:1074-1083 N-D '53.
(MLRA 6:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrobiologii Dnepropetrovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Ukraine--Fresh-water fauna) (Fresh-water fauna--Ukraine)

LUBYANOV, I.P.

Benthonic fauna of the Molochnaya River. Zool.zhur. 33 no.3:
537-543 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrobiologii Dnepro-
petrovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Molochnaya river--Fresh-water fauna) (Fresh-water fau-
na--Molochnaya river)

LUB'YANOV, I.P.

Wash of Dnieper River bottom fauna and the significance of this
phenomenon in the formation of fauna in the Middle Dnieper.
Dop. AN URSS no.2:179-183 '55. (MIRA 8:11)

1.Dnipropetrovs'kiy naukovo-doslidchii institut gidrobiologii.
Predstaviv diyisny chlen Akademii nauk URSS V.G.Kas'yanenko
(Dnieper River--Fresh-water fauna

IUB'YANOV, I.P.

Characteristics of bottom fauna distribution in the Middle Dnieper.
Dop. AN URSR no.2:182-187 '55. (MIRA 8:11)

1. Dnipropetrovs'kiy naukovo-doslidchii institut gidrobiologii.
Predstaviv diysny chlen Akademii URSR V.G.Kas'yanenko.
(Dnieper River--Fresh-water fauna)

LUBYANOV, I.P.

New species of amphipod gammaridae in the middle Dnieper. Dop.
UN URSS no.4:412-414 '56. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Dnipropetrovs'kiy nauchnyy institut gidrobiologii. Predstavleno akademiku
Akademii nauk USSR V.G. Kas'yanenko.
(Dnieper River--Amphipoda)

LJBYUNOV, I.P.

Distribution characteristics of benthonic fauna in the Vorskla River [with English summary in insert]. Zool.zhur. 35 no.4:501-510
Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrobiologii Dnepropetrovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni 300-letiya vossoyedineniya Ukrainy s Rossiyey.

(Vorskla River--Fresh-water fauna)

LUBYANOV, I.P.

Contribution to seasonal changes in the benthonic fauna of ponds in the Ukrainian Steppe [with English summary in insert]. Zool.zhur.35 no.12:1791-1798 D '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrobiologii Dnepropetrovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni 300-letiya vossoyedineniya Ukrainy s Rossiyey.

(Sinel'nikovo District--Fresh-water fauna) (Fish ponds)

LUBYANOV, I. P.

LUBYANOV, I.P.

Occurrence of malarial mosquito larvae following the refilling of the Dnepropetrovsk Reservoir. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol.supplement to no.1:22 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gidrobiologii Dnepropetrovskogo universiteta.
(DNEPROPETROVSK RESERVOIR--MOSQUITOES)