

ACCESSION NR: AP4009828

are suitable for production of laminated plastics and cast articles, with good water-resistant and dielectric properties. These thermally reactive materials based on divinyls are given the general name diene-ol S. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 003

Card

2/2

G. BRON...
...
... stop for ...
...
... (MIR...)

BAIKOND, G.J.; SHARAF, A.N.; FENICHA, V.N.; NAGIENNA, A.J.

Quantitative analysis of molecular weight polymers and divinyl
systems by means of infrared spectroscopy. *Fest. massy*
19.4061-62 (1966) (MIRA 1886)

NA IBINA, A. Ya.

"The Effect of Ascorbic Acid on the Blood Sugar Level upon Administration of Adrenalin and Insulin," *Farmakol. i Toksikol.*, 4, No. 3, 1941.

Membr. Exp. Lab., Dnepropetrovsk Inst. Maternal and Child Welfare -1941-.

SOV/150 1-1-14/4:

AUTHOR: Nagibina, I.I., Candidate of Physics-Mathematical Sciences; Orlova, S.A., Engineer

TITLE: On the Methods of Measuring the Width of Spectral Line Contours on a Picture Obtained with a Fabry-Perrault Interferometer (O metodike izmereniya shiriny konturov spektral'nykh liniy po kartine, poluchayemoy pri pomoshchi interferometra Fabri-Pero)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 1, pp 152-158 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Scientific literature contains a number of methods for processing results of observations with various Fabry-Perrault standard assemblies with a spectral instrument. The formulae given in literature do not take into consideration changes in the dispersion of the standard. This paper deals with measuring the width of a spectral line without taking into account the background, i.e. I_{max} is measured from I_{min} . As measuring this way is fairly long winded (it requires a characteristic curve

Card 1/3

Sov. J. Opt. 141-14/22

On the Methods of Measuring the Width of Spectral Lines on
a Picture Obtained with a Fabric Ferrault Interferometer

for the plate) a filter fixture is recommended for the input aperture of the spectrograph, which accelerates and simplifies processing of the interference picture. The principle is as follows. The fixture is a two stage extenuator, the first stage of which is fully transparent and the second stage semi-transparent. This extenuator is placed directly in front of the aperture of the spectrograph, so that the latter is vertically divided into 2 equal parts, as is the line on the interference picture. In the center of the ring of one part there is a maximum corresponding to I_{\max} and in the other part the minimum corresponding to $I_{\max}/2$. With this type of picture line width measurement is reduced to 2 readings on the microphotometer drum. The paper tabulates the results of measuring line widths of MgII, 248 Å, CaII 850 Å, CaII 3068 Å by 2 methods, where the concentrations of the tested metal in solution and the number of the measured ring are given, the measurement of the line

Card 2/3

SOV/146-1-1-14/82
On the Methods of Measuring the Width of Spectral Line Contours in
a Picture Obtained with a Fabry-Perrault Interferometer

width being shown in both cases. The reproduction
accuracy of the measurements is 4% - 5%. There are 2
graphs, 2 diagrams, 1 schematic diagram, 1 figure,
1 photograph, 2 tables and 7 Soviet references

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki
(Leningrad Institute of Fine Mechanics and Optics)

Card 3/3

NAGIBINA, I. M., and GELDERMAN, I. A.

"Application of Carbon Electrodes in Spectral Analysis of Solutions".
Sb. Statey Leningr. in-ta Tochnoy Mekhan. i Optiki, No 11, pp 108-115, 1954

Three methods of introducing the solution into carbon electrodes of an ac arc were investigated. They consisted in impregnating the electrode with the solution in a vessel; depositing drops on the terminal of the heated electrode; preliminary treatment of the electrode with a 3% solution of polystyrene in benzene with a subsequent deposit and drying of the analyzed solution. Tests of these methods showed a different character of burning of solutions, which may be explained by different interaction between the carbon and the solution in the first two methods, while no interaction was found in the third case. Therefore the third method was found the best. (RZhFiz, No 9, 1955)

SO: Sum No 812, 6 Feb 1956

Nagibina, I. M.

✓ 11893 AEC-tr-2563
INVESTIGATION OF THE WIDTH OF SPECTRAL LINES IN
AN ARC SOURCE OF LIGHT. A. Ya. Vyatskii (Vyatsky)
and I. M. Nagibina. Translated from *Doklady Akad. Nauk*
S.S.S.R. 98, 59-62(1954). - 5p. *phys* 2

The results reported indicate a linear dependence of
spectral line widths on the concentration of impurity atoms
in the arc plasma. The spreading begins at concentrations
corresponding to the point at which the gradation graph
"bends over." (T.R.H.)

Leningrad Inst. Precision Instruments & Optics.

NAGIBINA, I. M.

Nagibina, I. M. — "Investigation of the Dependence of the Width of the Spectrum Lines on the Concentration of Atoms in an Alternating Current Arc Discharge." Min Higher Education USSR, Leningrad Inst of Precise Mechanics and Optics, Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 23, Moscow, June 1955, pp. 87-104

NAGIBINA, I. M.

Graduated graphs and spectral line breadth in a.c. arc discharges.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 19 no.1:25-27 Ja-F '55. (MLBA 8:9)

1. Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki
(Spectrum analysis) (Spectrometer)

NAGIBINA, I.M., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk; ORLOVA, S.A., inzh.

Measuring contour width of spectrum lines by means of pictures
obtained on the Fabry and Perot interferometer. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; pri. no.1:102-108 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki.
(Interferometer) (Absorption spectra)

Sov/51-4-4-1/24

AUTHORS: Dvornikova, I.V. and Nagibina, I.M.

TITLE: Determination of the Degree of Non-uniformity in DC and AC Arc Discharges (Opredeleniye stepeni neodnorodnosti dugovogo razryada postoyannogo i peremennogo toka)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol IV, Nr 4, pp 421 - 429 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The present paper describes experimental investigation of non-uniformity in spatial distribution of excited and normal atoms and ions in arc discharges. The investigation is based on the theory of emission by a non-uniform source given by Cowan and Dieke (Ref 5) and on new experimental data of distribution of temperature of neutral atoms across an arc discharge (Refs 3, 4). The non-uniformity is determined from the depth of dips of self-reversed multiplet lines. The AC and DC arcs were burning at atmospheric pressure. Non-uniformity was determined for neutral atoms of chromium and manganese and ions of calcium and strontium. To measure the dip in self-reversal lines, a Fabry-Perot etalon was used together with spectrographs of high dispersive power. The optical apparatus used to study DC arcs is shown in Figure 4, while that used for AC arcs is shown in Figure 5. In both figures light from arc 1 was directed by a lens 2 onto a Fabry-Perot etalon 3. A

Card1/4

Sov/51-4.4-1/24

Determination of the Degree of non-uniformity in DC and AC Arc Discharges

focusing lens 4 projected a sharp image of interference rings onto a spectrograph slit 5. To study DC arcs, an auto-collimating spectrograph with a diffraction grating (600 lines/mm) 6 and a plane mirror 8 were used (Figure 4). Dispersion of the spectrograph 6 was 4 Å/mm in the second order. In the apparatus for study of AC arcs (Figure 5) a triple-prism glass spectrograph G-50 was used (see Ref 7). In the visible region silvered mirrors with a coefficient reflection of 90% were used in the Fabry-Perot etalon; in the ultra-violet region, aluminized mirrors with 83% reflectivity were used. Separation between the etalon plates was varied from 2 to 5 mm. The DC arc discharge was produced between a copper anode and a nickel-chromium alloy or calcium cathode. The AC arc was produced between spectrally pure carbon electrodes. The multiplets of Ca II, Sr II, Cr I and Mn I are listed in Table 1. Figure 6 shows photographs of self-reversed lines of green and violet triplets of chromium. By way of example, Table 2 shows the results of determination of the degree of non-uniformity in the arc discharges, n (as defined in Ref 5) from the data for lines Ca II at 3968.5 and 3933.7 Å. Table 3

Card2/4

Sov/51-4-4-1/24

Determination of the Degree of non-uniformity in DC and AC Arc discharges

gives the results of calculation of n based on the green triplet of chromium. All results are summarized in Table 4. The following conclusions are made: 1) AC and DC arc discharges exhibit only a small degree of non-uniformity ($n = 1.5$ for neutral atoms of chromium and manganese); 2) Variation of the arc current and concentration of atoms in the arc produces some change in the degree of non-uniformity; 3) For ions the arc discharges are found to be more uniform than for neutral atoms (e.g. $n = 1.3$ for Ca II); ions are distributed in the central portion of the arc discharge where temperature varies only slightly. The authors thank v.K. Prokof'yev for valuable advice and S.A. Orlova for her help in this work.

Card 3/4

Determination of the Degree of non-uniformity in DC and AC Arc
Discharges Sov/51-4-4-1/24

There are 6 figures, 4 tables and 10 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 3 German, 1 Dutch and 1 in English.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut im. S.I. Vavilov
(State Optical Institute imeni S.I. Vavilov)
Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki
(Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics)

SUBMITTED: May 6, 1957

Card 4/4 1. Electric arcs--Physical properties

AUTHOR: Nagibina, I.M.

Sov/51-4-4-2/24

TITLE: Determination of Concentration of Atoms in the Plasma of an AC Arc Discharge from the Width of Spectral Lines (Opredeleniye kontsentratsii atomov v plazme dugovogo razryada peremennogo toka po shirine spektral'nykh liniy)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol IV, Nr 4, pp 430 - 437 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The author measured absolute concentration of normal atoms of manganese, cadmium, iron and of calcium ions in an AC arc discharge. The concentrations were deduced from measurements of widths of non-self-reversed resonance lines. The method of measurements was based on Cowan and Dieke's theory (Ref 8) and on discussion of this theory given in Ref 10. The concentrations of atoms were found as follows. After experimental determination of the ratio u/δ (where $u = \nu - \nu_0$, δ = half-width of the line for an infinitely thin emitting layer) the value of an absorption parameter p was found, for a known value of arc-discharge non-uniformity n , from curves given in Figure 1. Then from Eq.(4), which relates p to the concentration of atoms N_a and

Card 1/4

Sov/4-4-2/24

Determination of Concentration of Atoms in the Plasma of an AC Arc Discharge from the Width of Spectral Lines

oscillator strength f , the value of N_a was calculated, if f is known. The wavelengths of the spectral lines of Ca II, Mn I, Fe I and Cd I and values of their absolute oscillator strengths f are given in Table 1, together with values of the degree of non-uniformity n . The values of f were taken from Refs 11-14. The apparatus consisted of a Fabry-Perot etalon and an ISP-22 spectrograph (Figure 2). An AC arc between carbon electrodes was used as the source of light. Aqueous solutions of salts of Ca, Fe, Mn and Cd were placed on the end of one carbon electrode (previously covered with a layer of polystyrene) and evaporated to leave a thin film of the appropriate salt. The experimental results and calculations of concentrations of atoms for all the lines given in Table 1 are collected in Table 2. Figures 4-7 give the experimental dependences of the relative width of spectral lines on concentrations of atoms in arc discharges. For all the spectral lines studied, a linear dependence of u/δ on the concentration of atoms or ions was found to be linear. Figure 8 shows an example of dependence of the absolute

Card2/4

Sov/51-4-4-2/24

Determination of Concentration of Atoms in the Plasma of an AC Arc Discharge from the Width of Spectral Lines

concentration of atoms (or ions) in the AC arc discharge on the relative concentration of the element studied in the solution deposited on the carbon electrode. This dependence is also a linear one. The author makes the following conclusions: 1) Measurements of concentrations of atoms or ions can be made under conditions where broadening of resonance lines occurs without self-reversal in arc discharges. The concentrations found were of the order of $10^{12} - 10^{13}$ per cm^3 except for the Cd I 3261 Å line for which the oscillator strength f was small; 2) the range of the measurable concentrations depends on the properties of the spectral line for which measurements were made. Using various lines of one element, one may broaden the limits of measurable concentrations. These limits may be extended towards higher concentrations by using the method reported in Ref 13; 3) If a mixture of two elements of different concentrations is introduced into the arc discharge and the value of the oscillator strength f is known for one element, the absolute values of oscillator strengths for the other elements may be determined from

Card3/4

Determination of Concentration of Atoms in the Plasma of an AC Arc Discharge from the Width of Spectral Lines ^{Soy/51-4-4-2/24}

the measurements described in this paper. The author thanks Professor V.K. Prokof'yev for valuable advice and acknowledges the help of S.A. Orlova and I.A. Berezhnaya in this work. There are 8 figures, 2 tables and 17 references. 14 of which are Russian, 2 German and 1 in English.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki (Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics)

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1957

Card 4/4 1. Electric arcs--spectrographic analysis

AUTHOR: Nagibina, I. M. SOV/48-22-6-11/28

TITLE: The Determination of the Relative Forces of Oscillators in the Arc Discharge From the Width of the Spectral Lines (Opredeleniye otноситel'nykh sil ostsillyatorov v dugovom razryade po shirine spektral'nykh liniy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol. 22, Nr 6, pp. 681-682 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper uses the theory developed by Cowan and Dieke (Kauen and Dike) for the purpose of measuring the concentrations of atoms and ions in the arc discharge of an alternating current as well as for the determination of the relative forces of oscillators for some transitions. These measurements were carried out within range of the curvature of the growth curve where the spectral lines begin to widen, but where their reversal still continues. Carbon electrodes were used for this experiment. A thin layer of salt of the element under investigation was applied onto the surface of the lower electrode. The width of line was measured according to the theoretical curves of the ratio between this width and the absorption parameters, and also the concentration of the non-excited

Card 1/3

The Determination of the Relative Forces of Oscillators
in the Arc Discharge From the Width of the Spectral Lines

SOV/48-22-6-11/28

atoms N_a was calculated according to the following formula:

$$p = \frac{1a^2}{2mc} \cdot \frac{1}{\delta_0} f N_a$$
, where f denotes the absolute value of the oscillation force, δ_0 - the width of line of an infinitely thin layer, and l - the thickness of the source. The ratio between the widths of the lines of FeI, MgII, MnII and CaII and of the concentrations of atoms or ions in the discharge was determined experimentally. The relative oscillator forces were determined by means of the equation:

$$\frac{p_1}{p_2} = \frac{f_1}{f_2} \cdot \frac{\delta_{2,0}}{\delta_{1,0}}$$
, where p_1 and p_2 are the absorption parameters for the transitions measured; $\delta_{1,0}$, $\delta_{2,0}$ - the widths of lines in the case of an infinitely thin layer. Results are shown by a table and the data obtained (f_1/f_2) are compared with the results obtained by other authors. (Refs 3-5). There are 1 table and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

The Determination of the Relative Forces of Oscillators SOV/48-22-6-11/28
in the Arc Discharge From the Width of the Spectral Lines

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki
(Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics)

1. Electric discharges--Analysis 2. Spectroscopy
3. Atoms--Energy 4. Metals--Electron transitions 5. Mathematics

Card 3/3

24(7) ·

SOVIET PHYSICS

AUTHOR: Nagibina, I. M.

TITLE: The Determination of the Concentration of Atoms in the Plasma of Arc-discharges From the Width of Spectral Lines and the Connections Between the Concentrations in Solid and Gaseous Phases

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya fizicheskaya 1969, Vol 25, Nr 9, pp 1656-1659 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One of the most important problems of quantitative spectral analysis is that of the connection between the concentrations of the investigated elements in the sample and the concentration of atoms or ions in the gas cloud of the light source. This problem is solved by the direct measurement of particle concentrations in the discharge cloud. Such investigations were carried out by B. S. Mel'chek (Ref. 1) and by N. A. Prilezhayeva and V. N. Goryachev (Ref. 2). In the present paper the results obtained by measuring concentrations of atoms and ions in the cloud of alternating current arc-discharges in consideration of the degree of inhomogeneity of the radiation source, i.e. of the inhomogeneity of the distribution of the excited and non-excited atoms. Determination of atom and ion-concentration was carried out essentially on the basis

Card 1/3

The Determination of the Concentration of Atoms in the Plasma of Arc-discharges From the Width of Spectral Lines and the Connections Between the Concentrations in Solid and Gaseous Phases

SOV/48-23-9-2/57

of absorption phenomena, in which case the arc-discharge model introduced by Cowan and Dicke was taken into account. In the case of a sufficiently great particle density, a self-reversal is found to occur in inhomogeneously excited light sources, and for this case a formula is given for the purpose of determining the concentration. The self-absorption is determined by the influence of the parameter p in (1):

$$fN = \frac{2mc\delta}{le^2} p; \text{ (f denotes the power of the oscillator N is}$$

number of atoms per cm^3 l is the length of the source, and δ the width of lines for an infinitely long layer. The other notations are of the usual kind). The experiments are then described. Measurements of line-width were carried out by means of the ISP-2 spectrograph at various element concentrations. The measuring method employed by the author was already used by I. V. Dvornikova (Ref 7). Investigations were carried out of metal salts dissolved in water and the lines of manganese calcium, magnesium and calcium-ions were measured. .. direct

Card 2/3

SOV/48-23-0-2/57

The Determination of the Concentration of Atoms in the Plasma of Arc-discharges From the Width of Spectral Lines and the Connections Between the Concentrations in Solid and Gaseous Phases

Proportionality was found between the atom and ion concentrations in the discharge and in the investigated solutions (Figs 1, 2). In the second part of the investigation the cloud of the discharge of two different elements was investigated. When carbon electrodes were used, the quantitative ratio of atoms in the discharge cloud was found to be similar to that in the sample, the error being given as amounting to 10-15%. The behavior of the substance in the discharge is, however, much more uniform if copper plates are used instead of carbon electrodes. The author finally thanks V. K. Prokof'ev for supervising the work. The student G. A. Petrova assisted in carrying out measurements. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut tekhnicheskoy mekhaniki i optiki
(Leningrad Institute of Technical Mechanics and Optics)

Card 3/3

PROKOF'YEV, V.K.; NAGIBINA, I.M.; PETROVA, G.P.

Determination of the absolute values of oscillator forces from the
spectral line widths. Opt. i spektr. 8 no.3:376-381 Mr '60.

(MIRA 14:5)

(Tin--Spectra)
(Spectrum analysis)

MOSKALEV, V.A.; KHESIN, G.L.; NAGIBINA, I.M.

Interferometer for studying stress fields in transparent models.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. 5 no.4:80-84 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Leningradskiy inatitut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki. Rekomendo-
vana kafedroy spektral'nykh i optiko-fizicheskikh priborov.
(Strains and stresses) (Interferometer)

NAGIBINA, Irina Mikhaylovna; PROKOF'YEV, Vladimir Konstantinovich,
prof., doktor fiziko-matem. nauk; FRISH, S.E., retsensent;
VASIL'YEVA, V.P., red. izd-va; BARDINA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Spectroscopic instruments and techniques] Spektral'nye pribory i tekhnika spektroskopii; rukovodstvo po prakticheskim zaniatiyam. Pod red. V.K.Prokof'yeva. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 270 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Frish).
(Spectrum analysis)

NAGIBINA, I.M.; KOROLEV, A.N.

Some characteristics of a Fabry-Perot etalon with a small
transparent aperture. Opt. i spektr. 15 no.3:421-423 S '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

NAGIBINA I.M.

Spectroscopic studies of the gaseous cloud of an arc discharge during the down-feeding of powdered samples. Zav. lab. 29 no.6:680-682 '63. (MIRA 16x6)

1. Leningradskiy institut tonkoy mekhaniki i optiki.
(Spectrum analysis)

ACC NR: AT7002129

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0521/0528

AUTHORS: Vorontsov, V. L.; Moskalev, V. A.; Nagibina, I. M.; Omei'chenko, D. I.,
Khasin, G. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Determining the sum of principal stresses with the aid of interferometers

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po polarizatsionno-opticheskomu metod
issledovaniya napryazheniy. 5th, Leningrad, 1964. Polarizatsionno-opticheskiy metod
issledovaniya napryazheniy (Polarizing-optical method of investigating stresses);
trudy konferentsii. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1966, 521-528

TOPIC TAGS: stress analysis, optics, optic measurement, optic method, light
interference, interferometer, multibeam interferometer

ABSTRACT: The construction and performance of a device used for the measurement of
principal stresses in materials are described. The work was done at the Leningrad
Institute of Precise Mechanics (Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki) and the
Moscow Structural Engineering Institute (Moskovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut). —
The device is the triple-plate interferometer IT (see Fig. 1). The interferometer
consists of three light-separating covers A, B, and C set on glass plates. The light
paths are shown in Fig. 1: rays 1 and 2 form the interference pattern of greatest —
intensity, and all calculations are referenced to these two. The variation of the

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AT7002129

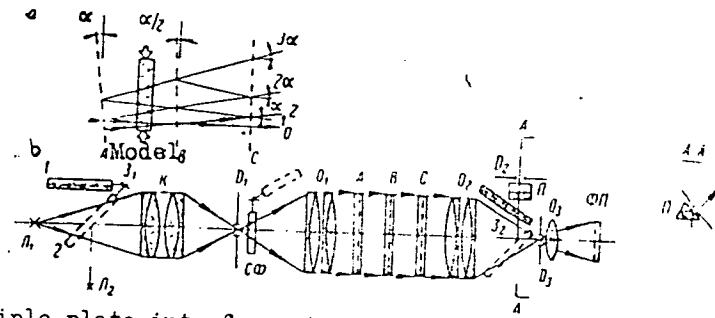


Fig. 1. Triple-plate interferometer: a - principal diagram of the device; b - optical diagram of the interferometer; \mathcal{N}_1 - DRSh-250 lamp; \mathcal{N}_2 - STs-76 lamp; \mathcal{Z}_1 - rotating mirror for source shift; K - condenser; D_1 - input diaphragm; C - light filter; O_1 - collimator objective; O_2 - camera objective; A, B, C - interferometer plates; \mathcal{Z}_2 - rotating "ocular-photo" mirror; D_2 and D_3 - output diaphragms; Π - rotating ocular prism; O_3 , $\phi\Pi$ - photo attachment

distance between the light-separating covers may be equated with the length of the optical paths of the first and second beams. The path difference between paths 1 and 2 is given by

$$\Delta = N\lambda = 2\delta t(n-1);$$

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AT7002129

where N is the order of interference; λ - the wavelength of the light; δt - the variation of thickness of the model; n - the refraction index of the material of the model. Also, from Hooke's Law

$$\epsilon_x = \frac{\delta t}{t} = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_x + \mu(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)],$$

and for $\sigma_z = 0$, it follows that

$$\delta t = \frac{t\mu}{E} (\sigma_x + \sigma_y),$$

where E and μ are the modulus of elasticity and Poisson's coefficient, respectively.

Principal stresses are then related to the order of interference by the equation

$$N = \frac{2t\mu(n-1)}{E\lambda} (\sigma_x + \sigma_y) = K(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2).$$

The authors illustrate by example how the device may be used to determine the sum of principal stresses and each principal stress individually. The device itself is noted as being simple in construction and in use, compact, and stable with respect to vibration and temperature variation. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 5 equations.

SUB CODE: 20, 13/ SUBM DATE: 14Jun66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 007 [WA.101]

Card 3/3

HAGIBINA, L.F.

~~unclassified~~

**Heterobothrium affinis (Linton) and its position in the system of
monogenetic trematoda of the family Diclidophoridae Fuhrmann.**

Trudy Zool.inst. 13:137-144 '53.

(MLRA 7:5)

(Trematoda) (Parasites--Fishes)

NAGIBINA, L.F.

BYKHOVSKIY, B.Ye.; NAGIBINA, L.F.

New representative of marine monogenetic trematodes from the Pacific Ocean. Zool.zhur.33 no.1:30-38 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Pacific Ocean--Trematoda) (Trematoda--Pacific Ocean)

USSR/Zooparasitology - Helminths.

G.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67486

Author : Bykhovskiy, B.Ye., Nagibina, L.F.

Inst : -

Title : The Monogenetic Trematoda of the Sheatfish *Silurus glanis*.

Orig Pub : Parazitol. sb., 1957, 17, 237-250.

Abstract : On the basis of an investigation of collected material and live specimens (1953-1954 in the Volga Delta) it has been determined that under the title *Ancyrocephalus siluri* (Landt, 1924), Yamaguti, 1937, three species are actually to be found: *A. siluri*, *A. vistulensis* (Siwak, 1932), Yamaguti, 1937, and *A. magnus* sp. n. (descriptions are given of the three species).

1. Zoologicheskly institut AN SSSR.

Card 1/1

- 5 -

CHINA / Zooparasitology. Parasitic Worms. Helminths 3
in Animals.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 19680

Author : Bykhovskiy, B. Ye.; Nagibina, L. F.
Inst : Not given
Title : Anchorophorus sinensis Bychowsky et
 : Nagibina gen. n., sp. nov. - A Representative
 : of a New Family of Monogenetic Trematodes

Orig Pub : Tung-yu hsueh-pao, Acta zool. sinica, 1958,
 : 10, No 1, 1-7 (Chinese), 8-18 (Russian)

Abstract : A description and illustrations of A.
 : sinensis from the gills of the Black Sea
 : fish Cynoglossus semilaevis. A new family,
 : Anchorophoridae fam. n., is based upon this
 : new species and genus, which is armed with a

Card 1/2

CHINA / Zooparasitology. Parasitic Worms. Hleminths G
in Animals.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 19680

characteristic chitinoidal fastening disk.
Its diagnosis is submitted.

Card 2/2

9

NAGIBINA, L. F. and BYKHOVSKIY, B. E.

"New Material on the Taxonomy of Polygenetic Trematodes."

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

USSR Academy of Sciences Zoology Institute (Leningrad)

BYKHOVSKIY, B. Ye.; MAGIBINA, L. F.

Systematics of the genus *Diplozoon* Hordmann (Monogenoidea).
Zool. zhur. 38 no. 3: 362-377 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the
U.S.S.R. Leningrad.
(Thematoda) (Parasites--Carp)

BYKHOVSKIY, B.Ye.; GUSEV, A.V.; NAGIBINA, L.F.

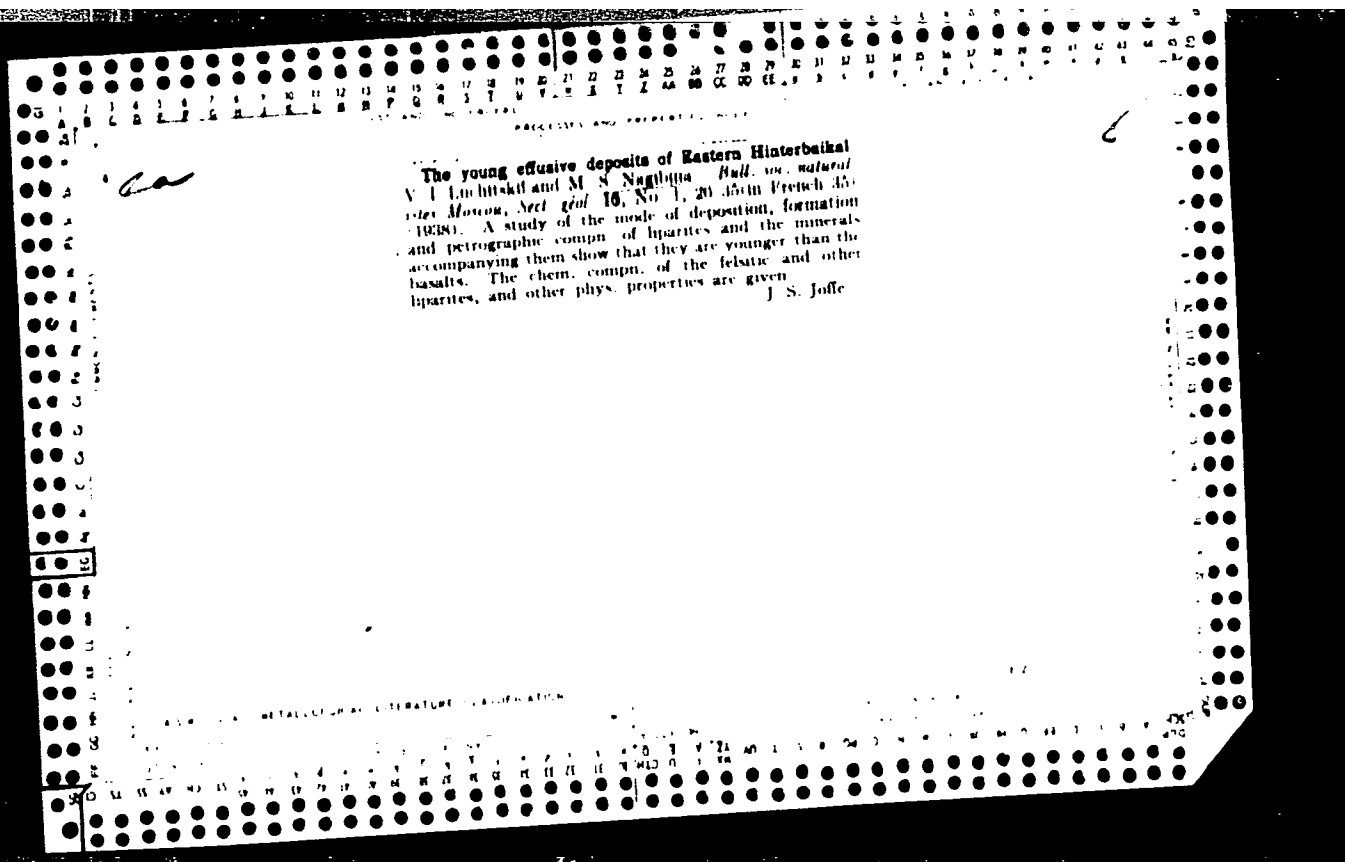
Monogenous trematodes of the fam. Tetraonchoididae Bychowsky,
1951. Trudy Zool. inst. 35:140-166 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

NAGIBINA, L.F.

New species of the genus Diplozoon (Discocotylidae, Monopencidae).
Trudy Zool. inst. 35:167-174 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Zoologicheskii institut AN SSSR.



MAIBINA, M. S.

Pa-67T43

USSR/Geology
Tectonics

Mar/Apr 1948

"Structural Disintegration of the Transbaykal," M.S.
Nagibina, I.V. Luchitskiy, 7 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geolog" No 2

Bases system of structural disintegration of the Trans-
baykal on results of geologic surveys of the past ten
years.

67T43

168T43

NAGIBINA, M. S.

USSR/Geology - Vulcanology

Aug/Oct 50

"The Age of the Transbaykal Vulcanogenous Formation", M. S. Nagibina

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geol" No 5, pp 86-96

Briefly summarizes data on stratigraphy and age of vulcanogenous sedimentary strata of the Transbaykal. Concludes these strata constitute single formation, with age fixed in interval between Upper Paleozoic and Upper Jurassic.

168T43

KATUSHENOK, I. I. and NAGIBINA, M. S.

"The Geologic Structure of the Region of the Upper Course of the Urunkan River,"
1951.

NAGIBINA, M.S.

Transbaikalia. Trudy Lab.geol.dokem. no.1:107-116 '52. (MLRA 7:2)
(Transbaikalia--Geology) (Geology--Transbaikalia)

1. NAGIBINA, M. S.
2. USSR (600)
4. Urkan Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic
7. Age of the Paleozoic deposits in the lower reaches of the Urkan River (basin of the Zeya River), Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol., No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

NAGIBINA, M. S.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Nagibina, M. S.	"Tectonic Map of the USSR" (scale 1:1,000,000)	Moscow State University M. V. Lomonosov

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

Translation from: *Geologicheskii zhurnal*, *vol. 1, no. 1, 1964, pp. 1-10*

AUTHOR: Agikhin, I. S.

TITLE: Paleozoic stratigraphy of the Zeya-Selezna inter-river divide area (stratigrafiya paleozoya Zeya-Selezna (mezhrechie))

PERIODICAL: *Vestnik Vostochno-Sibirskogo nauchnogo tsentra AN SSSR*, 1964, no. 1, 1-10.

ABSTRACT: The author describes the subdivision of the thick and highly variable Selezna series, occurring in the divide area between the Zeya and Selezna Rivers. Three groups, separated by unconformities, are distinguished (starting at the bottom): 1) metamorphic rocks (the Tikarimura series)--quartzites; metamorphic sandstones and conglomerates; phyllites; mica-schists; sericite-schists, argillaceous-siliceous, and other schists; and layers of strongly altered volcanics, tuff-

Card 1/3

11-57-8-874

Paleozoic Stratigraphy of the Zera-Selendzha (Cont.)

sandstones, and limestones (with a total thickness of several kilometers); 2) Upper Silurian rocks (4000 m)--interbedded varieties of arkosic sandstones, sandy shales, argillaceous and siliceous shales, subordinate layers of tuff, tuff-sandstone, and diatase porphyrite; and 3) pre-Devonian rocks (1000 m to 1500 m) in the basin of the Nora and Mamyn Rivers--consisting of quartz conglomerates and sandstones and containing rare layers of acid extrusives; limestones become ever more abundant toward the west in this group. The grounds which permitted subdividing the Selendzha series and assigning ages to each of the three groups are given below. In the basin of the Nora River, the upper group rests with a marked unconformity on rocks that contain characteristic Silurian fossils. In similar formations farther west, Upper Devonian brachiopods and bryozoans had previously been found. New collections of such Upper Devonian forms have also been made. Silurian fossils have been found at many places in rocks of the middle group. Late Ordovician brachiopods had previously been found in the upper reaches of the Mamyn River, indicating that this sequence of rock began to form toward the end of the Ordovician. The rocks of the middle group overlie the Tukuringra series with an

Card 2/3

Paleozoic Stratigraphy of the Zeya-Selemdzha (Cont.)

15-57-5-5749

angular unconformity and the conglomerate at the base contains cobbles of metamorphic rocks. Conglomerates occur at a number of places in the Turkuringa series, and these contain cobbles of crystalline Archean rocks. Thus, the age of the Turkuringa series is pre-Ordovician: Cambrian-Proterozoic. The author discusses the geological history of the region. The Bureinsky massif had been isolated by lower Paleozoic time, as shown by maximum volcanic activity along the borders of the massif, recorded in the Turkuringa series and in the Silurian rocks. The Middle Devonian rocks within the Bureya massive were but slightly deformed and rest on Silurian beds with a marked angular unconformity. Farther west all the Devonian rocks (including the Middle Devonian) lie with apparent conformity on Silurian deposits.

Card 3/3

V. V. Kh.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 15-57-1-1070
pp 171-172 (USSR), 1957, Nr 1,

AUTHOR: Nagibina, M. S.

TITLE: The Geological Structure Along the Left Bank of the
Amur River from Kuznetsovo to Blagoveshchensk
(Geologicheskoye stroyeniye levoberezh'ya r. Amura ot
s. Kuznetsovo do g. Blagoveshchenska)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta geol. rud. mestorozhd. petrogr., mineralogii
i geokhimii, 1956, Nr 3, pp 212-235

ABSTRACT: From previous investigations (P. K. Yavorovskiy, V. A.
Belov, S. A. Muzylev, and A. Z. Lazarev), with ad-
ditions and supplementary data introduced by the
author in 1951, the author describes the stratigraphic
section along the left bank of the Amur River in the
indicated region. 1) Archean. Ancient formations of
various compositions: gneisses and gneissic schists,

Card 1/4

The Geological Structure Along the Left Bank (Cont.) 15-57-1-1070

cut by granite gneisses and granites. 2) Proterozoic to lower Proterozoic. Beds of interlayered varieties of schists with seams of white and gray crystalline limestones. 3) Intrusions of rose-colored alaskitic microcline granites. 4) Paleozoic (Silurian?). A sequence of interbedded greenish gray and rose-colored metamorphosed arkosic sandstones and sandy shales, yellowish white limestones and violet calcareous shales, sheared and epidotized diabase porphyrites, agglomeratic tuffs, and quartz porphyrites. 5) Intrusions of biotite and biotite-hornblende granites. 6) Jurassic to Cretaceous. A sequence of coarsely fragmental conglomerates and sedimentary breccias, sandstones, and shales. 7) Hypabyssal intrusions of granodiorite porphyries and quartz porphyrites. 8) Upper Mesozoic. Volcanic formations (layers of basalts, andesites, and quartz porphyries). 9) Upper Mesozoic to Cenozoic. Yellow and light gray sands with layers of clay and brown coal and Quaternary alluvial deposits. The author gives a detailed description of each stratigraphic unit. The attitudes of the above-mentioned rock groups are observed only
Card 2/4

The Geological Structure Along the Left Bank (Cont.) 15-57-1-1070

along the riparian zone of the Amur River, in numerous exposures on the banks. Away from the river, bed rock is covered by a thick layer of unconsolidated Neogene sands. The following structures are found in the investigated region: on the southeast occurs the Blagoveshchensk extension of the Precambrian basement (the western margin of the Bursinsk mass); on the northwest lies the Novo-Innokent'evka extension, which joins the Kuznetsovo-Yermakovo uplift to the north; the rocks consist of a sequence of metamorphic varieties of Proterozoic or lower Paleozoic age, cut by intrusions of granites and plagioclase granites of middle Paleozoic age, and overlain by coarse-grained continental Jurassic deposits. Both the older rocks and the Jurassic sediments are transected by numerous faults. The central part of the described region is composed of young upper Mesozoic volcanic rocks, also cut by faults. Between the region of young volcanic rocks and the Blagoveshchensk extension lies the Sukhotinskiy synclinorium (a Silurian volcanic-sedimentary complex). The author concludes that the establishment of the
Card 3/4

The Geological Structure Along the Left Bank (Cont.) 15-57-1-1070

Paleozoic age of the volcanic-sedimentary geosynclinal sequence, earlier considered to be Mesozoic (Triassic), and also the stratigraphic and structural data from neighboring regions, permit the assumption that the region along the left bank of the Amur River is a district of Hercynian folding.

Card 4/4

T. A. G.

MAGIDINA, M.S.

SHATSKIY, N.S.; BOGDANOV, A.A.; BELYAYEVSKIY, N.A.; VERESHCHAGIN, V.I.;
ZAYTSEV, N.S.; KOSYGIN, Yu.A.; KROPOTKIN, P.N.; MURATOV, M.V.
~~MAGIDINA, M.S.~~; OGNEV, V.N.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.V.; PEYVE, A.V.;
PUSHCHAROVSKIY, Yu.M.; SALOP, L.I.; SOBOLEVSKAYA, V.N.;
KHARITONOV, L.Ya.; KHERASKOV, N.P.; SHEYNMAN, Yu.M.; SHTREYS, N.A.;
YANSHIN, A.L.; VERSTAK, G.V. redaktor izdatel'stva; GUROVA, O.A.
tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Tectonic map of the U.S.S.R. and adjacent countries on a scale of
1:5,000,000; explanatory notes] Tektonicheskaya karta SSSR i
sopredel'nykh stran v mashtabe 1:5,000,000; ob"iasnitel'naya
zapiska. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i
okhrane nedr, 1957. 77 p. (MLBA 10:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR.
(Russia--Geology--Maps)

AUTHOR: Nagibina, M. NOV 1958

TITLE: New Data on the Tectonics of the Mongolian and Siberian
(Novyye dannyye po tektonike "Mongolo-Sibirskoye" p. 1)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva issledovaniy prirody,
Otdel geologicheskii, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 1-10. USSR

ABSTRACT: This article deals with new data on the Mongolian-Siberian
belt located on the boundaries of the extensive East-Asiatic
folding area, interposed between the Chinese and Siberian
plateau. The author considers this territory the marginal zone of the
East-Asiatic Hercynian folding area within the limits of which sharply
asymmetrical depressions were formed during the Mesozoic period. They
represent the characteristic features of the post-geosynclinal stage
in the development of this area. The formation of these structures was
connected with a unique process; a special type of Mesozoic-Cainozoic
movement in the Pacific region accompanied by extensive and intense
magmatic activities comprising both the Hercynian folding area and
the older formations of the south-east boundaries of the Siberian
plateau occurring, however, in different intensity and different form
depending on the structure.

Card 1/3

S.V. ...

New Data on the Tectonics of the Mongolian-Okhotsk Belt

of the foundations. Extensive material collected by the author clearly emphasizes the main part of the Paleozoic Hercynian folding structure of the geosynclinal type which determines the large basic structural elements of the Mongolian-Okhotsk belt. The morphologic and geologic similarity of the Mesozoic depressions of this area differ sharply from the typical geosynclinal structures. The description of the large structural elements of the Paleozoic and Mesozoic age with longitudinal ruptures shows their close connection with the distribution of various types of mineralization. The east part of the Trans-Baykal area (part of the Mongolian-Okhotsk belt being studied at the present time) shows a close connection with the ore deposit belts of the eastern strikes (as distinguished by S.S. Smirnov) with large structural elements. The findings of recent Post-Lower Cretaceous granite intrusions in other Baikal regions indicate promising prospects for finding non-ferrous and rare metals in connection with these granitoids. The author thanks the following scientists in this article: A.Ye. Fersman, V.A. Obruchev, A.D. Arkhangel'skiy, N.S. Shatskiy, M.M. Tsvetkov, A.N. Mazarovich, M.S. Nagibina, I.V. Luchitskiy, B.A. ...

Card 2/3

St.V. 1-1-1970, 1971

New Data on the Tectonics of the Mongolian-Oceanic Belt

N.A. Florensov, A.A. Yakshin, V.B. Kuznetsov, I.M. Zolotarev, L.I. Krasnyy, D.F. Maslennikov, Ye.A. Modzalevskiy, V.V. Starchenko, Ye.A. Raikov, G.I.N. Tumban, N.V. Serebrennikov, I.K. Nikiforova, N.F. Kharasikov, M.N. Petrovich, V.A. Moshkin, V.V. Belousov, Ye.V. Pavlovskiy.

There are 7 maps, 1 figure, 2 tables and 108 references.

1. Geology--Mongolia 2. Earth--Configuration

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Nagibina, M.S.

11-58-7-4/12

TITLE: Stratigraphic Scheme of Jurassic and Cretaceous Deposits in the Basin of the Upper Part of the Amur River (Skhema stratigrafii Yurskikh i Melovykh otlozheniy basseyna verkhnego techeniya r. Amura)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, 1958, Nr 7, pp 55-75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The basin of the upper part of the Amur river has been studied since 1869, when widely spread Mesozoic deposits were first discovered. The following geologists and paleontologists have studied this region since 1927: A.I. Khlaponin, A.A. Leontovich, V.D. Prinada, O.M. Kichigina, N.P. Savrasov, V.Z. Skorokhod, P.F. Popov, B.A. Ivanov, S.S. Dobrynin, N.A. Brumel, A.I. Arkhangel'skiy, D.M. Sayapina, R.M. Tonayan, Ye.Ye. Krasnyanskaya, N.Ye. Slastenova, M.S. Nagibina, A.A. Kalinovskiy, B.G. Kuznetsov, A.D. Britchenko, A.A. Kirillov, N.F. Levykin, Ye.A. Modzalevskaya, M.N. Petrusevich, I.Srebrodol'skaya, N.P. Kheraskov, T.N. Davydova, G.F. Krasheninnikov, T.Ya. Krymgol'ts, I.Ye. Khudyayev, Ye.V. Pavlovskiy, I.V. Luchatskiy, V.N. Kozerenko, A.F. Mushnikov, V.V. Onikhimovskiy, A.I. Myachina, P.T. Begunkov, G.G. Martinson, B.D. Penninskiy,

Card 1/3

11-58-7-1/12

Stratigraphic Scheme of Jurassic and Cretaceous Deposits in the Basin of the Upper Part of the Amur River

V.A. Vakhrameyev, and N.A. Bolkhovitinova. All of these scientists studied various parts of the region. This article presents the recapitulation of their studies, and the author established a new stratigraphic scheme of the region. According to V.Z. Skorokhod (Ref. 9) the Mesozoic deposits of the whole region could be divided in two complexes: maritime deposits and sweet-water continental deposits. The maritime deposits form the following horizons: 1) fundamental 'basic' composed of conglomerates and coarse-grained sandstones; 2) inoceramic - of sandstones and sandy shists (from *Inoceramus porrectus* Eichw.); 3) alternating sandstones and shists; 4) *Gervillia* sandstones and argillaceous shists (from *Gervillia* sp.); 5) *Modiola* and variegated sandstones (from *Modiola* sp.). By the remains of the fauna in all these horizons they were classified as belonging to the Upper, Middle and Lower Jurassic period. Their overall magnitude is 3.750 m. On these maritime layers the sweet-water continental coal-bearing deposits form the second thick series. These deposits were mainly formed by clastic sediments, representing alternating layers of sandstone

Card 2/3

11-58-7-4/17

Stratigraphic Scheme of Jurassic and Cretaceous Deposits in the Basin of
the Upper Part of the Amur River

conglomerates, aleurolites, argillates, carbonaceous shists and coals, between which interlayers of acid pyroclastic rocks and thin interlayers of felsites were found. The general magnitude of these layers varies from 3,200 to 3,900 m. Study of adjacent regions, from the geologic and paleontologic points of view, showed that all these deposits belong to the Upper Jurassic - Lower Cretaceous periods. The comparison of the stratigraphic profiles of different parts of the Amur river basin showed large variety of facies and magnitudes of the sweet-water deposits, which is directly connected with the peculiarities of the tectonic development of the large Mesozoic depressions of the region. There are 2 tables, 1 map, 3 diagrams, and 11 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: June 8, 1958
ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Moskva (The Geological Institute of AS USSR, Moscow)
Card 3/3 1. Geology - USSR

3(0)

AUTHORS: ~~Nagibina, M. S., Krestovnikov, V. F.,~~ SLV 26-113-5-39.50
~~Chzhan Bu-Chun', Gatinskiy, Yu. G.~~

TITLE: Recent Discoveries of Paleozoic Fauna in the Malyy Khingan Mountain Range (China) (Novyye nakhodki paleozoyskoy fauny v khrebite Malyy Khingan (kitayskiy))

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 5, pp 910 - 913 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Sovetsko-Kitayskaya Amurskaya ekspeditsiya (Soviet-Chinese-Amur Expedition) has found a fauna in the undifferentiated volcanic and sedimentary rocks in the northern part of the Malyy Khingan and the Il'khuri-Alin'. This fauna allowed subdivision of this suite of rocks. The suite lies with an angular unconformity on folded crystalline rocks of the Upper Archaic, Proterozoic, and Lower Paleozoic. It is intruded by igneous rock of various compositions. In the sedimentary sequence, Silurian Lower and Middle Devonian, and Permian strata could be determined. The definitely Silurian rocks are distributed in Malyy Khingan and in the southern part of Il'khuri-Alin'. They are related to the Silurian sedimentary

Card 1/3

Recent Discoveries of Paleozoic Fauna in the Malyy Khingan S 7720-123-5-39/50
Mountain Range (China)

rocks of the Sukhotinskiy anticlinorium on the left side of the Amur River (USSR). They are further exposed along the highway between the cities of Kheykhe and Mun'tszyan. The Silurian beds are many kilometers thick and are entirely similar to the faunally characterized Upper Silurian rocks of the Nora River discharge region (USSR). Devonian sedimentary rocks in this area have been known since 1942 (Refs 4,5). Also the authors found a Devonian fauna in the Malyy Khingan (1957). The rocks lie unconformably on Silurian strata and outcrop in 2 areas. They are faulted and intruded by granite bodies (Erchzhanskiy stock). Chinese geologists under the leadership of Chzhao Guy-san' divide the Devonian into 2 suites: a) Nitszyukhe (1500 m thick) and b) Kholunmen (800-900 m thick). A fauna was found in the latter suite on Mount Vankholu and in the vicinity of the village of Din'shuy. The brachiopods were identified by V. N. Krestovnikov, the trilobites by Z. A. Maksimova, and the pelecypods by I. M. Krasilova. On the basis of general fauna character, the lower part of the Kholunmen suite may belong to the upper part of the Coblenzian (Lower Devonian). The forms of the Din'shuy rocks have the

Card 2/3

Recent Discoveries of Paleozoic Fauna in the Malvy Khingan S.W. 106-123-5-39, 50
Mountain Range (China)

character of Middle Coblenzian stage. The higher horizons of this stage and yet higher the lower horizons of the Eifelian stage (Middle Devonian) could be recognized through fossil remains (Fig 1). The Mitszyukhe suite is designated Gelinian by the authors. Professor Yuy Tszyan'chzhan collected fossils on the Kheykhe-Nun'tszyan' highway in the south in 1958; he identified them as Permian-Carboniferous. Sedimentary rocks with Permian faunal characteristics were only found in the vicinity of Mount Diguan'shan' (Petushinyy greben'). They are 300 m thick. Here pelecypods (identified by L. L. Khalfin) were found. The Permian beds lie discordantly on folded Middle Paleozoic and older strata. They are lacustrine and marine, deposited in local basins. There are 2 figures and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Geologic Institute Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: August 2, 1958, by M. S. Shatskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1958

Card 3/3

3(5)

317/1-4/11/12

AUTHOR: Nagibina, M.S.

TITLE: Upper Cretaceous Volcanogenic Formations of Verkhneye Priamuriye (Verkhneamurskiy vulkanogennyy kompleks Verkhneye Priamuriya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1959, ²⁴Nr 3, pp 48-59 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes in detail the composition and the conditions of volcanogenic formations of the Verkhneye Priamuriye. Specific information on the location of huge effusive and volcanogenic formations is furnished. The author cites V.Z. Skorskhod who revealed that deposits of acid effusive rock, deposited above the basic lava and their tuff, are located North of Skovorodino along the Neva river. The same combinations of acid and basic effusions were observed, according to S.A. Muzylev, on the left Amur river bank, in the villages of Kumar and Puzse and on the left bank of the Amur river below the village of Gromovo Keldashkovo. The

Card 1/4

307/11-11-1977

Upper Cretaceous Volcanogenic Formations of Verkhneye Primur'ye

Nora and the Many rivers, where the hornblende porphyrite deposits, as thick as 300 m, are occurring on ancient granite. The hornblende porphyrite, according to V.V. Gnikhimovskiy, is connected to gradual blending with diorite-porphyrates, which are apparently the roots for these deposits. A wide field of acid effusives in the basin of the left tributaries of the Burdinda river was plotted on maps in 1935 by N.P. Savrasov. In addition, the presence of acid effusives in the composition of the volcanogenic complex was also noted by A.K. Arsen'ev, A.I. Khlaponin, A.A. Leontovich and V.D. Prinsada in the basin of the upper flow of the Amur river. Farther East, the acid volcanogenic formations on the left bank of the Amur river and in the Zeysko-Belendzhinskoye mezhriech'ye were described by S.A. Muzylev, A.Z. Ismagulov and by the author. In conclusion, the author underscores that the effusive complex in the Verkhneye Primur'ye is rather complicated in composition and deposit condi-

Card 1/4

СДВ/11-1-8-7/1

Upper Cretaceous Volcanogenic Formations of Verkhneye Priluzh'ye

tions; its formation resulted from many volcanic eruptions accompanied by lava streams and pyroclastic ejections. Measuring the passage from the West to the East, an apparent "regeneration" of huge volcano-pine formation, and also a regular change in the sequence of the composition of volcanic eruptions were observed. There are 2 photographs, 1 map, 1 sketch, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskoy Institut AN SSSR, Moscow; Geological Institute of the AS USSR, Moscow

SUBMITTED: March 20, 1958

Card 4/4

NAGIBINA, M.S.; KRESTOVNIKOV, V.N.

Diagram of the Paleozoic stratigraphy of the vicinity of
Zeya. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. 2 no.11:3-19
N '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR.
(Zeya--Geology, Stratigraphic)

3(5)

AUTHOR:

Nagibina, M. S.

SOV/20-125-5-37/61

TITLE:

The Tectonic Scheme of Northern Manchuria (Skhema tektoniki Severnoy Man'chzhurii)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 5, pp 1089-1092 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author, together with Yeh T'ing-sung carried out geological investigations in summer 1957 under the auspices of the Sovietsko-Kitayskaya Amurskaya kompleksnaya ekspeditsiya (Soviet-Chinese Amur Multiple Purpose Expedition) on the trend from Blagoveshchensk over the city of Kun-chien (Mergen') to the village Argunsk in eastern Zabaykal'ye (Transbaikalia) across the mountain ranges Malyy (Minor) and Bol'shoy (Major) Khingan. Various Precambrian, Lower Paleozoic and Devonian sediments take part in the geological structure of this very sparsely investigated region. There are sedimentary and volcanic geosynclinal-type formations metamorphosed in varying degrees. Relatively weakly metamorphosed Permian sandstones and shales unconformably overlie the latter. These are found interbedded with volcanic rocks of marine, continental and lagoonal origin. The upper structural stages consist

Card 1/3

The Tectonic Scheme of Northern Manchuria

SOV/20-125-5-37/61

of continental Jurassic and Cretaceous sediments in addition to volcanic, sedimentary, coal bearing Cenozoic deposits as well as basalt and andesite effusions. Intrusive formations of various ages are exceptionally widely distributed here. The author differentiated the following large structural elements along the main investigation route from southeast to northwest. They are formed geologically differently and lie one after another northwest of the gigantic Central Manchurian Syncline. The northwestern edge of the Syncline mentioned (Sunlyau). Lyuotunskoye uplift. Tayashunskiy fold. Verkhne - (Upper) Gan'khinskoye uplift. Fold of Bol'shoy (Large) Khingan. Priargunskoye (Argun' - near) uplift. Northern Manchuria was previously tentatively considered by Soviet (Refs 2,4) and by some Chinese (Ref 5) geologists as a region of Hercynian folding. This is confirmed by the author. These fold structures are strongly reworked by block folding movements of Upper Mesozoic age. In the Cenozoic the formation of large, platform-

Card 2/3

The Tectonic Scheme of Northern Manchuria

SOV/20-125-5-37/61

type structures, broad synclise structures as well as flat arch uplifts of the two Khingan Ranges occurred. The faults "lived" again in the Tertiary. New fractures formed, along which effusions of andesite, basalt, etc moved. The assertions concerning the bow-formed bends of the Paleozoic structures of this region (Refs 1,3) are no more confirmed than the division of Northern Manchuria into a zone of early and late Hercynian folding (Refs 1,3). Data on ore occurrences are given. There are 1 figure and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Geological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: September 30, 1958, by N. S. Shatskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 27, 1958

Card 3/3

NAGIBINA, M.S.; BOLKHOVITINA, N.A.

Mesozoic stratigraphy of the upper Zeya trough. Izv. AN SSSR, Ser.
geol. 25 no.1:28-42 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Zeya Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

STREYS, N.A.; NAGIBINA, M.S.; KROPOTKIN, P.N.; MARKOVA, N.G.; SOBOLEVSKAYA,
V.N.; PEYVE, A.V.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.V.

Andrei Khrisanfovich Ivanov, 1897-1961. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol.
27 no.3:114, Mr '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Ivanov, Andrei Khrisanfovich, 1897-1961)

NAGIBINA, M.S.; MOLGHANOVA, T.V.

Structural position of Mesozoic granites in the Mongolo-Okhotsk zone and the adjacent regions of the Stanovoy Range. Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no.2:424-427 '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Predstavleno akademikom N.S. Shatskim.
(Asia—Granite) (Geology, Structural)

NAGIBINA, Marina Sergeevna; FLORENISOV, N.A., otv.red.; PEYVE, A.V., glavnyy red.; MARKOV, M.S., red.; MENNER, V.V., red.; TIMOFEYEV, P.P., red.; ARSEN'YEV, A.A., red.izd-va; RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn.red.

[Tectonics and igneous activity of the Mongolian-Okhotsk belt.]
Tektonika i magmatizm Mongolo-Okhotskogo poiasa. Moskva, 1963.
463 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no. 79).
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Chleny-korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Florensov, Peyve).

DZEVANSKIY, Yu.K.; DODIN, A.L.; KONIKOV, A.Z.; KRASNYY, L.I.;
 MAN'KOVSKIY, V.K.; MOSHKIN, V.N.; LYATSKIY, V.B.;
 NIKOL'SKAYA, I.P.; SALCP, L.I.; SALUN, S.A.; RABKIN,
 M.I.; RAVICH, M.G.; POSPELOV, A.G.; NIKOLAYEV, A.A.;
 IL'IN, A.V.; BUZIKOV, I.P.; MASLENNIKOV, V.A.; NEYELOV,
 A.N.; NIFITINA, L.P.; NIKOLAYEV, V.A.[deceased]; OBRUCHEV,
 S.V.; SAVEL'YEV, A.A.; SEDOVA, I.S.; SUDOVNIKOV, N.G.;
 KHIL'TOVA, V.Ya.; NAGIBINA, M.S.; SHEYNMANN, Yu.M.;
 KUZNETSOV, V.A.; KUZNETSOV, YU.A.; BORUKAYEV, R.A.;
 LYAPICHEV, G.F.; NALIVKIN, D.V., glav. red.; VERESHCHAGIN,
 V.N., zam. glav. red.; MENNER, V.V., zam. glav. red.;
 OVECHKIN, N.K., zam. glav. red.[deceased]; SOKOLOV, B.S.,
 red.; SHANTSER, Ye.V., red.; MODZALEVSKAYA, Ye.A., red.;
 CHUGAYEVA, M.N., red.; GROSSGEYM, V.A., red.; KELLER, B.M.,
 red.; KIPARISOVA, L.D., red.; KOROBKOV, M.A., red.;
 KRASNOV, I.I., red.; KRYMOLITS, T.Ya., red.; LIBROVICH,
 L.S., red.; LIKHAREV, B.K., red.; LUPPOV, N.P., red.;
 NIKIFOROVA, O.I., red.; POLKANOV, A.A., red.[deceased];
 RENGARTEN, V.P., red.; STEPANOV, D.L., red.;
 CHERNYSHEVA, N.Ye.; red.; SHATSKIY, N.S., red.[deceased];
 EBERZIN, A.G., red.; SMIRNOVA, Z.A., red.izd-va; GUROVA,
 O.A., tekhn. red.

[Stratigraphy of the U.S.S.R. in fourteen volumes. Lower
 Pre-Cambrian] Stratigrafiia SSSR v chetyrnadtsati tomakh.
 Nizhnii Dokesbrii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i
 tekhnologii (Department of the USSR) 1963. 396p.

NAGIBINA, M.S.

Study of the geology of Siberia during the post-Obruchev period.
Och. po ist. geol. znan. no.12:116-123 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

NAQBINA, M.S.

Impressions and influences of the East Atlantic group and their relation to
the classification of tectonic forms. Trudy DIN no. 9, 1924-1928. 108.
(MIRA 10:10)

NAGIBINA, M.S.

Concerning I.U.A. Kosygin and I.V. Luchinskii's article "Basic systems and types of tectonic structure of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic continent of Asia." Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 28 no.11:99-100 N'63. (MIRA 17:2)

NAGIBINA, M. S.

Structural position of Upper Mesozoic and Cenozoic granitoids
in the Sikhote-Alin' Mesozoic folding. Izv AN SSSR Ser geol
29 no. 5:3-8 My '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

NAGIBINA, M.S.; MIKUNOV, V.F.

Morphology of Mesozoic structures in the southern part of the
Chul'man trough. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 29 no.11:25-35 N '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Geologicheskij institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

NAGIBINA, M.S.; POTAPOV, Yu.I.

Tectonics of the Tugura-Nimelena Trough (western part in the
region of the Sea of Okhotsk). Trudy GIN no.139. 1969. 165.
(MIRA 18:9)

NAGIBINA, N. I.

PA-75T69

USSR/Medicine - Malaria
Medicine - Drugs, Effects

Apr 1948

"Atabrin Psychosis," N. Ye. Yarygin and N. I. Nagibina,
Babent Regional Hosp, Bukhar Oblast, Uzbek SSR, 1 1/2 pp

"Sov Meditsina" No 4

Therapeutic doses of atabrin are excellent medicinal means for controlling malaria. However atabrin affect nervous system and builds up internal resistance to itself. Heavy doses of atabrin bring about a condition of intoxication and often result in severe psychosis.

75T69

NAI IMA, N. I.

"Problem of the Etiology and Pathogenesis of Severe Cases of European Typhus Recurrens," Klin. Med., 26, no. 6, 1948. Babkent Rayon hospl., Bukhar Oblast, Uzbek SSR, -1948-.

YAKOVLEV, T.D.

"The Study of Tertiary Acetylacetyl Compounds
in which the Acetylacetyl Group has been Replaced by a
Halogen" Zhur. Obshch. Khim. 12, Nos. 5-6, 1940.
Laboratory of Academician Favorskiy, Institute of
Organic Chemistry Academy of Sciences, USSR (to date of publication)

Moscow, USSR, 1951.

NAGIBINA, T. D.

Mbr. Inst. Organic Chemistry, Dept. Chem Sci., Acad. Sci., -1946-48-.

"Acetylene Derivatives; On the Isomerization of Tertiary Vinylethynylcarbinols," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel, Khim. Nauk, No. 3, 1940;

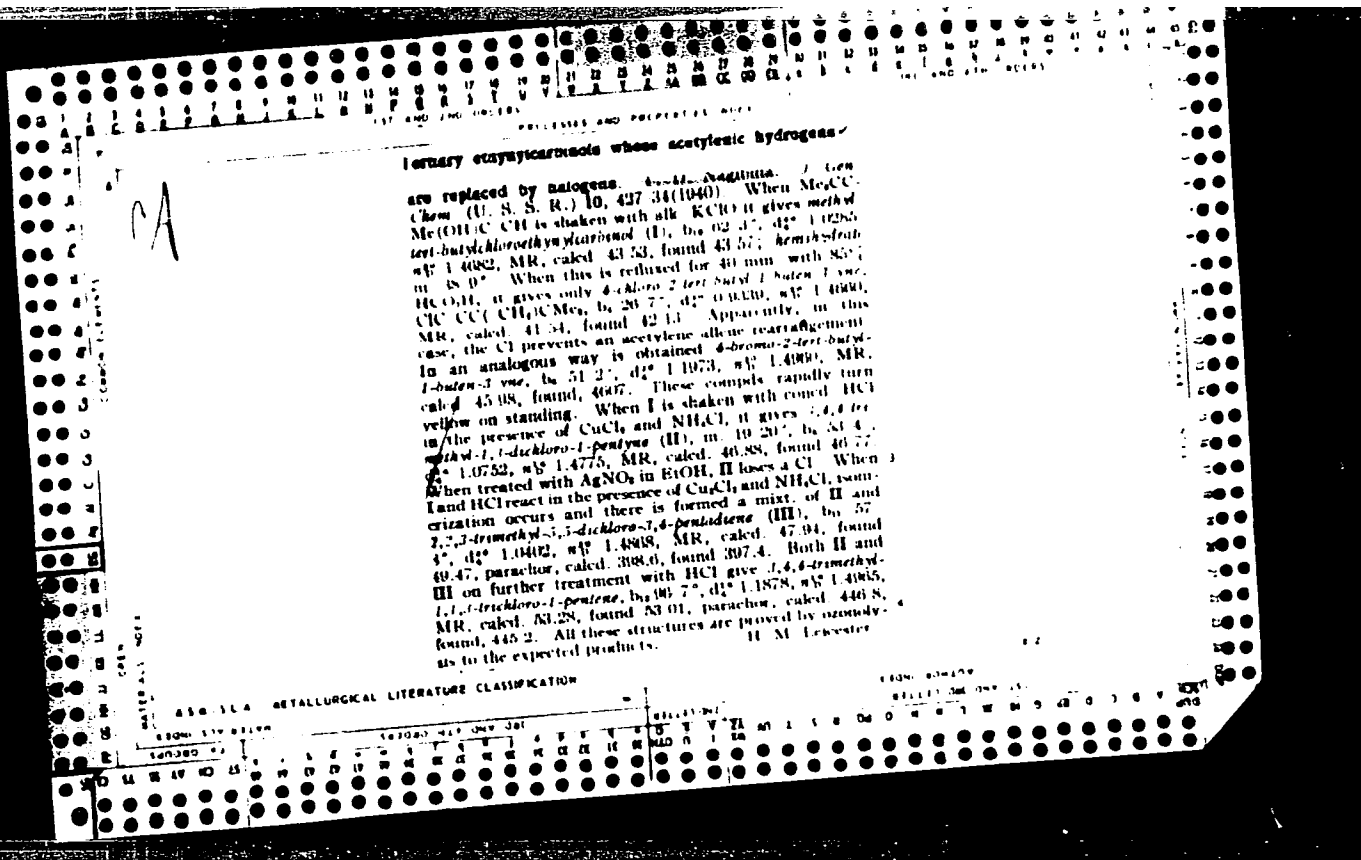
"The Derivatives of Acetylene: XXXIII Conversion of Divinylketones.

Addition of Hydrogen Chloride to Beta, Beta-Dimethyldivinylketones,"

ibid., No. 3, 1943;

"Diene Synthesis on the Basis of Vinylethynylcarbinols," ibid., No. 1, 1946;

"Diene Synthesis Based on Divinyl Ketones," ibid.;



1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS 3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca

10

Acetylene derivatives. III. Isomerization of tertiary (vinylethynyl)carbinols. I. N. Nazarov, E. D. Nagibina and I. I. Zait'skaya. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Class. Chem.* **1960**, 447-52 (in English, 452); cf. *J. Polym. Sci.* **1962**, **35**, 3503. The following examples of the general formula $R_3C(OH)C \equiv CCH_2CH_3$ were synthesized by condensation of vinylacetylene with ketones in Et_2O in the presence of powd. KOH: *di-Et deriv.* (I), yield 71%, b_p 56°, n_D^{20} 1.4801, d_4^{20} 0.8830; *Me Pr deriv.* (II), b_p 58°, n_D^{20} 1.4790; *Me tert-Bu deriv.* (III), b_p 51°, n_D^{20} 1.4823; *1-vinylethynylcyclopentanol* (IV), b_p 81°, n_D^{20} 1.5100, d_4^{20} 0.9702, *MR* 41.99. Heating I and II in AcMe soln. for 1-7 hrs. at 80-90° with about 4% H_2SO_4 produces a slight isomerization to $R_3CCH=OCH_2CH_3$, which was shown by isolation of the satd. ketones resulting from their hydrogenation over PtO_2 . With rise of temp. and duration of the expt. dehydration occurs, in which case I gives a compd., $C_{10}H_{18}$, forming an explosive film, b_p 38-39°, b_r 40-8°, n_D^{20} 1.5010, d_4^{20} 0.8985 (yield 40%), this compd. is also obtained with 50% H_2SO_4 in 88% yield; from II, a hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$, was obtained, *MR* 43.68, b_p 47°, n_D^{20} 1.5005, d_4^{20} 0.8988; III undergoes under these conditions almost no change; from IV *1-vinylethynylcyclopentene* was obtained in 38% yield, b_p 57-58°, n_D^{20} 1.5160, d_4^{20} 0.9899, *MR* 41.01. Attempt to isomerize these carbinols with HCl_4H by the method of Rupp, *et al.* (*J. Polym. Sci.* **1958**, **3**, 10, 3480) also resulted in dehydration. The advantage of alc. over AcMe, Et_2O , etc., as solvents for isomerization of (vinylethynyl)carbinols is pointed out.

I. G. Folpin

ASB. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS 3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS

NAGIBINA, T.D.; YASENKOVA, L.S.; YAS'KO, L.V.; ALIKBEROVA, G.I.

Isoprene and acrylonitrile copolymers. *Kauch. i rez.* 22
no.12:4 D '63. (MIRA 1964)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

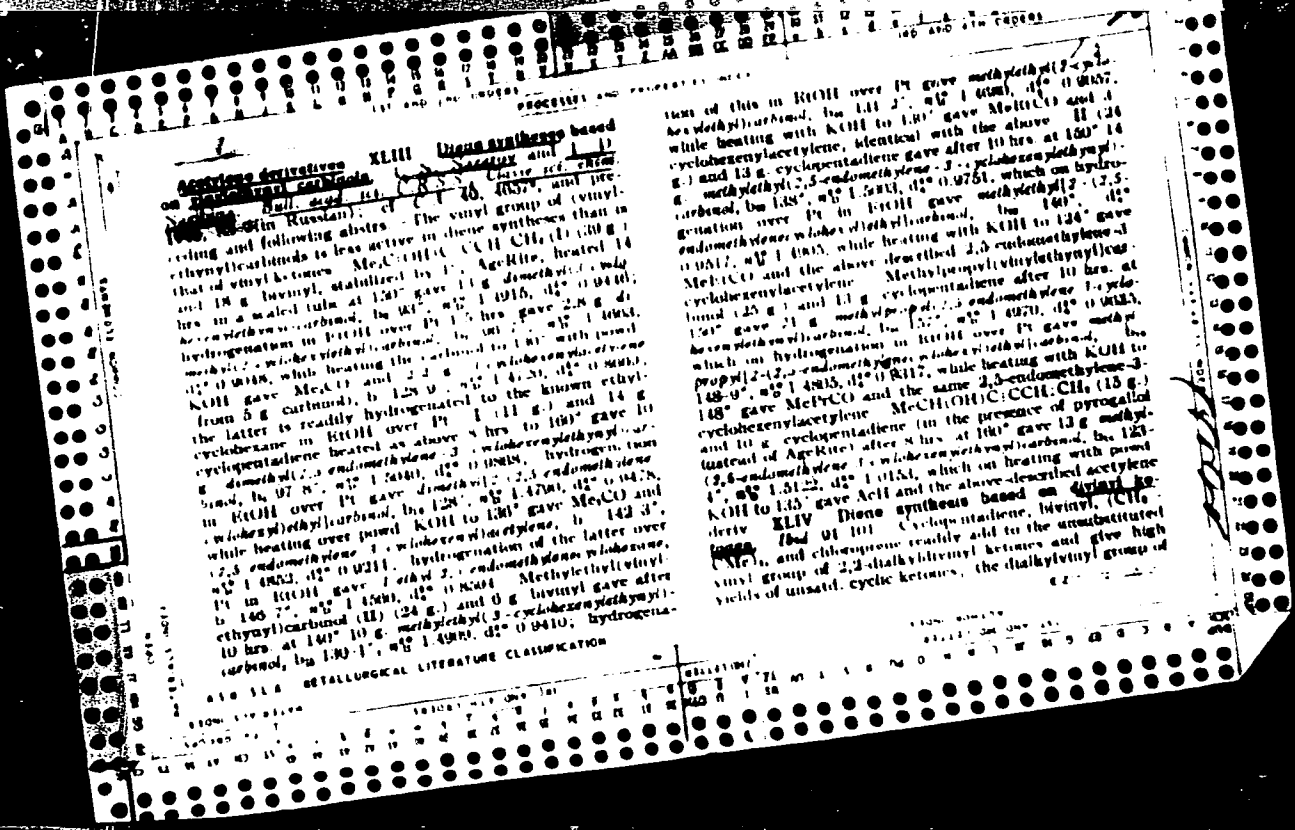
NAUMOVA, T. D.

Chemistry.

"Acetylene Derivatives: XVIII Mechanism of the Addition of Organic Acids
to Acetylenic Carbinols, "Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Khim. Nauk, No. 2, 1941.

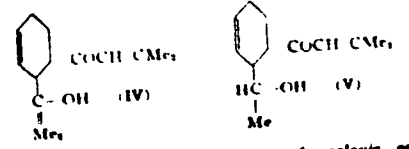
NAUBINA, T. D.

"The Derivatives of Acetylene. Part 44. Picnic Synthesis Based on
Divinyl ketones," I B, D., Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of
Sciences of the USSR. -1946-.



the ketone is not capable of reaction even at 200°. Methylaldivinyl ketones are capable of 2nd addn. at higher temps. Pyridine (1%) was used as stabilizer during the reactions. Me₂C(CH₂COCH₂CH₂)₂ (10 g.) and 2 g. divinyl after 10 hrs. at 130° gave 10 g. *trans*-2,3-endo-methyl-2,5-endo-methyl-3-cyclopentadiene, m. 102-3°, n_D²⁰ 1.4310, d₄²⁰ 0.9512, semicarbazone, m. 117°. Hydrogenation in EtOH gave 10 g. *trans*-2,3-endo-methyl-2,5-endo-methyl-3-cyclopentadiene, m. 122°. Oxidation of the unsat. ketone by KMnO₄ gave Me₂C(OH)(CH₂COCH₂CH₂)₂ and 1 g. cyclopentadiene after standing 0.5 hr. spontaneous heating to 160° gave 18 g. *trans*-2,3-endo-methyl-2,5-endo-methyl-3-cyclopentadiene, b.p. 110°, n_D²⁰ 1.5105, d₄²⁰ 0.9201, semicarbazone, m. 157°. Hydrogenation gave *trans*-2,3-endo-methyl-2,5-endo-methyl-3-cyclopentadiene, b.p. 110°, n_D²⁰ 1.4682, d₄²⁰ 0.9431 (cryst. semicarbazone could not be made). 1.11 g.) and 0 g. 2,3-dimethyl-3-cyclopentadiene, b.p. 120°, n_D²⁰ 1.5025, d₄²⁰ 0.9423, which on hydrogenation gave *trans*-2,3-endo-methyl-2,5-endo-methyl-3-cyclopentadiene, b.p. 126-7°, n_D²⁰ 1.4580, d₄²⁰ 0.9505 (1.11 g.) and 0 g. chloroform after 9 hrs. at 130° gave 10 g. *trans*-2,3-endo-methyl-2,5-endo-methyl-3-cyclopentadiene, b.p. 147-8°, n_D²⁰ 1.5190, d₄²⁰ 0.9707 (semicarbazone, m. 141-2°). Hydrogenation gave *trans*-2,3-endo-methyl-2,5-endo-methyl-3-cyclopentadiene, b.p. 141-2°. Me₂C(CH₂COCH₂CH₂)₂ (12 g.) and 10 g. divinyl after 7 hrs. at 120° gave 10 g. 2-methyl-2-ethylvinyl-3-cyclopentadiene, b.p. 105°, n_D²⁰ 1.4052, d₄²⁰ 0.9421 (a cryst. semicarbazone could not be prepd.); hydrogenation gave 2-methyl-2-ethylvinyl-3-cyclopentadiene, b.p. 119°, n_D²⁰ 1.4552, d₄²⁰ 0.9435, semicarbazone, m. 157°. II (12 g.) and 12 g. cyclopentadiene after 0.5 hr. standing gave 14 g. 2-methyl-2-ethylvinyl-3-cyclopentadiene, b.p. 94-5°, n_D²⁰ 0.9787, n_D²⁰ 1.5142, which on hydrogenation gave 2-methyl-2-ethylvinyl-3-cyclopentadiene, b.p. 134°, n_D²⁰ 1.4701, d₄²⁰ 0.9441, semicarbazone, m. 154°. Me₂C(CH₂COCH₂CH₂)₂ (14 g.) and 12 g. divinyl after 7 hrs. at 120° gave 10 g. 2-methyl-2-propylvinyl-3-cyclopentadiene, b.p. 138-9°, n_D²⁰ 1.4925, d₄²⁰ 0.9493 (a cryst. semicarbazone could not be made); hydrogenation gave

2-methylvinyl-3-cyclopentadiene, b.p. 134°, n_D²⁰ 1.4580, d₄²⁰ 0.9493; semicarbazone, m. 112-13°. III (13 g.) and 13 g. cyclopentadiene after standing 0.5 hr. gave 16 g. 2-methyl-2-propylvinyl-3-cyclopentadiene, b.p. 144°, n_D²⁰ 1.5018, d₄²⁰ 0.9573 (a cryst. semicarbazone could not be made); hydrogenation gave 2-methyl-2-propylvinyl-3-cyclopentadiene, b.p. 130°, n_D²⁰ 1.4705, d₄²⁰ 0.9420. 2,3-pentamethylvinyl ketone (0 g.) and 8 g. cyclopentadiene after 8 hrs. at 100° gave 2.5 g. 2,3-pentamethyl-2,5-endo-methyl-3-cyclopentadiene, b.p. 141°, n_D²⁰ 1.5170, d₄²⁰ 1.0230, which on hydrogenation gave 2,3-pentamethyl-2,5-endo-methyl-3-cyclopentadiene, b.p. 175°, n_D²⁰ 1.5022, d₄²⁰ 1.0047. Me₂C(CH₂COCH₂CH₂)₂ (0 g.) and 13 g. cyclopentadiene after 10 min. standing gave 14 g. 2-methylvinyl-2,5-endo-methyl-3-cyclopentadiene, b.p. 130-1°, n_D²⁰ 1.5010, d₄²⁰ 1.0064, which on hydrogenation gave 10 g. 2,5-endo-methyl-3-cyclopentadiene, b.p. 110-20°, n_D²⁰ 1.4702, d₄²⁰ 0.9504 (semicarbazone, m. 133-4°). The unsat. ketone (4 g.) and 4 g. cyclopentadiene after 5 hrs. at 130° gave 3 g. 2-methyl-2,5-endo-methyl-3-cyclopentadiene, b.p. 132-3°, n_D²⁰ 1.5190, d₄²⁰ 1.0048 (a cryst. semicarbazone could not be made); hydrogenation gave 2-methyl-2,5-endo-methyl-3-cyclopentadiene, b.p. 126°, n_D²⁰ 1.4920, d₄²⁰ 1.0180 (1.4 g.) and Me₂C(CH₂COCH₂CH₂)₂ after 5 hrs. at 120° gave 4 g. I and 1 g. of a compl. (IV), b.p. 148-51°, n_D²⁰ 1.4920 (1.5 g.) and 0 g. of 1,3-bis(2-methyl-2-propylvinyl-3-cyclopentadiene) after 7 hrs. at 130° and 5 hrs. at 120° gave 1.8 g. of a compl. (V), b.p. 150°



IV, n_D²⁰ 1.4938. XLV Addition of malonic ester.