

NIKOL'SKAYA, I.I.

Enzymatic activity of the venom of some snakes. *Biokhimiia* 26  
no.3:530-534 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institute of Chemistry of Natural Compounds, Academy of  
Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.  
(VENOM) (PHOSPHATASE) (NUCLEOTIDASE)

NIKOL'SKAYA, I.I.; BUDOVSKIY, E.I.

Desoxyribonuclease activity of some snake venoms. Vop.med.khim.  
8 no.1:73-77 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Laboratoriya uglevodov i nukleotidov Instituta khimii  
prirodnikh soedineniy AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(DEOXYRIBONUCLEASE) (VENOM)

NIKOL'SKAYA, I. I.; NISLINA, O. S.; TIKHONOV, I. I.

Isolation of 5'-nucleotidase of viper venom from interfering enzymes. Dokl. AN SSSR 1977 no. 2:475-477 31 164. (MIRA 1977)

1. Institut virusologii imeni B.I. Ivanov kogo AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

NIKOL'SKAYA, I.I.; KISLINA, G.S.; TIMONENKO, I.I.

Properties of *Stannolebidate* of the *Vipera lebetina* venom.  
Biokhimiya 50 no.1:152-112 Jr-F '66. (IITA 1816)

1. laboratoriya nukleinykh kislot Instituta virusologii imeni  
Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR i kafedra virusologii Gosudarstvennogo  
universiteta imeni Lomonosova, Moskva.

NIKOL'SKAYA, I.I.; KISLINA, O.S.; SHALINA, N.M.; TIKHONENKO, T.I.

Substrate specificity of phosphodiesterase of the venom of  
Vipera lebetina. Biokhimiia 30 no.6:1236-1244 M-D '65.  
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Laboratoriya nukleinykh kislot Instituta virusologii  
imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR i Kafedra virusologii Gosu-  
darstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova, Moskva.  
Submitted March 27, 1965.

LAYNER, D.I.; NIKOL'SKAYA, I.M.

Modification of the structure of certain cast bronzes intended  
for press working. TSvet. met. 33 no.6:70-74 Je '60 (MIRA 14:14)

(Bronze—Metallography)

S/680/61/000/020/009/013  
D205/D302

**AUTHORS:** Layner, D. I. and Nikol'skaya, I. M.

**TITLE:** Modification of bronzes, resistant to pressure working  
BrO $\phi$ 7-0.2 (BrOF7-0.2) and SpO4 4-3 (BrOTs4-3) by addi-  
tions of zirconium, titanium and boron

**SOURCE:** Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i pro-  
yektnyy institut obrabotki tsvetnykh metallov. Sbornik  
nauchnykh trudov. no. 20, 1961. Metallovedeniye i obra-  
botka tsvetnykh metallov i splavov, 148-158

**TEXT:** The aim of the present investigation was to improve the  
pressure-working characteristics of the above bronzes by modifying  
their cast structures by various small additions. A detailed sum-  
mary of the published work on related subjects is first given. The  
influence of 0.01 - 0.5% w/w of Zr, Ti and B, introduced together  
with the Cu in the form of an alloy, on the structure, mechanical  
properties and workability of the bronzes was investigated. 500 g  
samples of alloys were smelted in a low-ash graphite crucible and

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D205/D302

## Modification of bronzes...

cooled in the crucible itself. For investigating the macrostructure the specimens were etched. The addition of Zr reduces considerably the grain size, very minute amounts being effective. The action of Ti is similar but less pronounced, while B additions reduced the grain size up to 0.1%, further addition leading to a coarser structure. Tensile strength was measured on 6 mm diameter rods at room temperature and also in the 200 - 800°C range. The deformation velocity was 20 mm/min. The addition of Zr to BrOP 7-0.2 bronze increases both the plasticity and strength, Ti acts in the same sense but to a lesser degree. However, these additions have only a very slight influence on the high temperature plasticity. The addition of B increases the plasticity of the BrOTs 4-3 bronze only up to 0.02% of B content, further addition degrades the mechanical characteristics. Hot (740 - 760°C) and cold-rolling tests (1 and 10 passes respectively) were performed on wedge-shaped specimens. Effect of the additives was judged from the degree of rolling before the appearance of the first crack. The greatest improvement for the BrOTs 4-3 bronze was achieved with 0.05%

Card 2/3



VOLUTSKAYA, Ye.E.; CHIBURKINA, N.V.; TOVARNITSKIY, V.I.; NIKOL'SKAYA, I.N.

Isolation and chemical composition of symosan. *Vop.med.khim.*  
5 no.2:143-148 Nr-Apr '59. (NIDA 12:5)

1. Biochemical Laboratory, "D.I.Ivanovskiy" Institute of  
Virology, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,  
Moscow.

(YEASTS,  
symosan, isolation & chem. (Rus))  
(POLYSACCHARIDES,  
same)

DZEVANSKIY, Yu.K.; DODIN, A.L.; KONIKOV, A.Z.; KRASHNY, L.I.;  
 MAN'KOVSKIY, V.K.; POSHKIN, V.N.; LYATSKIY, V.B.;  
 NIKOL'SKAYA, I.P.; SALOP, 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.; NETELOV,  
 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.Ye.; NAGIBINA, M.S.; SHEYNNMANN, 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.; GROSSCEYM, V.A., red.; KELLEN, B.M.,  
 red.; KIPARISOVA, L.D., red.; KOROBKOV, M.A., red.;  
 KRASNOV, I.I., red.; KRYMOL'TS, T.Ye., 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];  
 KBERZIN, 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] Stratigrafia SSSR v chetyrnadtsati tomakh.  
 Nishchiy Dokumbrif. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i  
 okhrane nedr. Pt. 1 (Asiatic part of the USSR) 1963. 396p.

1. KORZHEVSV. P. A. NIKOL'SKAYA. I. S.
2. USSR (600)
4. Karakul Sheep
7. Quantity of haemoglobin and erythrocytes in the blood of grey and black Karakul sheep. Trudy Inst. morf. zhiv. no 7, '52.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. March 1953. Unclassified.

NIKOL'SKAYA, I.S.

Q-1

USSR/Farm Animals, General Problems.

USS Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 2528

Author : F.A. Korzhuyev, I.S. Nikol'skaya, L.I. Radzinskaya

Inst : -

Title : The Blood of Farm Animals as an Internal Indicator.

Orig Pub : Zh. obshch. biologii, 1957, 18, No 2, 121-136 (English  
Resume)

Abstract : In order to identify the peculiarities of interbreeds according to certain internal indicators of zootechnical properties, the authors made a complete blood count on the animals (by the method of introducing into the blood a solution of the vital trypan blue dye). The volume of blood corpuscles (by hematocrite) the number of erythrocytes in one cubic milliliter of blood, and the amount of hemoglobin, in certain breeds of large horned cattle (the Dagestan Brown and the Swiss breed) were determined. A similar examination was performed on sheep (the Soviet Merino,

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NIKOL'SKAYA, I. S.: <sup>Cand</sup> ~~Master~~ Biol Sci (diss) -- "Changes in the volume of blood, hemoglobin, and myoglobin in karakul sheep in the process of individual development". Moscow, 1958. 19 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Animal Morphology in A. N. Severtsov), 150 copies (KL, No 1, 1959, 117)

NIKOL'SKAYA, I.S.

Quantitative changes in the myoglobin and hemoglobin of  
Karakul sheep in ontogenesis. Zhur.ob.biol. 20 no.2:133-  
142 Nr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. A.N.Severtsov Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of  
Sciences of the U.S.S.R.  
(KARAKUL SHEEP) (MYOGLOBIN) (HEMOGLOBIN)

NIKOL'SKAYA, I.S.

Myoglobin content of the heart and some skeletal muscles in  
Karakul lambs. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.biol. no.2:250-256 Nr-4p  
'59. (NINA 12:5)

1. Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences of  
the U.S.S.R. Moscow.  
(MYOGLOBIN) (KARAKUL SHEEP)

KORZHUYEV, P.A.; NIKOL'SKAYA, I.S.; RADZINSKAYA, L.I.

Some characteristics of the respiratory function of fetal  
blood in the Soviet merino sheep. Trudy Inst.morf.zhiv.  
no.23:231-249 '59. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Merino sheep) (Fetus--Respiration and cry)  
(Blood--Analysis and chemistry)



17(1,4)  
AUTHOR:

Nikol'skaya, I. S.

SOV/20-124-4-65/67

TITLE:

The Blood Volume and the Total Quantity of Hemoglobin in Karakul Lambs (Ob'yem krovi i obshcheye kolichestvo gemoglobina u karakul'skikh yagnyat)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 4, pp 953-956 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The blood, in its capacity as internal medium of the organism, effects the connection between the individual organ systems and supplies the organism with oxygen. It has been stressed on several occasions (Refs 6-9) that numerous papers that deal with the blood (Refs 1-5,15), although giving a characterization of the "blood drop", completely disregard the changes in the blood volume within the organism. These changes are not always in strict accordance with the fluctuations of the body weight (Refs 16-18,7,8). In an estimation of the respiratory function of the blood it is therefore of importance to give as complete a characterization of the blood as possible, including the volume of the circulating blood and the total hemoglobin quantity in the organism. The authoress studied the ageconditioned peculiarities of the blood, in

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Hemoglobin in Karakul Lambs

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lambs from the date of their birth to the age of 6-7 months. The work was conducted, in 1954, on the Sovkhoz Ak-Kapchigay (Uzbek SSR), under exceptionally favorable nutritional and climatic conditions. The results, given in table 1, concerning the "blood drop" demonstrate only the general rules, that the indices somewhat change with the age of the organism. The investigation of the blood volume in new-born lambs was of particular interest. The insignificant fluctuations in the "blood drop", as observed by the authoress, can by no means reflect the great changes in several organ systems that take place, on the change from the embryonic to the postembryonic period, in the blood in the vascular system. Within the first 5 days after birth up to 40 % of the erythrocytes are destroyed. The previous hemoglobin quantity per 1 kg of bodyweight falls, in the course of these 5 days, by 40-50 %, but is still higher than in adult sheep. At about the age of 2 months, the absolute blood quantity in lambs increases, due to the increase in body weight, however, it remains on the same level, with regard to the latter, as in 5-day-old lambs. In 6-7-month-old lambs both the blood

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volume and the quantity of circulating erythrocytes remain almost unchanged, whereas the body weight rises by 10-12 kg. Thus the blood quantity related to the body volume decreases, and amounts to 6-7 % of said volume. In the climatically and nutritionally favorable year, the diseased albinos did not have anemia. Despite heavy emaciation, they possess the same blood quantity as the black and grey lambs. The blood volume, related to the body weight, is even 30% higher in the diseased albinos than it is in healthy lambs. The hemoglobin quantity per 1 kg body weight is strikingly high in the most seriously diseased albinos. The authoress considers this a compensatory adjustment, which may well be connected with cardiac insufficiency and the resulting hypoxic tissue condition. The attempts by several investigators to estimate the intensities of the oxidative processes without taking into consideration the total blood quantity (Refs 19-21 et al.) have turned out to be rather one-sided. There are 1 table and 22 references, 18 of which are Soviet.

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The Blood Volume and the Total Quantity of  
Hemoglobin in Karakul Lambs

SOV/20-124-4-65/67

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii  
nauk SSSR (Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severt-  
sov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: October 13, 1958, by K. I. Skryabin, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 13, 1958

Card 4/4

KORZHUYEV, P.A.; NIKOL'SKAYA, I.S.; MADZINSKAYA, L.I.

Respiration of sturgeon eggs during incubation. Vop.fikt. no.14:  
117-118 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

L. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N.Savertsova Akademii  
nauk SSSR.  
(Embryology--Fishes) (Respiration) (Sturgeons)

KORZHUYEV, P.A.; NIKOL'SKAYA, I.S.

The amount of bone marrow in a reindeer. Dokl.AN SSSR 134 no.1:  
225-228 8 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N.Severtsova Akademii nauk  
SSSR. Predstavleno akad. A.N.Bakulevym.  
(REINDEER) (MARROW)

KORZHUYEV, P.A.; NIKOL'SKAYA, I.S.; RADZINSKAYA, L.I.

Physiological characteristics of postnatal development in  
Soviet and French Marino sheep. Trudy Inst. morf. zhiv. no. 35c  
208-214 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Sheep--Physiology)  
(Blood--Analysis and chemistry)

NIKOL'SKAYA, I.S.

Some characteristics of the blood and respiration in Karakul sheep.  
Trudy Inst. morf. shiv. no.41:91-128 '62. (MIRA 16:4)  
(Karakul sheep) (Blood) (Respiration)



SOV/32-24-10-2/70

**AUTHORS:** Kuznetsov, V. I., Malofeyeva, G. I., ~~Nikol'skaya, L. Ya.~~

**TITLE:** The Method of Acid Decomposition in the Determination of Thorium and Uranium in Sandstone (Metod kislotnogo razlozheniya pri opredelenii toriya i urana v peschanikakh)

**PERIODICAL:** Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 10, pp 1178-1179 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** The decomposition of silicate materials is usually carried out by means of a treatment with hydrofluoric acid or with a soda melt. A silicate decomposition by heating with hydrochloric acid under pressure is described as well in the literature (Ref 1). In the present case the method of acid decomposition of silicates according to Pucci and Kaffei (Puttsi and Kaffi) (Ref 2) was used. The method is quick and simple, the metal extraction quantitative, and no destruction of the ampules in which the reaction was carried out under pressure was found to occur. An inner diameter of the ampules of 12 - 15 mm in the case of a wall thickness of 2 - 3 mm is recommended. The ampules are to be filled up no higher than 1/3 of the volume. The decomposition is to take place

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The Method of Acid Decomposition in the Determination of Thorium and Uranium in Sandstone

at 180 - 200°. If the silicate weighed in is ground not more coarsely than 200 mesh a heating up to 180 - 200° within 2 hours guarantees a complete decomposition of the material. In the case of heating up to 300° during 2 hours with 11 - 12 n hydrochloric acid even several oxides which are difficult to dissolve decompose. The given course of the analysis shows among other things that thorium is determined colorimetrically by means of the reagent "arsenazo" and uranium according to the luminescence method. Tables of the obtained results are given. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, AS USSR)

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05712

SOV/32-25-10-1/63

5 (2)  
AUTHORS:Luk'yanov, V. F., Savvin, S. B.,  
Nikol'skaya, I. V.

TITLE:

Photometric Determination of Thorium in Zircons by Means of  
the New "Arsenazo III" Reagent

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 10, pp 1155-1157 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The separation of thorium (I) from zirconium (II) by the usual methods is wearisome and incomplete. A rapid method of determining (I) in zircons was developed, in which a previous separation of other elements (including (II)) is not necessary. The method is based on the colorimetric measurement of (I) by means of the new "arsenazo III" reagent (1,8-dioxy-naphthalene-3,6-disulphonic acid-2,7-bis <azo-1 > benzene-2-arsonic acid) in the presence of oxalic acid. The reagent was prepared by S. B. Savvin (Ref 2). Already in the presence of 1-35  $\mu$  of (I)/50 ml, the reagent produces a green coloring which, in the case of excess reagent, turns into blue-violet. The oxalic acid used in the determination eliminates the influence of (II) (the content of which in zircon may amount to up to 80%) and of titanium, since it forms complex compounds with these elements. The oxalic acid acts much less

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KUZNETSOV, V.I.; NIKOL'SKAYA, I.V.

Photometric determination of small amounts of thorium with  
arsenazo. Zhur.anal.khim. 15 no.3:299-305 Ny-Je '60.  
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I.  
Verudskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(Thorium—Analysis) (Arsenazo)

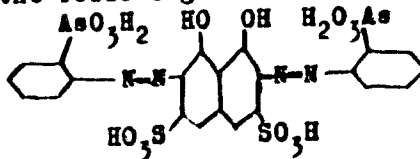
S/075/60/015/003/017/033/XX  
B005/B066

**AUTHORS:** Luk'yanov, V. P., Savvin, S. B., and Nikol'skaya, I. V.

**TITLE:** Photometric Determination of Microquantities of Uranium by Means of the Arsenazo III Reagent

**PERIODICAL:** Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii. 1960, Vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 311 - 314

**TEXT:** In the present communication the authors continued their studies on the analytical properties of the new reagent arsenazo III, the synthesis and properties of which have been already described (Ref.7). Arsenazo III has the following structural formula:



This reagent forms with many elements very stable chelates which are stable also to strong acids and in the presence of anions which, in general, have

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Photometric Determination of Microquantities  
of Uranium by Means of the Arsenazo III  
Reagent

S/075/60/015/003/017/033/XX  
B005/B066

a masking effect in color reactions (sulfates, phosphates, oxalates, and others). In strongly acid solutions arsenazo III reacts only with tetravalent cations (Ref.7). The authors devised a colorimetric method for the rapid determination of microquantities of uranium by means of arsenazo III. In order to increase the selectivity of the reagent, uranium is reduced to the tetravalent stage prior to determination by means of granulated zinc in the presence of ascorbic acid. Ascorbic acid protects the tetravalent uranium from oxidation by atmospheric oxygen. The best results are obtained if arsenazo III occurs in the determination in a 2-5fold molar excess with respect to uranium. In this case the solution is at once colored violet to red-violet. The color intensity remains constant for at most 2 hours (Fig.1). The color of the complex reaches its maximum value only in strongly acid solutions ( $>3.5$  N HCl) (Fig.2). The colorimetric determinations were performed in a colorimetric photometer of the ~~EJK-M-1~~ (FEK-M-1) type by using a red filter. Fig.3 shows the absorption curves of the pure reagent and of its complex with tetravalent uranium in the visible spectrum range. The molar extinction coefficient of the complex has at  $670$   $m\mu$  a value of  $\sim 100000$ ; the optical density of a

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Photometric Determination of Microquantities  
of Uranium by Means of the Arsenazo III  
Reagent

8/075/60/015/003/017/033/XX  
B005/B066

solution of the complex with a uranium content of 0.04  $\mu$ /ml, measured in a 20 mm cuvette, is 0.030. Anions (fluoride, phosphate, sulfate) only little affect the determination. From among the cations only zirconium and thorium disturb the determination; the rare earths may be present in a 60fold excess at the most with respect to uranium. In the presence of titanium the solution must be oxidized after the reduction of uranium with zinc by means of hydroxylamine hydrochloride, since otherwise the reagent may be destroyed by the trivalent titanium formed in the reduction. The disturbing influence of zirconium may be considerably reduced by adding oxalic acid, so that the determination of uranium is possible also in the presence of a 20fold quantity of zirconium without appreciable error (Table 1). Thorium disturbs the determination. If the quantities of uranium and thorium are in the same order of magnitude, thorium alone may be determined prior to the reduction of uranium (Ref. 8). After reduction with zinc the sum Th+U(IV) is determined. The uranium content results from the difference of the two determinations. Table 2 compares the results of the uranium determination by means of the method described with the results obtained by other methods. Accuracy and reproducibility of the

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Photometric Determination of Microquantities of Uranium by Means of the Arsenazo III Reagent S/075/60/015/003/017/033/XX B005/B066

method devised are satisfactory. The sensitivity of the method is 0.04  $\mu$  uranium/ml, the limit lies at a uranium content of 0.002% in the sample to be analyzed. Specifications are given for carrying out the determination. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 8 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: October 15, 1959

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KUZNETSOV, V.I.; NIKOL'SKAYA, I.F.

Photometric determination of uranium by the reagent arsenazo. Zav.  
lab. 26 no.3:266-269 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Uranium--Analysis)

23006

S/186/61/003/002/018/018  
E142/E435

5.5210

AUTHORS: Luk'yanov, V.F., Nikol'skaya, I.V. and Kozlova, Ye.S.

TITLE: Analytical chemistry of thorium. III. Photometric determination of thorium with arsenazo III in natural materials

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, 1961, Vol.3, No.2, pp.239-240

TEXT: The reagent arsenazo III was synthesized by S.B.Savvin (Ref.1: DAN SSSR, 127, 6, 1231 (1959)) and used for the photometric determination of thorium, uranium and zirconium. The authors describe a method for the determination of micro-quantities (1/100 to 1/1000th %) of thorium in phosphates, silicates, fluorapatites etc. with preliminary separation of thorium from a number of accompanying elements by co-precipitation of the same on calcium oxalate. A content of rare earths, not exceeding 30 times the content of thorium, is taken into account. The method is suitable for mass-analysis since no HF or fluorides are included and it can be used for various natural materials; it is, therefore, more satisfactory than previously described methods where arsenazo III was used. Photometric determinations were carried out on a photocolormeter with a red lightfilter. The thorium content is  
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RAFAL'SKIY, R.P.; VLASOV, A.D.; NIKOL'SKAYA, I.V.

Possibility for the synchronous transport of  $U^{VI}$  and S by hydrothermal solutions (based on experimental data). Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.2: 432-434 J1 '63. (MIRA 1607)

1. Predstavleno akademikom D.S.Korzhinskim.  
(Uranium) (Sulfur)  
(Geochemistry)

ZHURBETSOV, V.I.; GORSHKOV, V.V.; AKIMOVA, T.G.; NIKOL'SKAYA, I.V.

Organic coprecipitants. Report No.21: Use of indifferent coprecipitants  
in the determination of uranium in natural waters. Trudy Kem. anal. khim.  
15:296-305 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

NIKOL'SKAYA, K. I.

PA 3/49718

~~Chemistry - Laboratories, Industrial~~ Aug 48  
Chemistry - Analysis

"Progressive Standards in Analytical Work," K. I.  
Nikol'skaya, Supervisor, Chem Lab, First GPZ, 2 P

"Soviet Lab" Vol XIV, No 8

Seven analysts are employed in author's laboratory.  
Varied nature of work renders establishment of norms  
impractical. Methods used are mainly styloscopic.  
Refers to shortage of glass apparatus and pure  
reagents, especially acids.

3/49718

8/p35/60/000/006/021/038  
A001/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1960, No. 6,  
p. 53, # 5227

AUTHOR: Nikol'skaya, K. I.

TITLE: Eruptive Prominence of 1959, April 11

PERIODICAL: Astron. tairkulyar, 1959, iyunya 5, No. 202, pp. 4-6

TEXT: A series of photographs, in H $\alpha$  radiation, of an eruptive prominence was taken at the Solar Observatory of the Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radio AS USSR on April 11, 1959, by means of an AP-2 (APR-2) chromospheric telescope. The prominence had an extension of 0.8 solar radii at its maximum. The course of development of the prominence is described. Positions of individual nodes of the prominence relative to the disk edge and relative to each other were measured with a KIM-3 (KIM-3) device. Ten photographs, corresponding to various stages of development of the ejection were measured. Trajectories and speeds of the motion of the nodes were determined. It follows from the data obtained that the nodes most remote from the solar surface move

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L 111144-63      EFP(c)/ZWT(1)/ZWT(m)/PCC(w)/EBS/ES(v)/EEC-2      AFFTC/ESD-3  
Pr-L/Po-h/Pq-4      WW/GW  
ACCESSION NR: AP3001237      S/0033/63/040/003/0433/0445

76  
75

AUTHOR: Gulyayev, R. A.; Nikol'skaya, K. I.; Nikol'skiy, G. M.

TITLE: Structure of the solar atmosphere in active and unperturbed regions.  
Hydrogen and helium ionization

SOURCE: Astronomicheskij zhurnal, v. 40, no. 3, 1963, 433-445

TOPIC TAGS: solar atmosphere, solar chromosphere, Balmer continuum, solar short-wave radiation, solar temperature, solar electron concentration, neutral hydrogen, ionized hydrogen, solar helium, ionized helium

ABSTRACT: This paper analyzes observations of the active and unperturbed regions of the solar atmosphere. The distribution of the temperature T, neutral hydrogen n-sub-HI, and electron concentration n-sub-e in the lower chromosphere at h equal to or greater than 1,000 km was obtained from eclipse observations in the Sr II lines and in the Balmer continuum (Thomas, R. M., Athay, R. G., Physics of the solar chromosphere, Interscience Publ., N.Y., 1961), see Figs. 1 and 2. The data obtained are in good agreement with the model set forth by G. S. Ivanov-Kholodnyy and G. M. Nikol'skiy (Astron. zh., v. 39, 1962, 777) for the transition region and the corona at h from 5,000 to 7,000 km. Various mechanisms of the ionization of H

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I. 11144-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001237

and H are postulated and examined. The distribution of HI, HeI, HeII, and HeIII is found for elevations from 1,000 km up to the inner corona (Figures 4a and 4b). Short-wave solar radiation participates effectively in the ionization of H and He in the chromosphere and the transition region. The theoretical calculation of the continuous He emission at wavelengths equal to or smaller than 504 and 220 angstroms are in good agreement with rocket observations (Hinteregger, H. E., J. Geophys. Res., v. 66, no. 8, 1961, 2367; Astrophys. J., v. 132, 1960, 801). There are 4 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: In-t Zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln, Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Earth Magnetism, the Ionosphere, and Radiowave Propagation, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 21May62

DATE ACQD: 01Jul63

EACL: 03

SUB CODE: AS, PH

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 017

Card 2/52



ACC NR: AP6033163

SOURCE CODE: UR/0033/66/043/005/0936/0941

41  
B

AUTHOR: Nikol'skaya, K. I.

ORG: Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, the Ionosphere, and Radiowave Propagation, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: He I excitation in chromospheric spicules

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 43, no. 5, 1966, 936-941

TOPIC TAGS: chromospheric spicule, excitation level, orthohelium line, hydrogen emission, *SOLAR SPICULE, CHROMOSPHERE, HELIUM, SOLAR RADIATION*

ABSTRACT: The possibility of the excitation of the He I  $2^3S$  level as a result of the ionization of helium from the  $1^1S$  state by radiation at  $\lambda < 504$  A with subsequent recombination at the  $2^3S$  level is examined. It is shown that, at a spicule temperature  $T \approx 6000$  K, the available flux of ionizing solar radiation can account for the population of the  $2^3S$  level, which is completely sufficient to explain the observed intensity of line 10830 A and  $D_3$  He I in the spicules. The computed  $2^3S$  population at the height  $h \approx 6000$  km exceeds that obtained from observations of  $D_3$  and 10830 A by one order. The orthohelium lines are emitted from the outer layers of the spicules, which have a temperature equal to that of hydrogen emission regions. The thickness of

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ACC NR: AP6033163

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the layer responsible for the He I triplets is  $\approx 10^2$  km (b  $\approx 6000$  km). Orig. art.  
has: 15 formulas.

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: 15Dec65/ ORIG REF: 017/ OTH REF: 017/ ATD PRESS:  
5099

Card 2/2

NIKOL'SKAYA, L. A.

Nikol'skaya, L. A. - "The significance of measuring arterial blood pressure as a functional diagnosis method in a condition of the cardiovascular system of a surgical patient," In the symposium: V. N. Shumov, Kiev, 1949, p. 95-98

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

SULINA, R.I.; NIKOL'SKAYA, L.A.

New procedure for the dressing of copper-zinc ores in the  
Central Ural Ore Dressing Plant. Obog.rud 5 no.2:3-8 '60.  
(MIRA 14:6)

(Ural Mountains--Ore dressing)

NIKOL'SKAYA, Lyudmila Aleksandrovna; CHELODAYEV, M.N., red.; SAMRINA,  
A.A., tekhn. red.

[Khakassia; economic and geographical study] Khakassia; ekonomiko-  
geograficheskii ocherk. Abakan, Khakasskoe knizhnoe izd-vo,  
1960. 166 p. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Khakass Autonomous Province--Economic geography)

SULINA, R. I.; NIKOL'SKAYA, L. A.

Technology of cyanide-free separation of copper-zinc-pyrite  
ores. Trudy Mekhizobr no. 131:138-146 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

NIKOL'SKAYA, L.F.; POLKOVNIKOVA, Ye.F.

Where Lenin lived. Geog. v shkole 25 no.4:5-15 JI-Ag  
'62. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Lenin, Vladimir Il'ich, 1870-1924--Homes and haunts)

*Article 30000*

1. PADDYVA, T. S., NIKOL'SHAYA, L. G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Leningrad Province - Clover
7. Effect of mowing clover on its further and seed production in Leningrad Province.  
Vest. Len un No. 4 1952.

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



NIKOL'SKAYA, L. G.

"Methods of Planting and Distribution of the Components of a Grass Mixture in Field  
Grass Sowing in the Far North of the Yenisey River Basin." (Dissertation for Degree  
of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences) Min Higher Education USSR, Leningrad  
Agricultural Inst, Leningrad, 1955

SO: M-1036 28 Mar 56

CA

**Stability of complex compounds and exchange reactions**  
 A. A. Ginzberg and L. H. Nibbel'nyaya. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.*, 11, Applied Chemistry 88, 882-81 (1968). (Summary of a lecture.) (1) The tendency to complex formation is measured by the change of free energy,  $\Delta F$ , in the process of formation of the hydrated complex from the hydrated simple ion. For the complexes  $[HgX_2]$ , the values of  $\Delta F$ , kcal. mole<sup>-1</sup>, X = Cl, Br, I, CN, are 21.8, 28.5, 41.3, and 6.5 kcal. mole<sup>-1</sup>, resp. For  $[PtCl_4]$  and  $[PtBr_4]$ ,  $\Delta F = 21.8$  and  $\sim 25$  kcal. mole<sup>-1</sup>, resp. The sequence  $Cl < Br < I < CN$  holds also for complexes of  $Pd^{2+}$ . (2) The condition for the presence of complexes in aq. soln. is  $\Delta F > 2 RT/2$ . Only above this "threshold" can there be an equil. between unhydrated complexes and their aq. products. By  $\Delta F = -RT \ln K = -1.36 \log K$ , the Ostwald limit at the threshold is  $2.5 \times 10^{-4}$ . This threshold is the natural limit for systems with an equil. between unhydrated and hydrated forms (weak electrolytes) and systems without actual unhydrated forms but only interionic forces (strong electrolytes). (3) Geometric isomerism is possible only in the absence of a rapid exchange between the central ion in the complex and the free ions in the soln. (4) The rate of the exchange reaction  $[PtX_4] + X^- \rightleftharpoons [PtX_3X] + X^-$  decreases in the order  $X = CN > I > Br > Cl$ , i.e. exchange is fastest in the thermodynamically most stable system, this is linked with the phenomenon of trans influence. The absence of change of an exchange  $[Pt(CN)_4] + CN^- \rightleftharpoons [Pt(CN)_3CN] + CN^-$  is also linked with the smaller trans-effect in Pt complexes. S. Thomsen

hydrated forms (weak electrolytes) and systems without actual unhydrated forms but only interionic forces (strong electrolytes). (3) Geometric isomerism is possible only in the absence of a rapid exchange between the central ion in the complex and the free ions in the soln. (4) The rate of the exchange reaction  $[PtX_4] + X^- \rightleftharpoons [PtX_3X] + X^-$  decreases in the order  $X = CN > I > Br > Cl$ , i.e. exchange is fastest in the thermodynamically most stable system, this is linked with the phenomenon of trans influence. The absence of change of an exchange  $[Pt(CN)_4] + CN^- \rightleftharpoons [Pt(CN)_3CN] + CN^-$  is also linked with the smaller trans-effect in Pt complexes. S. Thomsen

BR

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7849. Problems of the Stability of Complex Compounds  
and of Exchange Reactions. (In Russian) A. A. Golovits  
and I. E. Nikol'skii, *Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khim.*, 24 Sept  
1951, p. 1875-811.  
Theoretical and experimental study. 20 ref.

*Nikol'skaya*

✓ The mechanism of reactions of complex compounds. A.  
 G. Chelberg, L. E. Nikol'skaya, and G. A. Nizovskaya  
*Voprosy Khimii i Mekhanizma Reaktsii i Rasplava* 1965, 65-69. -- Work on the  
 mechanism of reactions of complex compds. is reviewed, and  
 the results obtained by G. and published in a no. of papers  
 are summarized. The isotope exchange velocity in com-  
 plex ions must be favored by factors that help in reaching  
 the complex ion chemo. equil. and by factors that reduce  
 the mutual repulsion of particles that enter into exchange.  
 W. M. Stephens

*Chelberg*

3

*1965*

*RAM*

НИКОЛ'СКАЯ, Л. Я.

Subject : USSR/Chemistry AID P - 1572

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 2/21

Authors : Grinberg, A. A., Kozlova, L. I., Nikol'skaya, L. Ye.,  
and Shagisultanova, G. A.

Title : Exchange reactions in platinum complexes

Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim., 28, no.1, 7-11, 1955

Abstract : Experimental measurements of the rates of exchange re-  
actions showed that the exchange rate of iodine in  
 $K_2 [PtI_6]$  is higher than that of chlorine in  
 $K_2 [PtCl_6]$ . A method for the preparation of  
 $K_2 [Pt(NO_2)_2Br_2]$  is given. One table, 2 references  
(Russian: 1927-51)

Institution: None

Submitted : Je 26, 1953

USSR/ Chemistry - Reaction processes

Card 1/1

Pub. 22 - 21/47

Authors

Grinberg, A. A., Memb. Corresp., Acad. of Sc., USSR; Nikel'skaya, L. Ye.;  
and Shagisultanova, G. A.

Title

The mechanism of displacement reaction in the internal sphere of complex compounds

Periodical

Dok. AN SSSR 191/6, 1059-1060, Apr. 21, 1955

Abstract

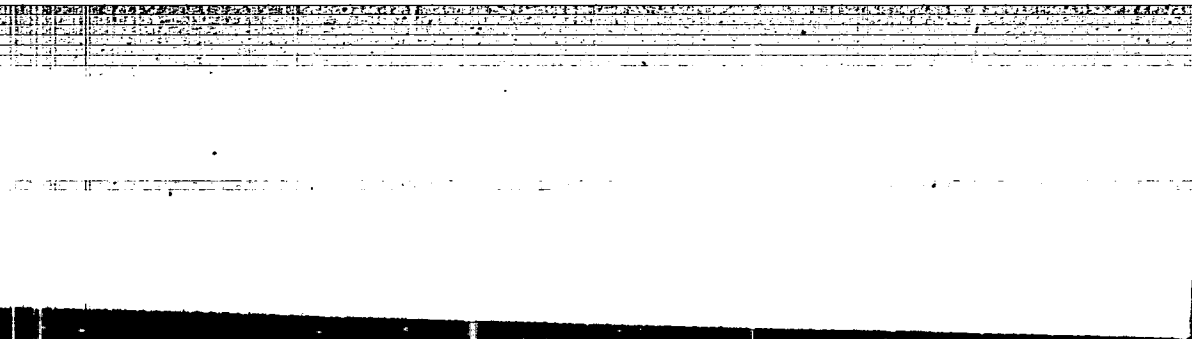
A new effect is described which, as it appears, offers definite proof in favor of a reaction mechanism utilizing the intermediate reaction between the complex ion and the solvent as a basis. The new effect is explained as the rate of isotopic exchange in relation to the increase in complex solution, i. e., the rate of exchange depends upon the time interval which expired from the moment the aqueous solution of the complex was prepared and the realization of the exchange with various addenda including the marked atom. In other words, the exchange occurs through intermediate formation of aquo-ions. Four references: 3 USSR and 1 USA (1939-1954).

Institution :

.....

Submitted :

December 1, 1954



NIKOL'SKIY, L. YE.

"Preparation of Weakly Soluble Compounds of Tetravalent Uranium With the Aid of Rongalite," by A. A. Grinberg, L. Ye. Nikol'skiy, G. I. Petrzhak, B. V. Ptitsyn, and F. M. Filinor (deceased), Radio. Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Leningrad, Zhurna. Analiticheskoy Khimii, Vol 12, No 1, Jan/Feb 57, pp 92-94

A method for the reduction of uranyl salts with rongalite is described. As compared with hydrosulfite, rongalite has the advantage that no sulfur is precipitated under the conditions investigated. Tetravalent uranium could be precipitated when the reduction is carried out in oxalic acid or hydrofluoric acid solutions. The optimum concentration conditions for the isolation of uranium as its oxalate have been established. (U)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001

SUM 1860

GRINBERG, A.A.; PETRZHAK, G.I.; NIKOL'SKAYA, L.Ye.; PITTSIN, B.V.; FILINOV,  
F.M. [deceased]

New means of preparing tetravalent uranium derivatives. Trudy  
Radiotekhn. i Elektron. 8:166-169 '58. (MIRA 12:2)  
(Uranium compounds)



S/186/60/002/005/010/017  
A051/A127

**AUTHORS:** Grinberg, A. A., Nikol'skaya, L. Ye.

**TITLE:** Concerning the influence of the solvent on the speed rate of the isotope exchange in complex platinum compounds

**PERIODICAL:** Radiokhimiya, v. 2, no. 5, 1960, 584-591

**TEXT:** Referring to the great influence which solvents may have on the speed rate of chemical reactions in general, and on the isotope exchange rate in particular, the authors emphasize that a great number of studies have been made in this field, since labeled atoms could be utilized in this type of experiments. Great attention has been paid to a large group of studies on the exchange between halogen ions and alkyl halogenides. However, the influence of the solvent on the exchange in complex platinum compounds has been investigated very seldom. Regarding this problem, the authors mention a book by F. Basolo and R. G. Pearson (Ref. 4: Mechanism of inorganic reactions. A study of metal complexes in solution. N. Y. 1958), where a so far unpublished study by Wilkins and Lewis on the exchange of

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Concerning the influence of the solvent...

S/185/60/002/005/010/0:7  
A051/A:27

chlorine in cis- and trans-isomers of  $[\text{Pt}(\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$  in acetone is quoted. The Russian scientists, very interested in this type of complexes, investigated the influence of the solvent on the exchange of addenda in Pt(II) complexes. Being aware of the great difficulties in a systematic research on this subject, they began to study the exchange problems in the systems  $\text{K}_2[\text{Pt}(\text{SCN})_4] + \text{KSCN}$  in acetone. The exchange kinetics in water for this system has been studied by one of the authors' associate S. S. Borzakov (Ref. 5; Radiokhimiya, 2, 5, 578, 1960). Thus, data on the reactions in these two solvents, i.e. acetone and water may be compared with each other. The experimental part comprises the following main features: It was decided to use for the exchange reaction potassium thiocyanogen, labeled with the isotope  $\text{S}^{35}$ , which has been synthesized by melting of ferrous potassium thiocyanate with sulphur. Acetone was purified, twice distilled after a shake treatment with solid  $\text{KMnO}_4$ ; after another shaking procedure with silver nitrate and sodium hydrate, it was filtered, dried over  $\text{CaSO}_4$  and fractionated during distillation. The acetone solution of  $\text{K}_2[\text{Pt}(\text{SCN})_4]$  and  $\text{KSCN}$  of

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Concerning the influence of the solvent...

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a given (unspecified) concentration were mixed in a centrifuge test tube of a 10-15 ml volume which was closed with a ground stopper and left in the dark for a given (unspecified) period of time. After precipitation of the anion complex, the solution with the precipitate was centrifuged, the precipitate washed and put on a suspended aluminum plate, and its activity was measured with an end-window beta-counter. Special attention had to be paid to the separation after the exchange process. It seemed to be convenient to use the complex cation  $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$  as a precipitator for  $[\text{Pt}(\text{SCN})_4]^{2-}$ , which in similar experiments with exchanges in aqueous solutions provided for good separation conditions in systems of the type  $[\text{PtX}_4]^{2-} + \text{I}^-$  (with a not too long exchange period). However, none of the halogenides of the first Kaysse base proved to be soluble in acetone. On the other hand, the perchlorate  $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_4](\text{ClO}_4)_2$  proved to be soluble, obtained by the authors by adding an additional amount of  $\text{HClO}_4$ , which was theoretically required in accordance with the corresponding equation, to the solution of  $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_4](\text{OH})_2$ . Owing to the low solubility in water, the perchlorate I Kaysse may be obtained through the reaction of  $\text{HClO}_4$  with  $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_4]\text{Cl}_2$ . The solubility

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Concerning the influence of the solvent...

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of  $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_4](\text{ClO}_4)_2$  in acetone is 0.3 g in 100 ml acetone, and this compound may be used for the precipitation of platinethiocyanide from acetone solutions. A disadvantage in this process is the appearance of  $\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{SCN})_2$  which has <sup>be</sup> separated off from the centrifuged precipitate. Precipitation in acetone did not occur instantaneously but took several minutes. Analyses of the precipitate proved that there was no deviation from the basic composition in the precipitated salts. Then, the exchange products were studied as to their dependence on time, the concentration of the complex and the concentration of the addendum, i.e. KSCN, in all cases at 16-19°. For the calculation of the exchange rate over a given period of time, the authors used R. Prestwood's and A. Wahl's (Ref. 9: J. Am. Chem. Soc., 71, 9, 3157, 1949) formula

$$F = \frac{F - F_0}{1 - F_0}$$

which takes into account the zero exchange correction, i.e. the exchange in the separation process and the incomplete separation which have to be considered, too. The zero exchange in the system  $\text{K}_2[\text{Pt}(\text{SCN})_4] + \text{KSCN}$  proved to

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Concerning the influence of the solvent...

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be the same in all experiments. Apparently the dependence of  $1 - F$  on the time (see table 2) by taking into account the mere exchange, expressed in semi-logarithmic coordinates in Figure 1, was found to be a straight line crossing the ordinate axis in a point corresponding to the unit. Thus it is assumed that the rate of the reaction  $R$  abides by the simple exponential law and may be calculated from the formula of simple exchange:

$$R = \frac{-ab}{a+b} \ln(1 - F)$$

For the concentrations  $0.55 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ M}$  (or equally  $2.2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ g-ion. SCN}^-/l$ ) in the complex and  $2.2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ M}$  in  $\text{KSCN}$ ,  $R$  was found to be equal to  $0.35 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ g-ion. SCN}^-/l \cdot \text{min}$ . The period of semi-exchange  $T_1$  under the given conditions and determined from Figure 1 was found to be equal to 37 hours. For the reaction in water, the same concentrations and temperatures provided, the value  $T_1$  was found to be equal to 6-7 minutes. The tremendous differ-

ence in the exchange rate in the two media, with a speed rate of 340 times lower in acetone than in water, as found by S. S. Korsakova (see ref. 5) is assumed to have its origin in a considerable different course of the reaction mechanism which takes place in the two media. Subsequently, the

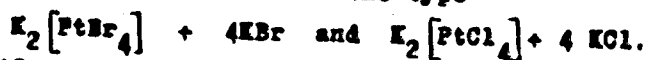
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Concerning the influence of the solvent...

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A051/A127

degree of the dependence on the concentration of the complex in the exchange process has been studied. In these experiments, the concentration of the solution as to KSCN, equal to  $2.2 \cdot 10^{-2}$  M, remained always constant, while the concentration as to  $K_2[Pt(SCN)_4]$  did change. Tabulated data and the curves in Figures 2 and 3, obtained in 50-hr and 25-hr studies showed that the order of the reaction with respect to the complex, determined by the ratio  $\frac{\partial \lg k}{\partial \lg a}$ , is close to the first (1 - 1.4). Finally, the degree of

the dependence on the concentration of the addendum has been investigated. The concentration on  $K_2[Pt(SCN)_4]$  in all cases was equal to  $0.55 \cdot 10^{-2}$  M, i.e. to  $2.2 \cdot 10^{-2}$  g-ion  $SCN^-/l$ . The exchange time equaled 25 and 18 hrs. Apparently, a dependence of the exchange rate on the concentration of the addendum was noticed. The order of the reaction with respect to KSCN came also close to the unit, i.e. to the first order. The degree of dependence on the concentration of KSCN is given in Figure 4. Arriving at the conclusions the authors first compare the data of this study with similar systems in aqueous solution of the type



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Concerning the influence of the solvent...

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In accordance with studies made by A. A. Grinberg /the author/ and G. A. Shagisultanova (Ref. 10: Izv. AN SSSR, OZhK, 6, 981, 1955) and by L. F. Grantham, T. S. Elleman and D. S. Martin (Ref. 7: J. Am. Chem. Soc., 77, 10, 2965, 1955), the exchange rate in the above mentioned systems did not depend on the concentration of the addendum, and the exchange chiefly took place through the medium of aqua-ions being formed intermediately. There is no doubt that in this case, i.e. in the study of the authors, a clearly expressed dependence of the exchange rate on the concentration of the addendum does exist, and that, by the same token, there is a difference in the mechanism as compared to that prevailing in the above mentioned systems in aqueous solutions. The tremendous difference in the exchange rates in  $K_2[Pt(SCN)_4]$  when replacing water by acetone as a solvent, primarily may be accredited to the greatly different capabilities of  $H_2O$  and  $CH_3COCH_3$  molecules to penetrate into the interior sphere of the  $[Pt(SCN)_4]^{2-}$  ion, and also to the differing dielectric constant values. Of considerable interest is the practical identity of the absorption spectra of the two complexes  $K_2[Pt(SCN)_4]$  and  $[Pt(NH_3)_4][Pt(SCN)_4]$ . In this given case and in

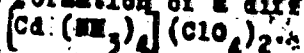
Card 7/10

Concerning the influence of the solvent...

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A051/A127

the solid state anomalous colorations of the Magnus and Beilman type salts have been noted. The relatively difficult solubility of the perchlorate of the first Reye base in water deserves special attention, since one may assume that the perchlorate ions might prove useful as precipitants for some other bivalent complex ions of the tetramine type, in connection with the already known reaction with cadmium resulting in the formation of a difficultly soluble product of the composition:

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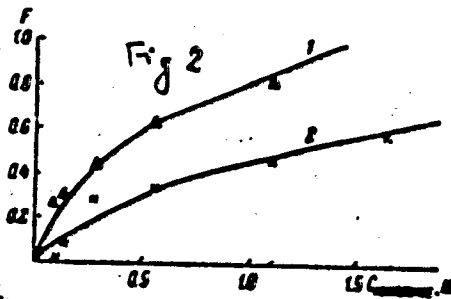
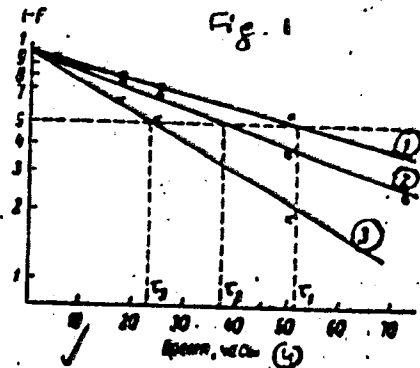
Concerning the influence of the solvent...

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Legends to Figures 1 and 2:

Dependence of  $\frac{t}{\tau}$  on the concentration of the complex;  $C_{KSCN} = 2.2 \cdot 10^{-2} M$ ;  
 $C$  of complex: (1) --  $0.275 \cdot 10^{-2} M$ ; (2) --  $0.55 \cdot 10^{-2} M$ ; (3) --  $1.1 \cdot 10^{-2} M$ .  
(4) period of time, hours

Dependence of the degree of exchange on the concentration of the complex;  
Exchange rates: (1) -- 50 hrs; (2) -- 25 hrs.



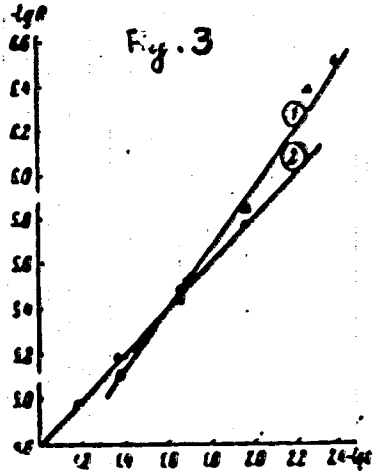
Card 9/10

Concerning the influence of the solvent...

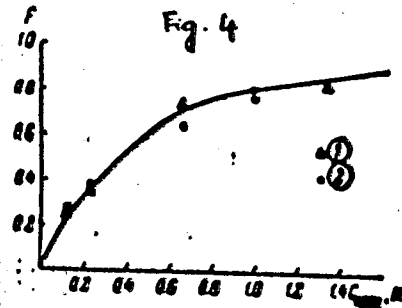
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Legend to Figure 3:

Dependence of the log. of the exchange speed rate on the log. of concentration of the complex; (1) exchange rate 25 hrs.,  $\text{tg } 54^\circ = 1.37$ ; (2) exchange rate 50 hrs.,  $\text{tg } 46^\circ = 1.03$



Legend to Figure 4:  
Dependence of the degree of exchange on the concentration of KSCN; exchange rate: (1) -- 25 hrs; (2) -- 18 hrs.



Card 10/10

GRINBERG, A.A.; NIKOL'SKAYA, L.Ye.; SHAGISULTANOVA, G.A.

Chromatographic method for determining the structure of  
coordination polymer compounds. Zhur. reorg. khim. 6 no.7:  
1497-1500 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Platinum compounds) (Ammonia)

ACCESSION NR: AT4037657

S/2981/64/000/003/0159/0174

AUTHOR: Zakharov, Ye. D.; Dronova, N. P.; Nikol'skaya, L. Ye.

TITLE: A study of alloying component diffusion in aluminum alloys

SOURCE: *Alyuminiyevy\*ye splavy\**, no. 3, 1964. *Deformiruyemy\*ye splavy\** (Malleable alloys), 159-174

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, aluminum A00, alloy V95, alloying component diffusion, Kirkendahl effect, homogenizing related diffusion, hot working related diffusion, diffusion analysis, diffusion pores

ABSTRACT: Sandwich strips (2 mm thick) were prepared, using various aluminum alloys (see Table 1 in the Enclosure) as cores and aluminum A00, an alloy of Al + 0.5% Mn or alloy V95 in 50% dilution with aluminum as the outer layers. Samples were homogenized at 600C for 6 hours or 1, 3, 4 or 10 days, then tempered 1 hour at 250C. Photomicrographs were analyzed to determine the diffusion of alloying components in the core. The results indicate that Kirkendahl's effect occurs in aluminum alloys, large pores of diffusion origin forming during prolonged heating of the metal to high temperatures. The occurrence of such pores can be promoted by liquation heterogeneity of the ingots, by thick layers of intermetallic phases, the local fusion of fusible components.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4037657

etc. Processes of heating or combined heating and hot working should be tailored either to avoid development of diffusion pores or to allow liquidation of such pores through self-diffusion. "Ye. F Romanova did part of the photography." Orig. art. has: 1 table and 12 sets of photomicrographs.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 04Jun64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

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ACCESSION NR: AT4037657

ENCLOSURE: 01

TABLE 1

Chemical composition of alloys used in the core layers of sandwich strips  
(aluminum based)

Core alloy No.	Content of alloying element in %:				Reinforcing phase
	Cu	Mg	Zn	Si	
1	11.15	--	--	--	CuAl <sub>2</sub>
2	10.26	4.0	--	--	S
3	10.37	3.91	--	2.4	W(?)
4	--	3.65	--	2.24	Mg <sub>2</sub> Si
5	--	3.61	19.8	--	MgZn <sub>2</sub>
6	--	--	20.2	--	Zn
7	--	3.64	--	--	Mg <sub>2</sub> Al <sub>3</sub>
8	--	--	--	2.2	Si

Card 3/3

NIKOL'SKAYA, M.

The magician of Bogorodskoye village. Vest.prom.i khud.promys.  
] no.5:37-38 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Bogorodskoye (Moscow Province)--Wood carving, Russian)

NIKOL'SKAYA, M.A.

Comparative evaluation of the effectiveness of intravenous and intra-carotic administrations of anti-tetanus sera. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid i immun. 31 no.6:97-102 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz L'vovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigyeny i kafedry mikrobiologii Stanislavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(INJECTIONS, INTRA-ARTERIAL) (TETANUS ANTITOXIN)  
(INJECTIONS, INTRAVENOUS)



SHIFRIN, A.R., prof.; NIKOL'SKAYA, H.A., kand.med.nauk

Copper, iron and cobalt in the blood of rabbits with experimental pyoderma. Vest. derm. i ven. no.5:10-16 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra kozhno-venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.R. Shifrin) i kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. T.I.Ivanova) Ivano-Frankovskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Submitted February 18, 1964.

NIKOL'SKAYA, M.I.

Herpes zoster oticus. Vest.otorin. 23 no.2:23-27 F '61.

(MIRA 144)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (sav. kafedroy -- chlen-  
korrespondent AN SSSR prof. V.F. Undrits) i Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. I.P. Pavlova.

(HERPES ZOSTER)

(EAR-DISEASES)

NIKOL'SKAYA, M.M.

Identification of levomycin and synthomycin by the method of  
crystallisation in thin layers. Apt. delo 10 no.6:42-46 K-D '61.  
(MIRA 15:2)

1. I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni I.M.Sechenova.  
(LEVOMYCETIN) (CHLOROMYCETIN)  
(CRYSTALLIZATION)

1  
[Illegible handwritten text]  
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AV. R. A. ROZINSKAYA, M. A.

70) TRANSFER OF ELECTRONS IN POLYMERIZATION... 67/3348  
Spectroscopic studies concerning...  
71) THE RADIATION-INDUCED POLYMERIZATION OF...  
72) THE RADIATION-INDUCED POLYMERIZATION OF...  
73) THE RADIATION-INDUCED POLYMERIZATION OF...  
74) THE RADIATION-INDUCED POLYMERIZATION OF...  
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99) THE RADIATION-INDUCED POLYMERIZATION OF...  
100) THE RADIATION-INDUCED POLYMERIZATION OF...

PETROVA, O.A.; NIKOL'SKAYA, M.N.

Using inhibitors for preventing corrosion of steel parts. *Biul.tekh.*  
-ekon.inform. no.9:69-71 '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Inhibition (Chemistry)) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

CHENINA, N.S.; NIKOL'SKAYA, N.N.; BRESTROVSKIY, N.Z.; PETROVA, O.A.

Electrolytic polishing of rectangular wires. *Mul.tekh.-ekon.inform.-  
Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekh.inform. no.4:15-17 '62.*

(MIRA 15:7)

(Electrolytic polishing)

NIKOL'SKAYA, M.N. Mariya Nikolayevna

Mr., Inst. Zoology, Dept. Tech. Sci., Acad. Sci., -1945-650-

"Evolution of Eurytoma Species (Hymenoptera, Chalcididae) in Connection with the Geographical Distribution of Their Food-Plants of the Subfam. Prunoidea," Dok. AN, 48, No. 8, 1945.

"Types of the Telenomus (Hymenoptera, Scelionidae) Family Which Are Parasitic in Gnatfly Eggs," *ibid.*, 62, No. 5, 1948;

"Two Species of the Family Anagrus How. (Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea), Parasites on the Comstock Scale Insect," *ibid.*, 70, No. 3, 1950.



NIKOL'SKAYA, M. N.

PA 53/49763

USSR/Medicine - Insects  
Medicine - Entomology

Oct 48

"Types of the Telenomus (Hymenoptera, Scelionidae)  
Family Which are Parasitic in Gadfly Eggs," M. N.  
Nikol'skaya, Zool Inst, Acad Sci USSR, 3½ pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXII, No 5

Gives a table of ten genera of Telenomus, parasitic  
in the eggs of gadflies, and their geographical dis-  
tribution. Describes five new species. Submitted by  
Acad Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, 23 Jul 48.

53/49763

NIKOL'SKAYA, L.M.N.

Hymenoptera

New Species of Gonatocerus (Hymenoptera, Mymaridae from the eggs of the cicada Cicadella viridis. Ent. ob. 31 No. 3-4, 1951.

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

1. NIKOL'SKAYA, M.N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Science
7. Chalcids of the fauna of USSR. Moskva, AN SSSR, 1952

9. Monthly list of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February, 1953. Unclassified.

NIKOL'SKAYA, M.F.

Two new species of grain insects from the family Eurytomidae  
(Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea). Ent.oboz. 32:304-306 '52. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Zoologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad.  
(Grain--Diseases and pests) (Eurytomidae)

NIKOL'SKAYA M.N.

The Committee of State Prizes of the Council of Ministers USSR, in the field of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for State Prizes for the years 1957 and 1958. (Sovetskaya Nauka, Moscow, No. 2-3-4, 20 Feb. 1958 Apr. 1958)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Submitted by</u>
Nikol'skaya, M.N.	"Chalcids of the USSR	All-Union Entomological Society of the Academy of Sciences USSR

CC: Nikol'skaya, M.N., 1958

**NIKOL'SKAYA, M.N., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.**

**Insects against insects. Nauka i zhizn' 20 no.5:19-21 Mj '53. (MLBA 6:6)**  
**(Insects, Injurious and beneficial--Biological control)**

NIKOL'SKAYA, M. N.

USSR/Zoology

Card 1/1

Author : Nikol'skaya, M. N.

Title : Blastophaga psenes L as a fig pollinator

Periodical : Priroda, 5, 107 - 108, May 1954

Abstract : Blastophaga belong to parasitic hymenoptera insects of the agaonidae family. All types of this family, numbering over 100, live on tropical plants of the fig family. The only type of agaonids living in the sub-tropics, between 25 and 42° latitude, within the boundaries of the USSR, Crimea, Caucasus and Central Asia is the blastophaga, attacking fig plants. The germination and life of these parasites is described. Drawings of the blastophaga insects (males and females) are included.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, Zoological Institute

Submitted : ....

НИКОЛ'СКАЯ, М. Н.

КОЖЕВНИКОВ-ПЯТАКОВСКИЙ, А. П.; НИКОЛ'СКАЯ, М. Н.

Cuckoo flies (Hymenoptera, Chrysididae) of Tajikistan. Trudy  
Sool. inst. 15:89-137 '54. (MLA 7:7)  
(Tajikistan--Cuckoo flies) (Cuckoo flies--Tajikistan)



NIKOL'SKAYA, N.E.; KYAO, N.E.

Chalcids (Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea) along the central course of  
the Ural River and their economic significance. Trudy Zool. inst.  
16:404-416 '54. (MIRA 8:6)

(Ural Valley--Chalcid flies)

NIKOL'SKAYA, N.S.

New genera and species of chalcids from the families Narytonidae  
and Callinonidae (Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea) in Central Asia.  
Trudy Zool. Inst. 21:335-341 '55. (IZNA 9:5)  
(Chalcid flies)

NIKOL'SKAYA, N.N.

The importance of phytophagous habits in the evolution of seminiferous  
chalcid flies (Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea) of the U.S.S.R. [with summary  
in English]. Ent. obozr. 35 no. 3: 570-581 '56. (NARA 9:10)

I. Zoologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad.  
(Chalcid flies)

AKRANOVSKIY, N.H., ARNOL'DI, L.V., BHI-BIYENKO, G.Ye., BORMSENHUS, N.S.,  
VEREBNICHAGIN, N.K., DAL', S.K., D'YAKONOV, A.M., KIRICHENKO, A.H.,  
KIR'YANOVA, Ye.S., KOZHANCHIKOV, I.V., KRIZHANOVSKIY, O.L.,  
LIPNEVA, S.G., LIKHAREV, I.M., LOGINOVA, N.M., KIKOL'SKAYA, N.N.,  
NOVIKOV, G.A., POPOV, V.V., PORTENKO, L.A., RYANOV, N.A., TER-MINASYAN,  
N.H., CHERNOV, S.A., SHTAKL'BERG, A.A.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., stud.,  
glavnyy red., VINOGRADOV, B.S., [deceased], red.; KOZLOVA, G.I., red.  
1ed-va.; PEVNER, R.S., tekhn. red.

[Animals of the U.S.S.R.] Zhivotnyi mir SSSR. Moskva. Vol. 5. [Mountains  
provinces of European Russia] Gorye oblasti evropeiskoi chasti  
SSSR. 1958. 655 p. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskiy institut.  
(Zoology)

NIKOL'SKAYA, M.N.

Species of the genus *Pteroptrix* Vestw. (Hymenoptera, Aphelinidae)  
in the Soviet Union [with summary in English]. Ent. obozr. 36 no.2:  
467-469 '59. (NINA 12:7)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.  
(Parasites—Scale insects) (Chalcid flies)

NIKOL'SKAYA, M.N.

Chalcididae and Leucospidae of Central Asia (Hymenoptera,  
Chalcidoidea). Trudy Zool. inst. 27:220-246 '60.  
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad.  
(Soviet Central Asia—Chalcid flies)

NIKOL'SKAYA, M.N.

Specific independence of almond and prune chalcids (Hymenoptera,  
Chalcidoidea, Eurytomidae). Ent.obos. 40 no.3:673-676 '61.  
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.  
(Chalcid flies)

ALIKAYEV, V.A.; IVANOV, D.P.; NIKOL'SKAYA, M.N.

Use of iron glycerophosphate for the prevention and treatment of  
anemia in suckling pigs. Veterinariia 39 no.1:57-59 Ja '63.  
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Moskovskaya veterinarnaya akademiya.  
(Iron--Therapeutic use) (Anemia) (Swine--Diseases and pests)  
(Phosphorus--Therapeutic use)



NIKOL'SKAYA, M.N.

Two new genera of Aphelinidae (Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea) isolated  
from the bamboo scale *Odonaspis secreta* (Gyll.) in the Caucasus.  
Ent. oboz. 42 no.1:186-189 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.  
(Georgia—Chalcid flies)

NIKOL'SKAYA, M.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; OBUVAYLO, P.N., veterinarnyy vrach

Iron glycerophosphate is a growth stimulant for piglets. Inform.  
biul.VDNKH no.1:30-31 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni  
Sechenova (for Nikol'skaya). 2. Razdel "Svinovodstvo" Vystavki  
dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR (for Obuvaylo).

NIKOL'SPAYA, M.N.; GANDEL', V.G.; POEKOV, V.A.

Detection of sulfanilamide preparations by the method of  
thin-layer crystallization. Apt. delo 14 no. 4163-65 31-ig  
'65 (MIRA 1961)

1. I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskii Institut izvesti  
I.M. Sechenova.

NIKOL'SKIYA, M.N.; IVANOV, B.I.

Toxicity of some iron preparations. Veterinaria 41 no.2:67-69  
7 '65. (HIRA 18:3)