PILIPCHUK, B.I.

Platinum resistance thermometer scale based on interval ratio. (MIRA 11:6)
Trudy VNIIM no.25:103-110 '55.
(Thermometers) (Calibration)

PILIPCHUK, B.I.

Auxiliary charts for platinum resistance thermometers. Trudy VNIIM no.25:111-134 '55. (MIRA 11:6)

(Thermometers)

GORDOV, A.N., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk, red.; PILIPCHUK, B.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KUZNETSOVA, M.I., red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Temperature measuring instruments and their testing; practical instructions] Pribory dlia izmereniia temperatury i ikh poverka; instruktivnye materialy. Sbornik razrabotan VNIIM im. D.I. Mendeleeva. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo standartov "Standartgiz," 1957. 470 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Temperature--Measurement)

PILIPCHUK, I.F.

Automatic starter of the starting generator. Bum.pro-. [illegible]:
15-17 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Zhidachevskiy kartonno-bumazhnyy kombinat.
(Papermaking machinery--Electric driving)

L 24010-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6010430 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/167/002/0430/0433

25
B

AUTHOR: Pilipchuk, M. F.; Volkov, I. I.

ORG: Black Sea Scientific Research Experimental Station, Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Chernomorskaya eksperimental'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya Instituta okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Tungsten in recent sediments of the Black Sea

12

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 2, 1966, 430-433

TOPIC TAGS: tungsten, sea water, ocean dynamics, ocean property

ABSTRACT: The object of the study was to determine the pattern of distribution of tungsten in recent sediments of the Black Sea. To this end, 192 samples of bottom sediments obtained at 192 stations were analyzed. The stations were uniformly distributed over the water area of the Black Sea and encompassed various types of samples. The data showed the tungsten content in the surface layer of the sediments to range rather widely: from $1.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ to $16.1 \cdot 10^{-3}$% based on WO_3. In natural material, the highest tungsten content is found in aleurites. In carbonate-free matter, calcareous argillaceous sediments, which are free from the diluting effect of carbonates, showed the highest tungsten content. High tungsten concentrations are observed in both the sandy material of coastal areas and finely dispersed argillaceous material of the cen-

2

UDC: 551.464.38

Card 1/2

L 24010-66

ACC NR: AP6010430

tral regions of the basin. Maps of tungsten distribution were compiled. It is concluded that in the course of sedimentation, the behavior of tungsten in the Black Sea is controlled by processes of mechanical differentiation of the material. The distribution of tungsten depends on the modes of its migration and on the hydrodynamics of the sea. Tungsten associated with coarse material is deposited primarily in the coastal zones; tungsten associated with finely dispersed suspensions and Fe, Mn, Al and Si gels migrates according to the principles of hydrodynamics and deposits in fine sediments of the pelagic zones of the sea. The paper was presented by Academician N. M. Strakhov, on 24 December 1965. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 20Dec65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

L 09103-67 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/GW
ACC NR: AP7002373 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/167/005/1143/1146

AUTHOR: Pilipchuk, M. F.; Volkov, I. I.
ORG: Black Sea Experimental Scientific Research Station, Institute of Oceanology, AN SSSR (Chernomorskaya eksperimental'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya Instituta okeanologii AN SSSR)
TITLE: Distribution of molybdenum in recent black sea sediments
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 5, 1966, 1143-1146
TOPIC TAGS: oceanography, molybdenum compound
ABSTRACT: Very little data are available on the content of molybdenum in sea sediments. This paper gives data on the distribution of molybdenum in the recent sediments of the Black Sea. Samples were collected on a voyage of the "Akademik Vavilov"; 200 samples were collected at 192 stations, relatively uniformly covering the area of the Black Sea. The Mo content in this sea varies greatly: from 2 to $78 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$ MoO_3. Comparison of this figure with data for the Sea of Okhotsk shows that the quantity of Mo in the Black Sea is approximately an order of magnitude greater. The content varies from one type of bottom material to another. Two maps accompanying the text show the distribution of molybdenum in the different types of Black Sea sediments (in %); these patterns are interpreted in relation to bottom composition and entry of water into the sea from the rivers. Relationship to sea currents also is considered. This paper was presented by Academician N. M. Strakhov on 24 December 1965. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 37,710]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 20Dec65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 net UDC: 551.464.38

0935 0677

PILIPCHUK, N.

Improve payment and receiving planning. Den.i kred. 15 no.9:42-44 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

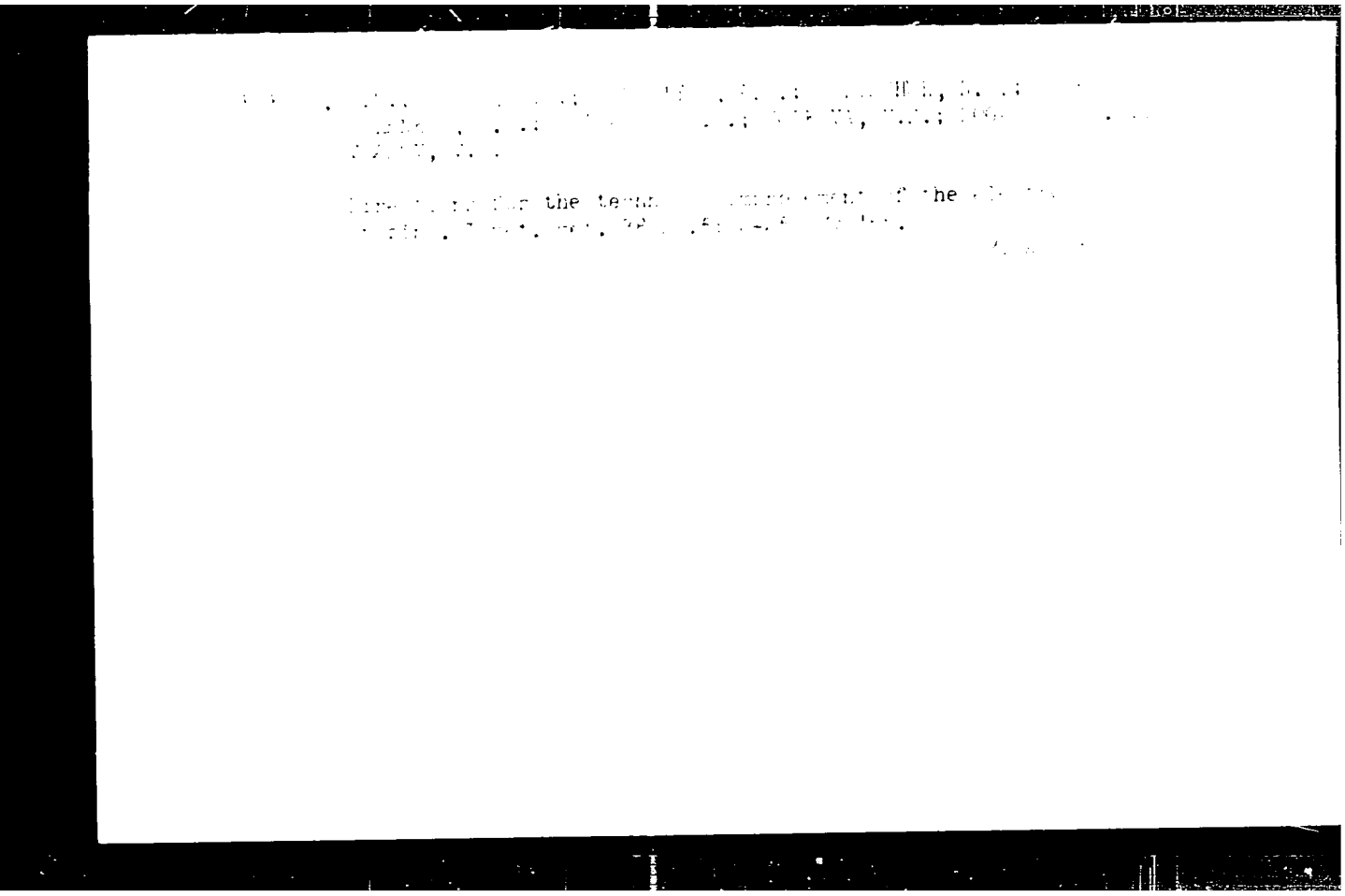
(Banks and banking)

PILIPCHUK, N.

Eliminate shortcomings in the training of personnel. Den. i kred. 15 no.4:38-39 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Finance--Study and teaching)

1. FILIPCHUK, N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Great Britain - Coal miners
7. English miners defend their right to live, V pom. profaktivu 1h No. 3, 1953

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



L 31290-65 EEO-2/EWT(1)/EEC(t)/EED-2/FSS-2 Pm-4/Pn-4/Pac-4/P1-4/Pj-4/Pk-4/P1-4 WR

ACCESSION NR: AP5005339 S/0109/65/010/002/0228/0234

AUTHOR: Gabidulin, E. M.; Pilipchuk, N. I.

TITLE: Automatic control of threshold

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 2, 1965, 228-234

TOPIC TAGS: signal detection, radar

ABSTRACT: Automatic control of the threshold, in the problem of signal detection by comparing the receiver output voltage with a threshold voltage, is theoretically considered for the case when the time position of the signal is known. The probability distribution for sustained values of the threshold is found (formulas 10a and 11a). It is proven that the average value of the threshold is asymptotically equal to its optimal value while the dispersion asymptotically approaches zero when the probabilities of false alarm and missing signal are equal. In the case of a normal distribution of noise and signal-noise mixture, the

Card 1/2

L 31290-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5005339

sustained threshold equals that determined from the perfect-observer criterion. A block diagram of a device that might realize the threshold automatic control comprises a limiter, signal-noise selectors, a binary reversible counter, and a number-to-voltage converter. The principal merit of the above control method is seen in the fact that the distributions of signal and noise may be arbitrary and unknown; the only condition is that the distribution of the signal-noise mixture must be quasi-stationary. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 32 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC, IE

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

PILIPCHUK, N.S., assistant; FOMICHEVA, M.I.

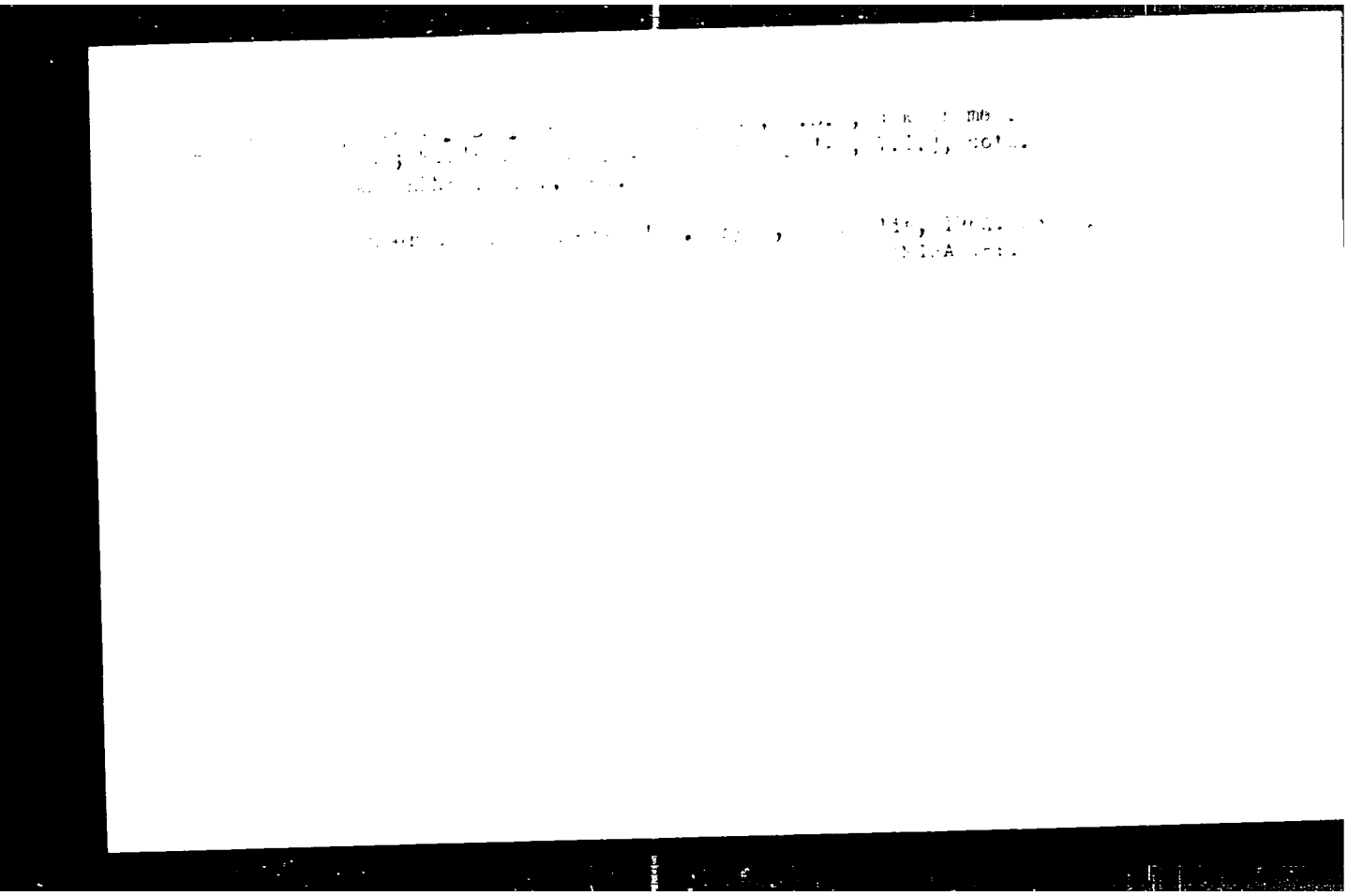
Change in external respiration following lung resection in tuberculosis. Vrach delo no.3:73-78 F'64 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra tuberkuleza Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

VEREMEYENKO, K.N., dotsent; PILIPCHUK, N.S., dotsent; USENKO, Yu.D.

Use of crystalline trypsin in the compound treatment of tuberculosis. Vrach.delo no.9:98-102 S '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(TUBERCULOSIS) (TRYPSIN)



GOROVENKO, G. G.; BRUSILOVSKIY, B. M.; LOZOVOY, Ye. Kh.; MARSHAK, A. Yu.; MIKHEL'SON, B. V.; PILIPCHUK, V. S.; SLEPUKHA, I. M.; SOKOLIK, Yu. I.; TARAPON, Yu. G.; YATSOZHINSKIY, Yu. D.

Results of the use of thoracoplasty and extrapleural pneumolysis in pulmonary tuberculosis. Probl. tub. no.2:24-29 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz 1-go khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - st. nauchnyy sotrudnik G. G. Gorovenko) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza imeni akad. F. G. Yanovskogo (dir. - dotsent A. S. Mamolat)

(TUBERCULOSIS)
(LUNGS--COLLAPSE)
(CHEST--SURGERY)

PILIPCHUK, N.S., kand.med.nauk

Some characteristics of pulmonary tuberculosis in connection with the use of antibacterial drugs. Vrach. delo no.6:80-84 Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kafedra ftiziatrii Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BACTERICIDES) (TUBERCULOSIS)

PILIPCHUK, N.S. [Pylypchuk, N.S.]

Experimental physiological investigation of some problems in lung resection. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 7 no.6:816-823 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii i kafedra tuberkuleza Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. A.A. Bogomol'tsa.
(LUNGS--SURGERY)

PILIPCHUK, N.S., kand.med.nauk

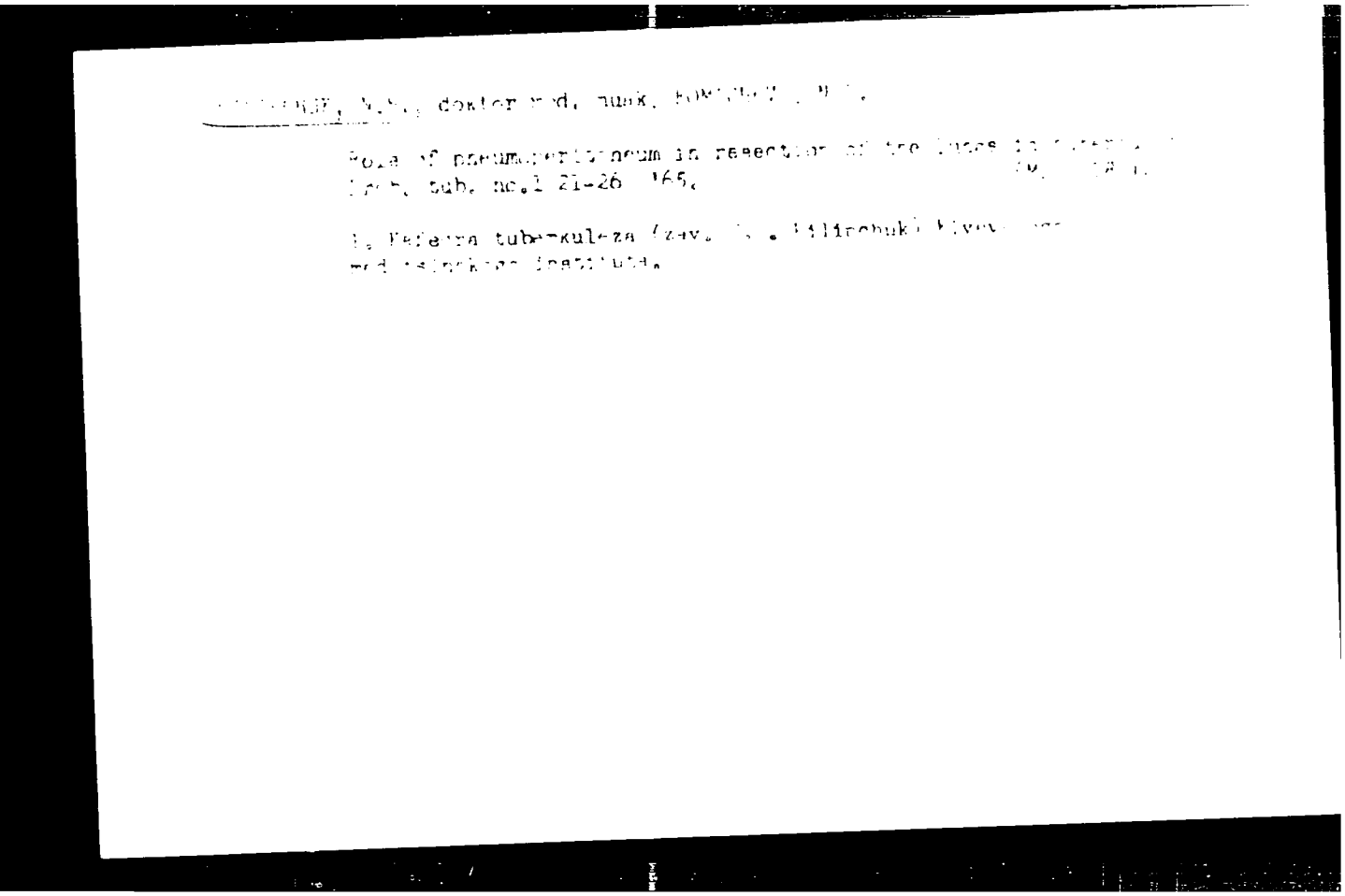
Observation of a rare side-effect of phthivazid and streptomycin.
Vrach. delo no. 3:128-129 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra tuberkuleza Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ISONICOTINIC ACID) (STREPTOMYCIN)

PILIPCHUK, N.S., kand.med.nauk (Kiyev)

Basis for short-term artificial pneumothorax. Vrach.delo no.3: 231-235 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

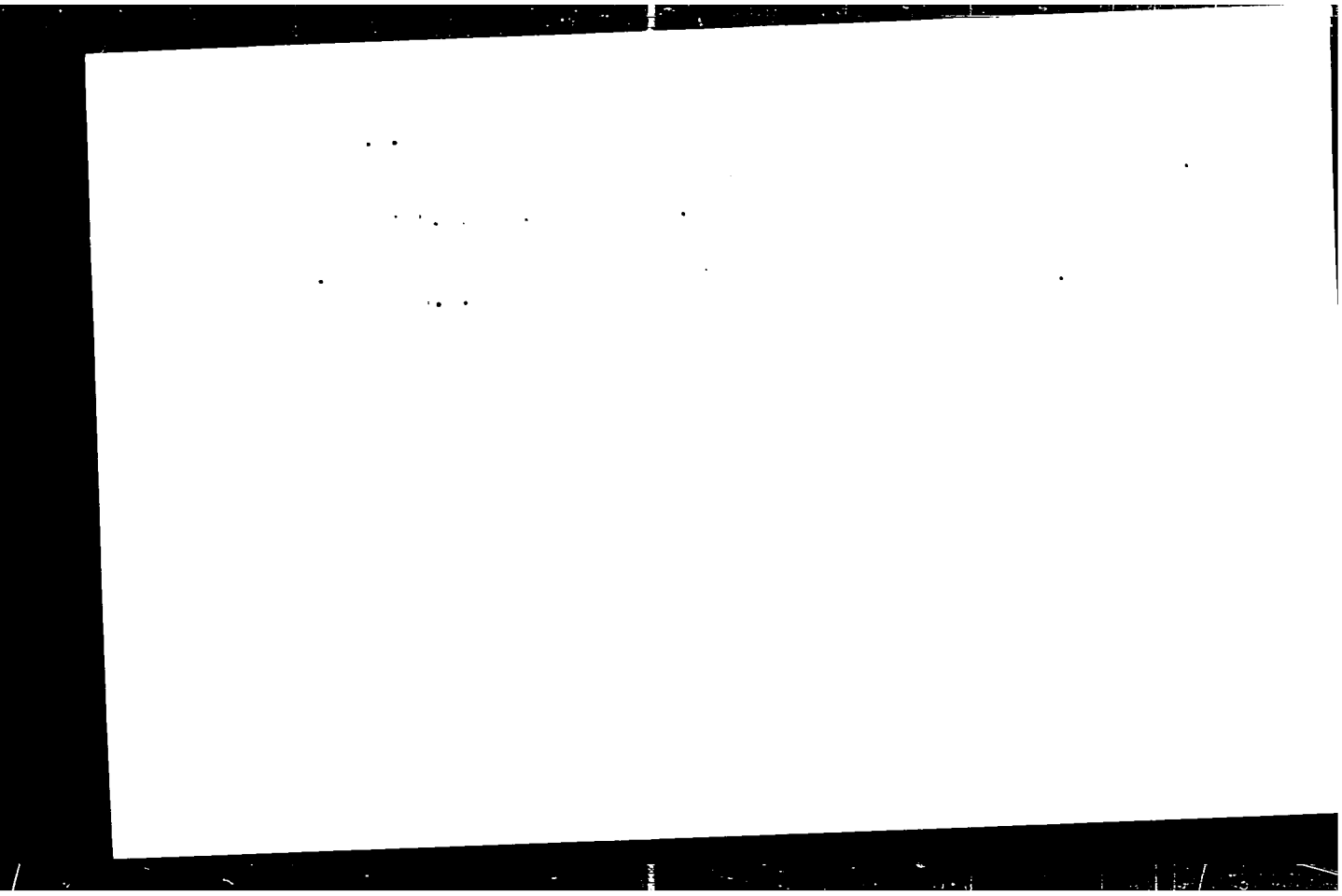
1. Kafedra tuberkuleza (zav. - prof. V.P. Rudin) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PNEUMOTHORAX)



PILIPCHUK, Nikolay Stepanovich

[Collapse surgery in pulmonary tuberculosis] Kollapsokhirurgiia tuberkuleza legkikh. Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1960. 161 p. (MIRA 14:9)

(LUNGS—COLLAPSE)



USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Wood chemistry products. Cellulose and its manufacture. Paper, I-23

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6248

Author: Komshilov, N. F., Pervozvanskiy, I. V., Pilipchuk, O. I., Spirkova, L. I.

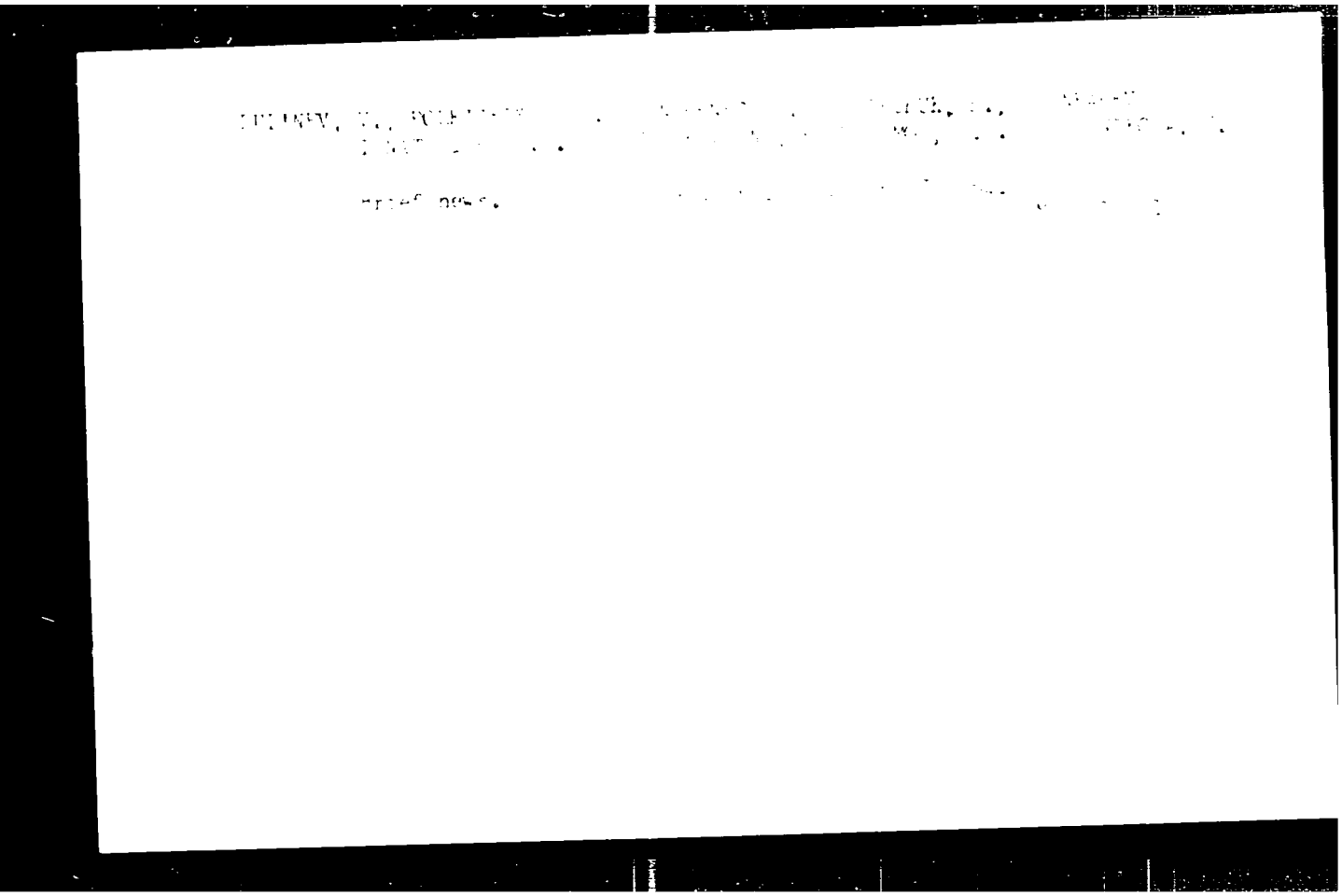
Institution: Karelo-Finnish Filiate of the Academy of Sciences USSR

Title: Raw Material Base of Rosin and Extractive Industry of the Karelo-Finnish SSR

Original Publication: Tr. Kar.-Fin. fil. AN SSSR, 1956, No 3, 67-80

Abstract: Data are provided concerning supplies of stump lightwood. Average pitch content of lightwood from Medvezh'yegorskiy forestry is 17% (on the basis of wood containing 20% moisture).

Card 1/1

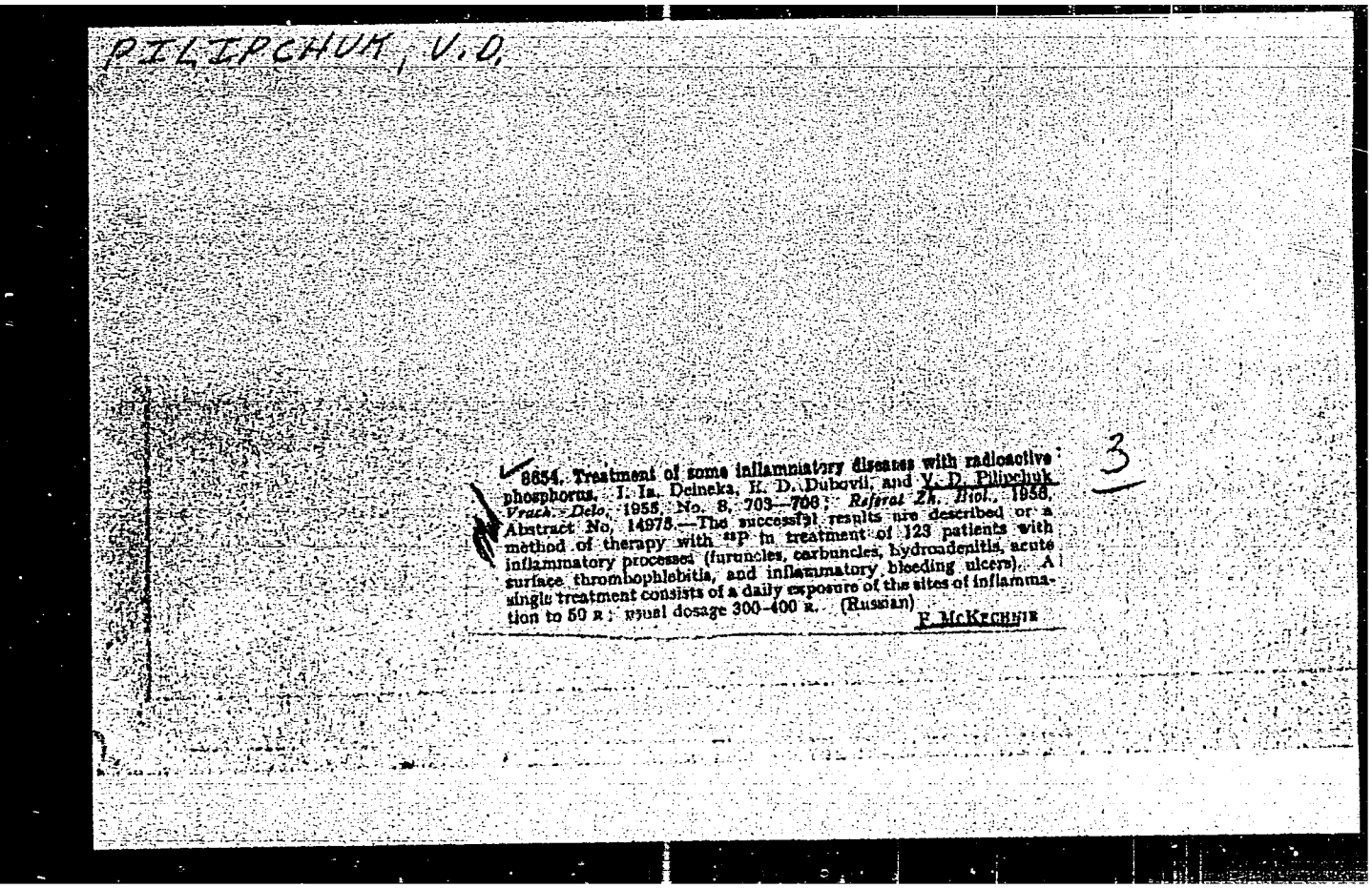


PILIPCHUK, S.

USSR

"Agricultural Production Cooperatives in the Peoples Democracies" [illegible]

Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. [illegible] No. [illegible], Pa[illegible]



PILIPCHUK, V.D.

8854. Treatment of some inflammatory diseases with radioactive phosphorus. I. Ia. Deineka, K. D. Dubovil, and V. D. Pilipchuk. *Vrach. Delo*, 1955, No. 8, 703—708; *Referat Zh. Biol.*, 1958, Abstract No. 14978.—The successful results are described of a method of therapy with ^{32}P in treatment of 123 patients with inflammatory processes (furuncles, carbuncles, hydroadenitis, acute surface thrombophlebitis, and inflammatory bleeding ulcers). A single treatment consists of a daily exposure of the sites of inflammation to 50 r; usual dosage 300–400 r. (Russian)

E. McKechnie

3

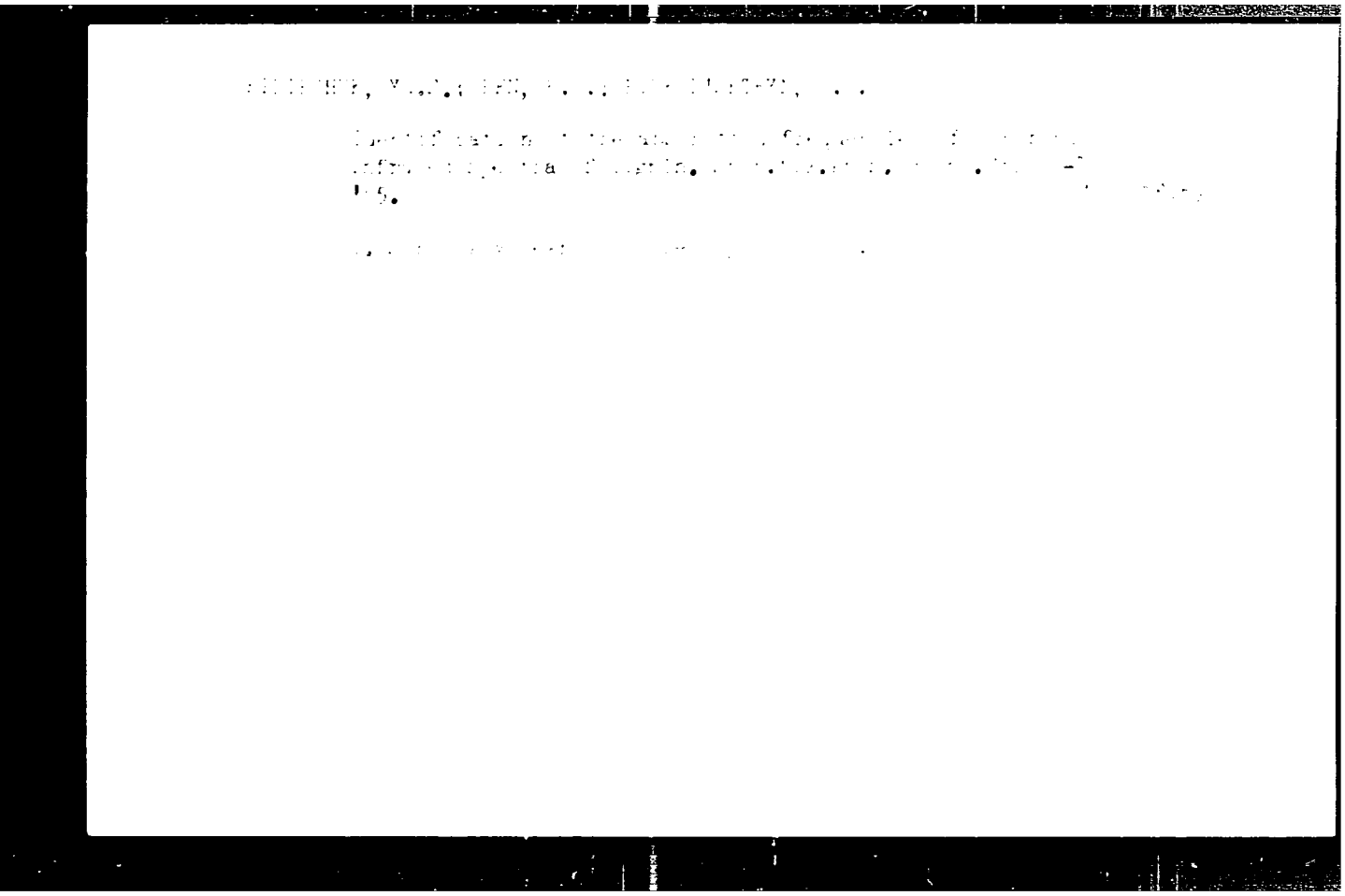
1. OLEYNIKOV, G. I.; PILIPCHUK, V. P.

2. USSR (600)

4. Plastering

7. Plastering operations by the production - line, division of labor method. Biul. stroi. tekh. 10 No. 7, 1952.

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



ACCESSION NR: AR4032171 S/0058/64/000/002/D029/D029

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz., Abs. 2D223

AUTHORS: Reznikov, V. M.; Pilipchuk, Yu. S.; Solov'yev, L. S.

TITLE: Infrared spectra of dioxane-lignin

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Materialy* 1-y Nauchn. konferentsii Kompleksn. problemn. labor. Sibirsk. tekhnol. in-t. Krasnoyarsk, 1961, 36-42

TOPIC TAGS: dioxane, lignin, dioxane lignin, infrared spectrum, absorption spectrum, hydrogen bond, hydroxyl group

TRANSLATION: Infrared dioxane-lignin absorption spectra (3619--763 cm^{-1} region) were investigated in KBr dissolved in dioxane, suspended in mineral oil, and in the form of a film. A strong hydrogen bond is observed in the dioxane-lignin. It is established that in the lignin molecule, part of the hydroxyl groups remains free. It

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4032171

is noted that the dioxane and the lignin are bound quite strongly in the film.

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64 SUB CODE: PH, CH ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

PILIPENKO, V. A.

"Sur les reactions du resorcinol avec les composes de niobium et de tantale." Serjakine, F. M. et Pilipenko, V. A. (p. 828)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1938, Volume 8, No. 9

MIROSHNICHENKO, A.; KAKHRIMANOV, I. (g.Makhachkala); PILIPENKO, A. TYURIKOV, V. (g.Kazan'); SUVOROV, N. (pos.Pervomaysk)

Letters to the editor. Obshchestv. pit. no.7:40-41 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Kladovshchik stolovoy No.23 Pervogo tresta stolovykh i restoranov g. Sverdlovska (for Miroshnichenko). 2. Zamestitel' direktora restorana "Sport", g. Kiyev (for Pilipenko).

(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

AID P -

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 11 - 10/15

Authors : Yeregin, L P., G G Meyramov, and A A Filipenko (Novo-Kramatorskiy Machine Building Plant)

Title : Resistance slag welding of slider for a 6,300-ton forging and stamping power press.

Periodical : Avtom. svar , 4, 104-107 Ap 1956

Abstract : The welding procedure in making a heavy slider out of two pieces (7.5 and 30 ton) for a large power press is briefly described. Three tables, 2 drawings and 1 graph.

Institution : As above

Submitted : No date

YEREGIN, L.P.; MEYRAMOV, G.G.; PILIPENKO, A.A.

"Submerged" process used in the welding of the sliding block of a 6300 ton drop forging and stamping press. Avtom. svar. 9 no.4:104-107 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Ordena Lenina Novo-Kramatorskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod imeni Stalina.

(Power presses--Welding)

VOLOSHKEVICH, G.Z.; YEREGIN, L.P.; PILIPENKO, A.A.

"Submerged" process used in the welding of hydraulic turbine shafts. Avtom. svar. 9 no.4:88-95 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona Akademii nauk USSR (for Voloshkevich) 2. Ordena Lenina Novo-Kramatorskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod imeni Stalina (for Yeregin and Pilipenko).
(Shafts and shafting--Welding)

Subject : USSR/Engineering AID P - 5257

Card 1/2 Pub. 11 - 8/15

Authors : Yeregin, L. P. and A. A. Pilipenko (Novo-Kramotorsk Machine-Building Plant im. Stalin)

Title : Resistance slag welding of water-wheel shafts

Periodical : Avtom. svar., 4, 88-95, Ap 1956

Abstract : The welding procedure in making three turbine shafts (each of 45 tons) for the Varvarinskaya Hydroelectric Power Plant (in Georgia) and the equipment used are concisely described. This work was done by the Electro-welding Institute im. Paton jointly with the Novo-Kramotorsk Heavy Machine-Building Plant im. Stalin. The same method was used in 1954-55 for welding shafts for the Kuybyshev and Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Plants, utilizing the resistance slag welding instead of conventional casting and forging, which requires more than double the metal and time. Five drawings, 1 photo and 1 table.

AID P - 5257

Avtom. svar., 4, 88-95, Ap 1956

Card 2/2 Pub. 11 - 8/15

Institutions: As above

Submitted : No date

NOVAK, G.Ye., PILIPENKO, A.G.

Studies on opisthorchosis and its control in Sumy Province in the Ukraine [with summary in English]. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 27 no.3:264-270 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz Sumskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-protivoepidemicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach N.S. Yefimov).
(THEMATODE INFECTIONS, prevention and control.
Opistorchis infect. (Rus))

[illegible], [illegible]

Metal flow during deformation in double-slot dies. [illegible] vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.8:69-76 '62. [illegible]

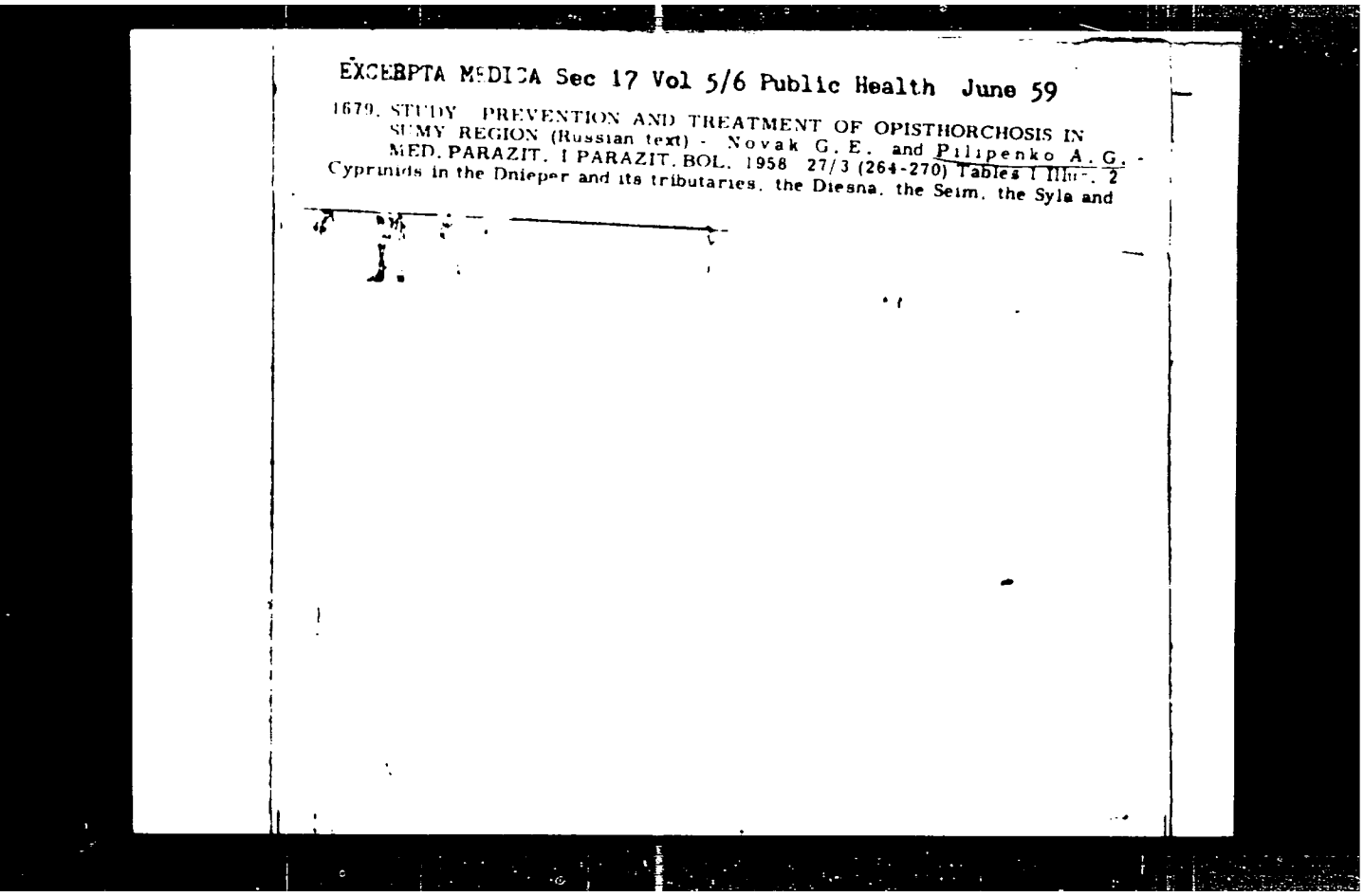
1. [illegible]al'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
[illegible] deformations (Mechanics)

PILIPENKO, A.G.

Immediate postoperative results of gastric resection in peptic ulcer [with summary in English, p.158]. Vest.khir. 78 no.2:56-59 F '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (nachal'nik professor P.A.Kupriyanov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty - dotsent I.A.Trukhalev) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M.Kirova. Adres avtora: Leningrad, pr. Karla Marksa, d.7/8, klinika usovershenstvovaniya vrachey Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M.Kirova.

(GASTRECTOMY, in various dis.
peptic ulcer, postop. results (Rus))



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/6 Public Health June 59

1679. STUDY PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF OPISTHORCHOSIS IN SUMY REGION (Russian text) - Novak G. E. and Pilipenko A. G. - MED. PARAZIT. I PARAZIT. BOL. 1958 27/3 (264-270) Tables 1 Illus. 2

Cyprinids in the Dnieper and its tributaries, the Diesna, the Seim, the Syla and

16-19

the Vorskla rivers of the Sumy region, are infected with metacercariae of Opisthorchis felineus, the molluscs Bithhylnia leachi are infested with cercariae. The population living in the region of these rivers eat locally caught fish which is raw and slightly salted, usually 2 to 3 days after catching. This results in infestation with Opisthorchis. Hexachlorethane used for treatment of these patients is not sufficiently effective. After 3, 4 and even 5 courses of treatment, a stable clinical improvement was achieved in 50% while parasitologic effect was obtained in only 20% of the patients treated.

(L. 6, 17)

FILIPE[illegible]KO, A. I., Col

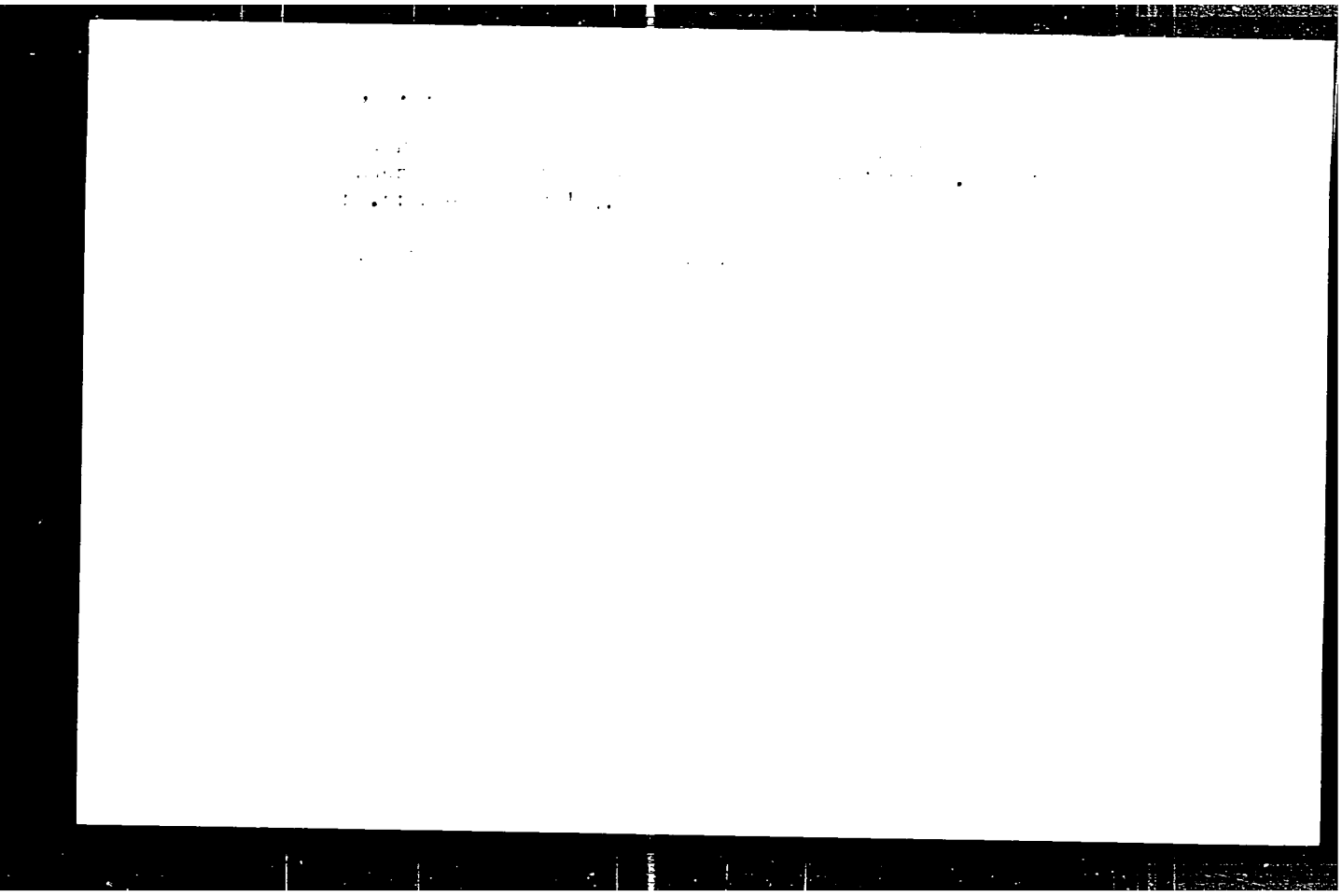
Scheduled to defend publicly his dissertation, "I[illegible]rialistic [illegible] ation of the National [illegible]onomy: [illegible] of the [illegible]ans of [illegible] the [illegible]y [illegible] the US," for the [illegible] Military-[illegible] [illegible]

SO: Krasnaya [illegible]ezda, [illegible], 11 Apr 5[illegible]

[illegible], M.K. [illegible]; [illegible], T.[illegible]. [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible]

Some remarks to [illegible] evaluation of enzyme activity and [illegible] of bilirubin in the diagnosis of diseases of the [illegible] in [illegible]nia patients. Zh.r. nevr. i psikh. [illegible]

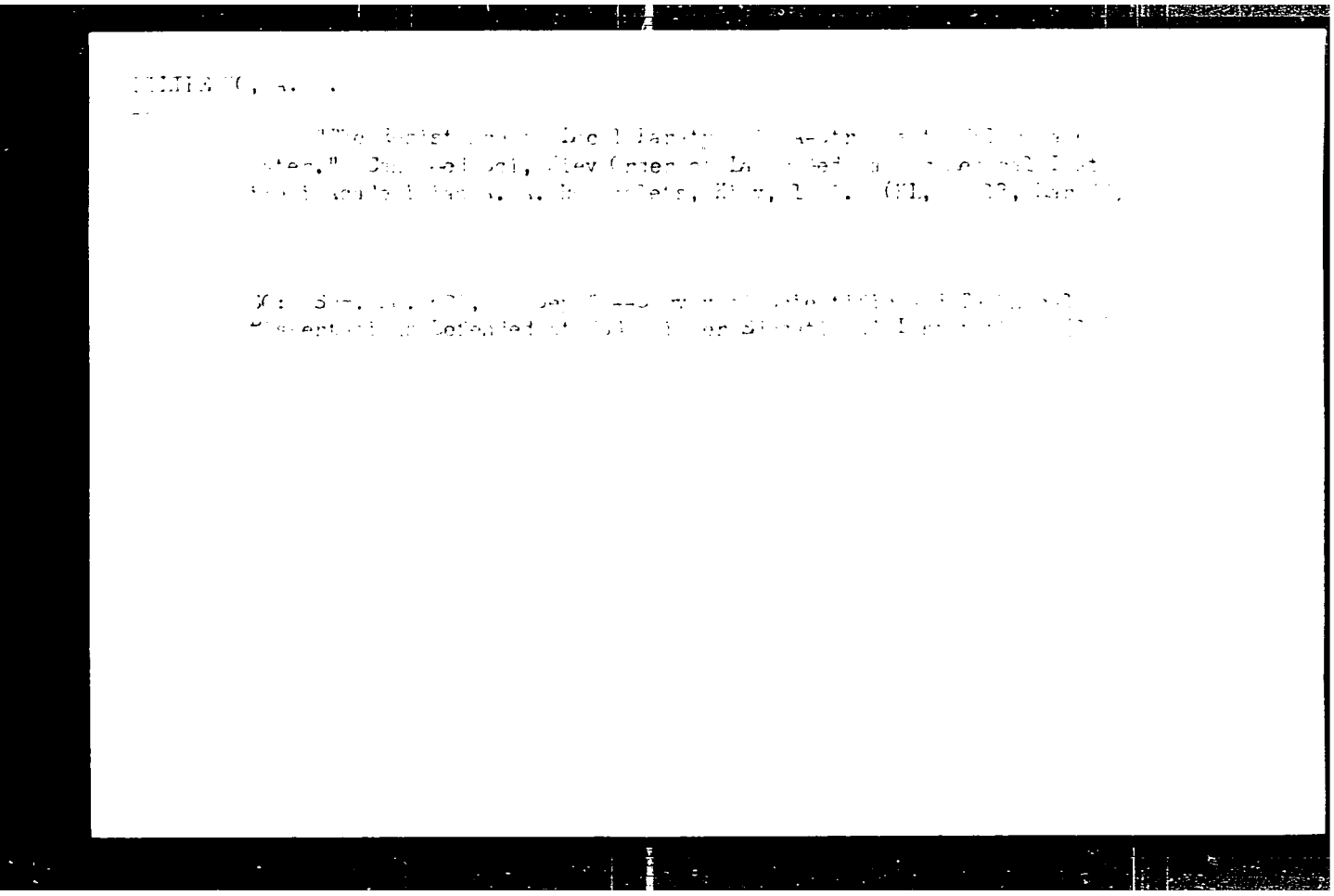
1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zaveduyushchiy [illegible]) [illegible] [illegible]zanskogo meditsinskogo instituta [illegible] psikhiatricheskaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach [illegible]).



BONDARENKO, G.A., zootekhnik; PILIPENKO, A.N., zasluzhennyy agronom Ukrainskoy SSR.

Put the planning of feed supply on a scientific basis. Zhivotnovodstvo 24 no.5:79-81 My '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Zaporozhskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.



PILIPENKO, A.N.:

[Resistance of local paratyphoid A strains in chlorinated water] Ustoichivost' mestnykh paratifoznykh A-shtammov v khlorirovannoi vode. Kiev, Kievskii meditsinskii insitut im. A.A.Bogomol'tsa. 1955, 13 p. (MLRA 10:5)

(SALMONELLA PARATYPHI)

PILIPENKO, A.[illegible].

Equilibrium characteristics of bridge type react[illegible].
Elektrichestvo no.5:[illegible]-63 My '65.

(MIRA [illegible])

1. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki [illegible].

PILIPENKO, A. P.

PILIPENKO, A. P.: "The theory and calculation of balanced bridge stsstems for automatic instruments." Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Automatics and Telemechanics. Moscow, 1956. (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF CANDIDATE IN TECHNICAL SCIENCE).

So.: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 25, 1956.

BEREZOVSKAYA, Ya.K.; PILIPENKO, A.P.; YAROSHINSKIY, Yu.N.

Pathogenesis of symmetrical bilateral necrosis of the cortical substance the kidneys. Urologiia 24 no.6:20-26 '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(KIDNEYS—DISEASES)

112-57-7-14734D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 7, p 138 (USSR)

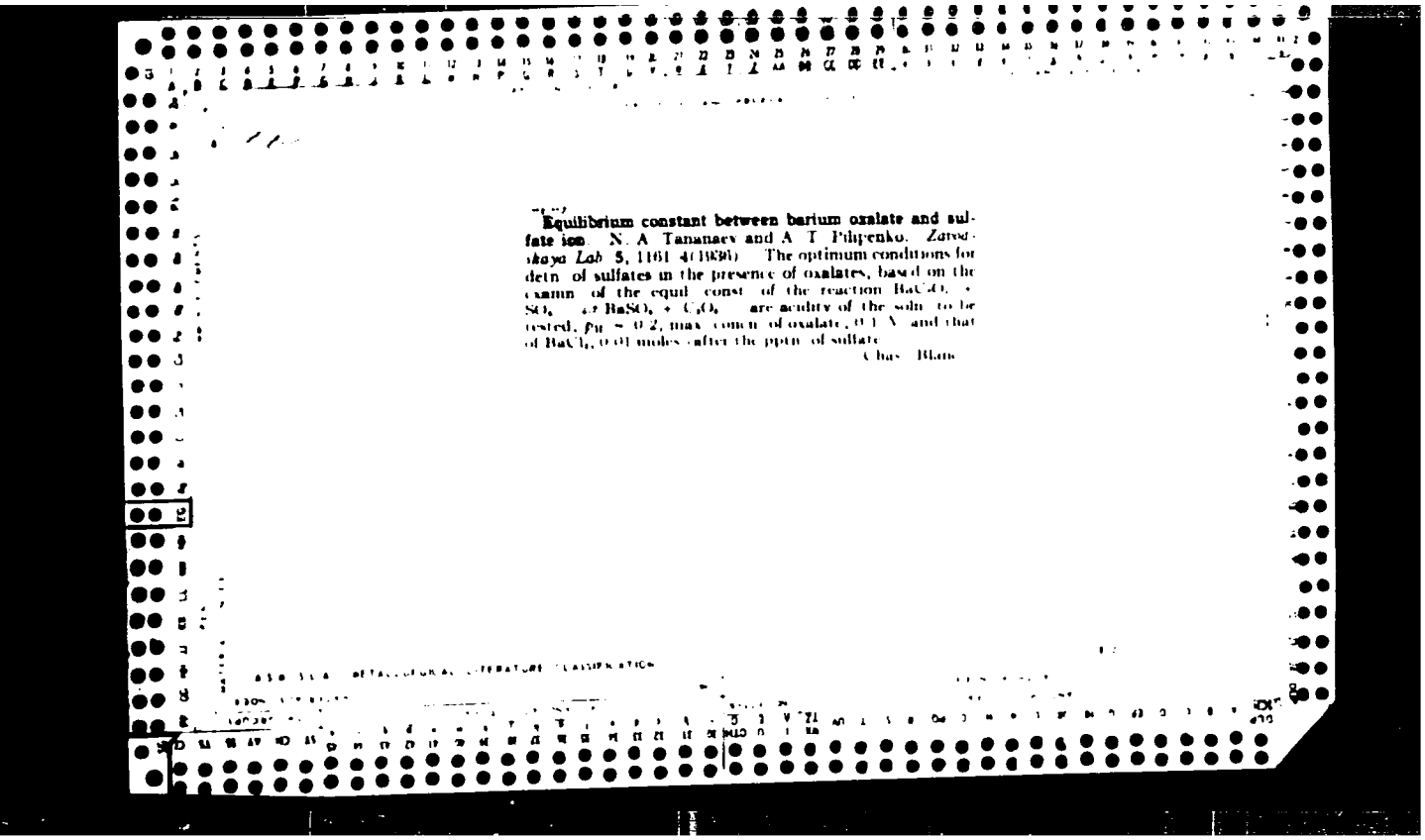
AUTHOR: Pilipenko, A. P.

TITLE: Theory and Calculation of Balanced Bridge Circuits for Automatic Devices (Teoriya i raschet uravnoveshennykh mostovykh skhem dlya avtomaticheskikh priborov)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to In-t avtomatiki i telemekhan. AN SSSR (Institute of Automation and Telemechanics, AS USSR), Moscow, 1956

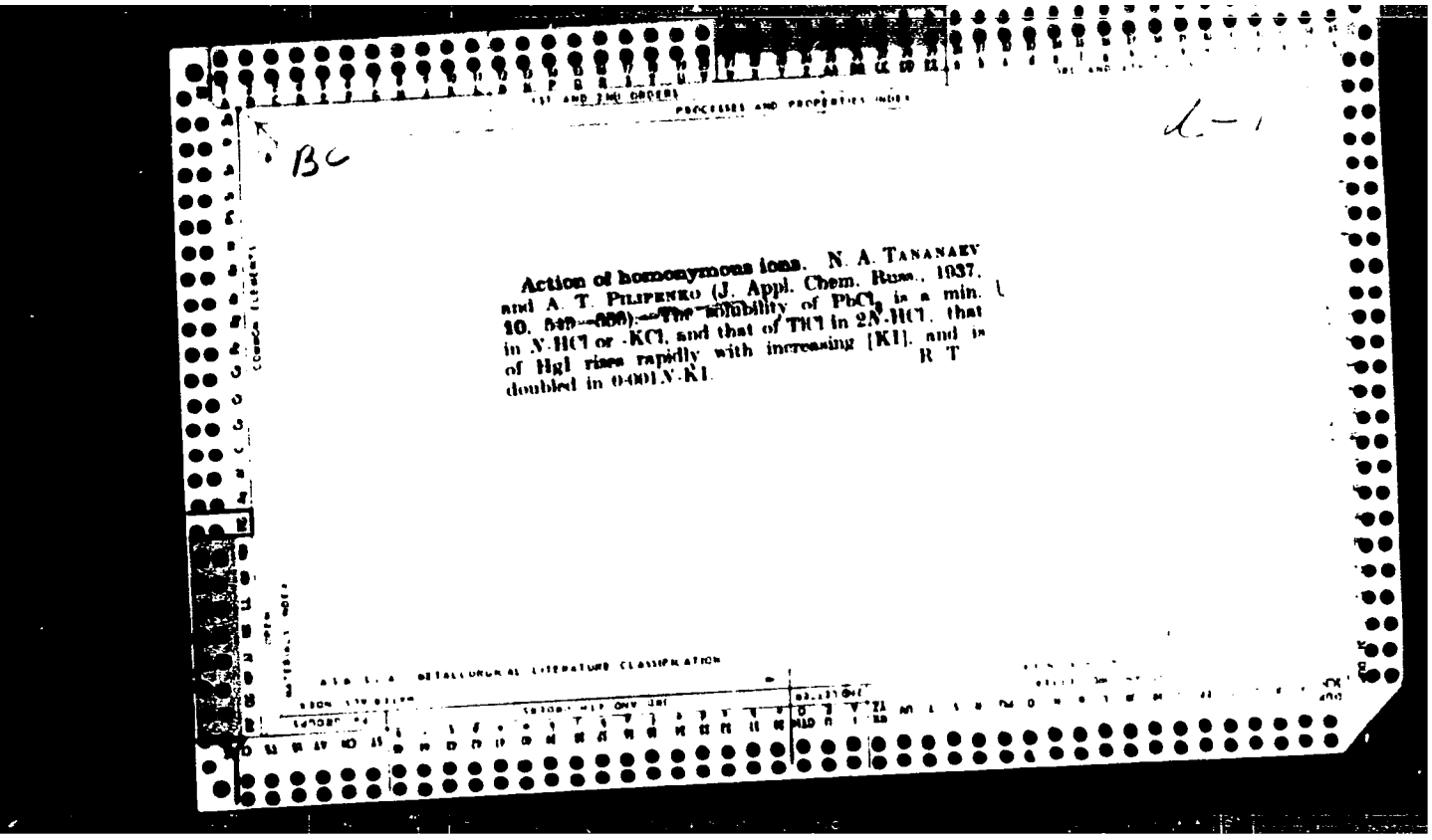
ASSOCIATION: In-t avtomatiki i telemekhan. AN SSSR (Institute of Automation and Telemechanics, AS USSR)

Card 1/1



Equilibrium constant between barium oxalate and sulfate ion. N. A. Tananaev and A. T. Pilipenko. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 5, 1161-4 (1936). The optimum conditions for detn. of sulfates in the presence of oxalates, based on the examn. of the equil. const. of the reaction $BaC_2O_4 + SO_4 \rightleftarrows BaSO_4 + C_2O_4$, are acidity of the soln. to be tested, $p_H = 0.2$, max. concn. of oxalate, 0.1 N, and that of $BaCl_2$, 0.01 molec. after the pptn. of sulfate.

Chas. Blanc



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L-1

Action of homonymous ions. N. A. TANANAEV and A. T. PILIPENKO (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1937, 10, 849—856).—The solubility of $PbCl_2$ is a min. in N-HCl or -KCl, and that of TlCl in 2N-HCl, that of HgI rises rapidly with increasing [KI], and is doubled in 0·001N-KI. R. T.

A E S.

Testing for barium, strontium, calcium, and lead. A. T. PILIPENKO. *Zavodskaya Lab.*, 9 [9] 1034-35 (1940). *Referat. Zhur.*, 4 [3] 52 (1941). Boil the unknown neutral solution with Zn dust. Filter off the sediment and dissolve in HNO_3. Pb is determined as sulfate. In the filtrate, Ba is determined as chromate. After the $BaCrO_4$ is filtered off, Sr is determined as sulfate. For determining Ca, the Ba and Sr are removed as sulfates, and the Ca in the filtrate is determined as oxalate. The sensitivity of these tests is Pb 0.2, Ba 0.12, Ca 0.10, and Sr 0.32 gm. per liter.

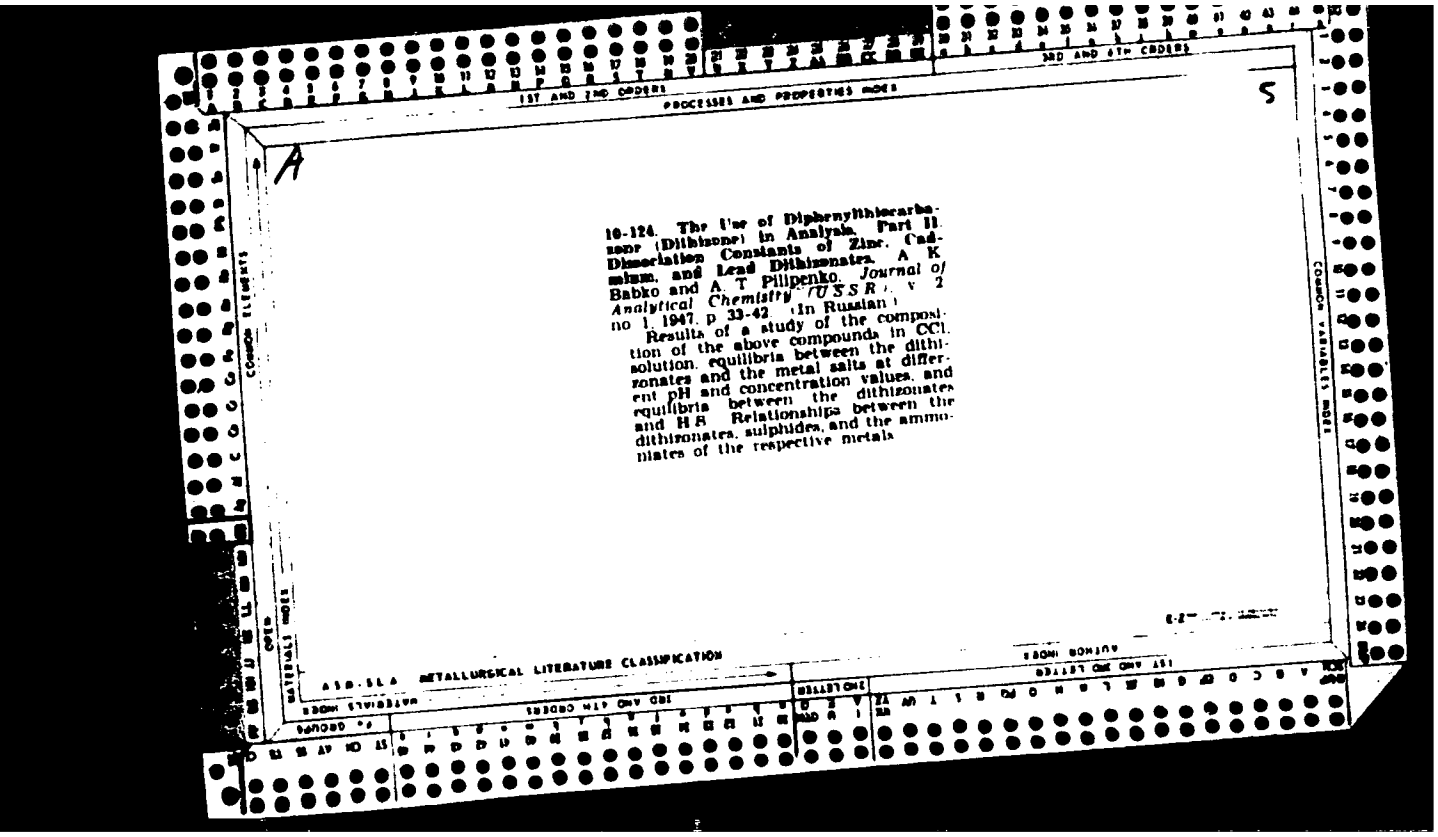
M. Ho.

CA

7

Use of diphenylthiocarbazone (dithizone) in analysis. I. Acid properties of dithizone. A. K. Babko and A. T. Pilipenko. *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 1, 275-81(1946). A review and a study of the ionization const. of dithizone considered as a monobasic acid. The value 2×10^{-6} was obtained. II. Instability constants of zinc, cadmium and lead dithizonates. A. K. Babko and A. T. Philipenko. *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 2, 33-42(1947). The instability const. is defined by $K_{inst.} = [M^{++}][Dz^-]^2/C_{MDz_2}$, where *M* is a bivalent metal. The compn. of Zn, Cd, and Pb dithizonates was studied by a method outlined by P. Job (C. A. 22, 2120). The compn. of these dithizonates corresponded to MDz_2. The corresponding values for *K* were for $ZnDz_2$ 0.8×10^{-9}, for $CdDz_2$ 2.9×10^{-1} [illegible] and for $PbDz_2$ 2.2×10^{-10}. A comparison is drawn between these dithizones and the corresponding ammoniates and sulfides. The solv. product of the corresponding dithizones and sulfides is of the same order of magnitude as of the corresponding dithizones but in reversed order. The reaction $MDz_2 + H_2S$ [illegible] $MS + 2HDz$ was considered. For a limiting case when the concn. of free dithiazone and dithizonate in the CCl_4 layer will be approx. equal and the concn. of H_2S in the aq. layer will be of the order of magnitude of 10^{-1} mol per l., then $K_{inst.}/S_{MS} = 400$. Thus, for the limiting case $K_{inst.} = 400\,S_{MS}$, where *S* is the solv. product. The dithizonates that react with H_2S must satisfy $K_{inst.} >$ $400\,S_{MS}$. For Zn $K_{ZnDz_2} = 1000\,S_{ZnS}$ and therefore Zn is a border case and $ZnDz_2$ will be stable. For Cd K $= 10^{9}\,S_{CdS}$ and its dithizonate will react with H_2S to form sulfide. This was confirmed by expt. M. Hosch

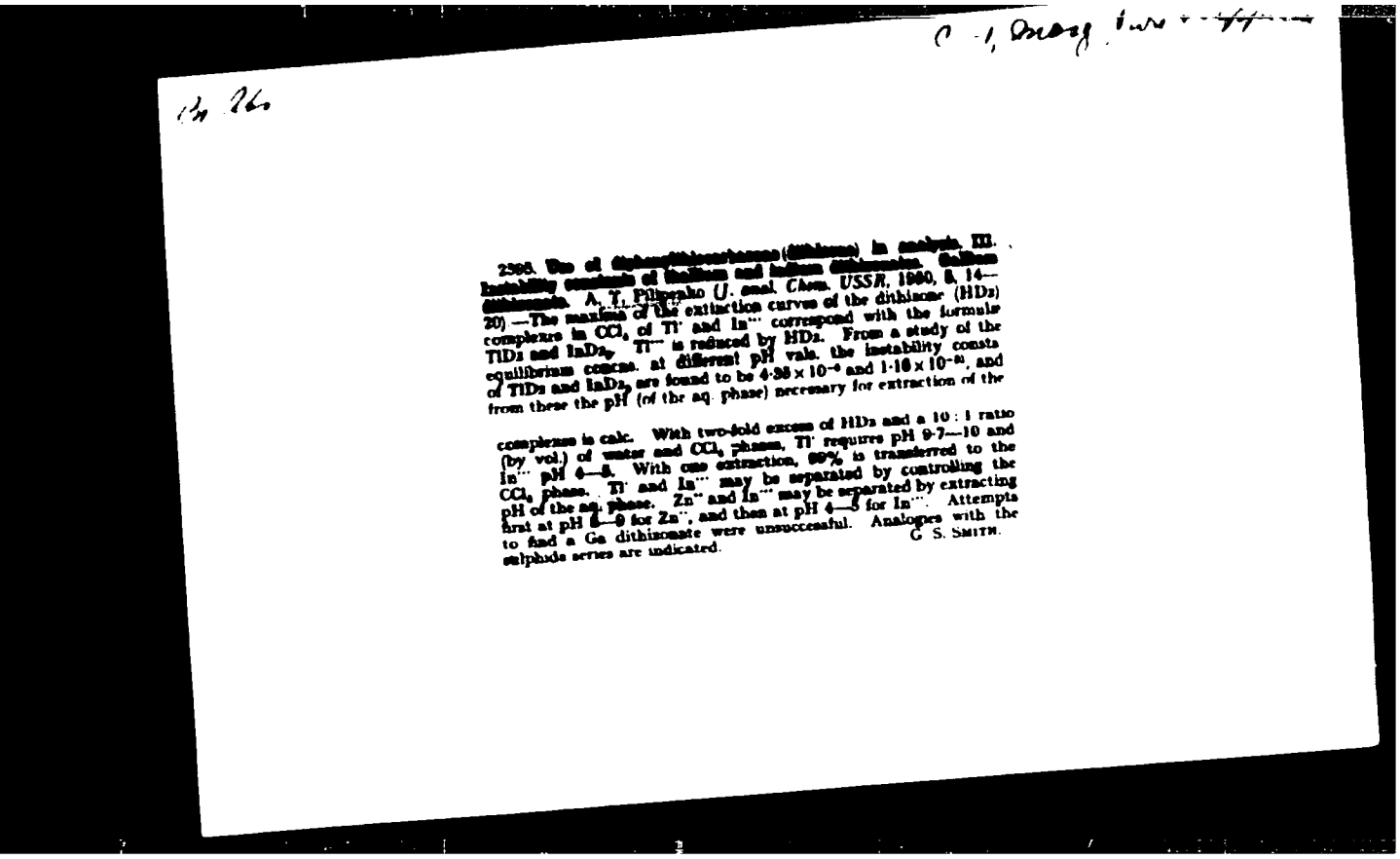
Kiev State Univ.



CA

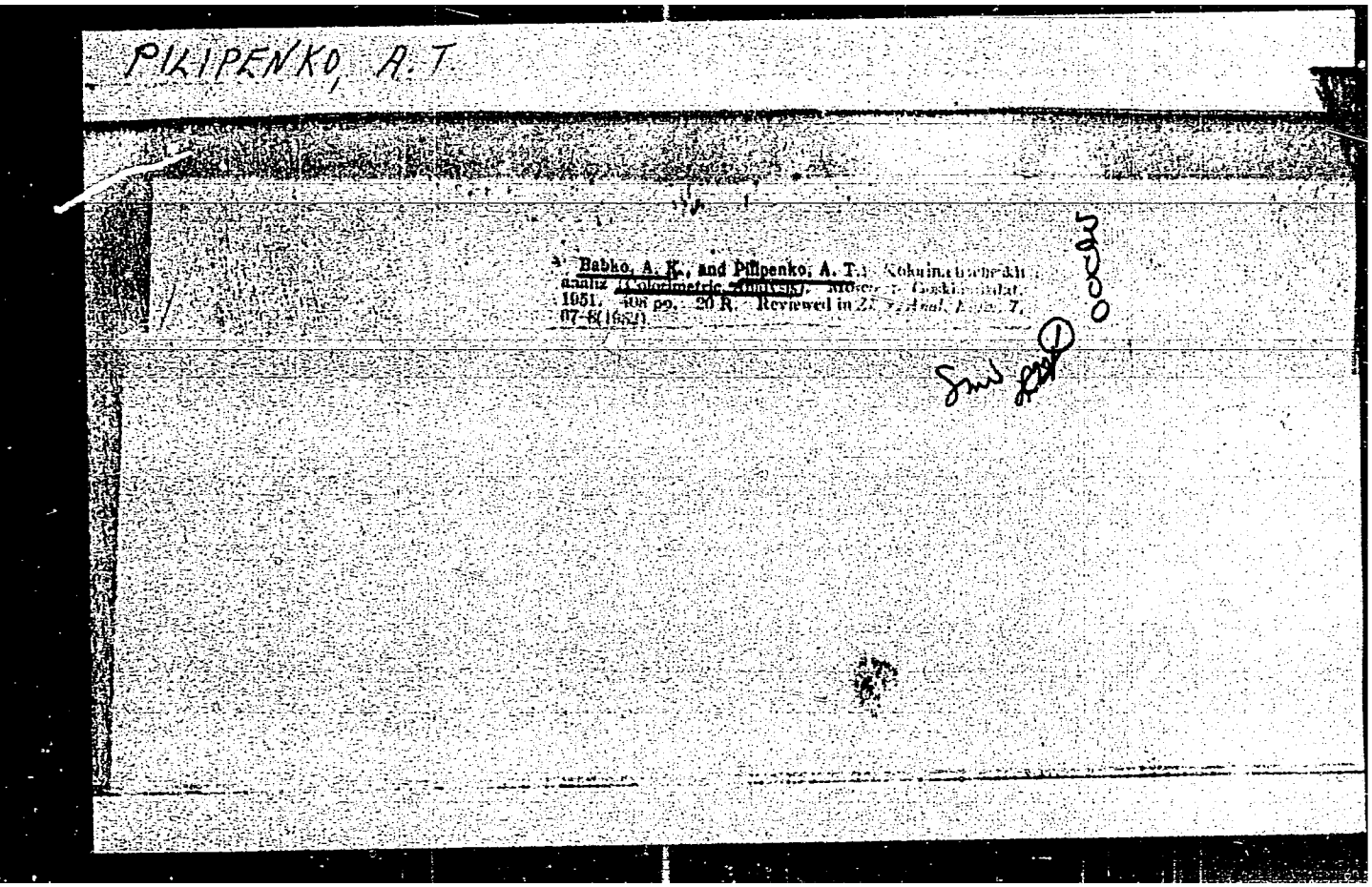
2

Analytical properties of xanthates. I. Solubility product of silver ethylxanthate and solubility series of some ethylxanthates. A. T. Pilipenko (Kiev State Univ.). *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 4, 227-31(1949).—By potentiometric titration of $AgNO_3$ with KS_2COEt, the soly. product of AgS_2COEt was detd. to be 3.61×10^{-19}. In a series of expts. on displacement of metals from their xanthates by other metals, the soly. of xanthates was qualitatively found to be in increasing order: Hg^{++}, Hg^{+}, Au^{+++}, Ag^{+}, Cu^{+}, Bi^{+++}, Pb^{++}, Cd^{++}, Ni^{++}, Fe^{++}, Zn^{++}. M. Hosch



2366. Use of diphenylthiocarbazone (dithizone) in analysis. III. Instability constants of thallium and indium dithizonates. Gallium dithizonate. A. T. Pilipenko *U. zenal. Chem. USSR*, 1960, **5**, 14—20).—The maxima of the extraction curves of the dithizone (HDz) complexes in CCl_4 of Tl^{+} and In^{+++} correspond with the formulæ $TlDz$ and $InDz_3$. Tl^{+++} is reduced by HDz. From a study of the equilibrium constns. at different pH vals. the instability consts. of $TlDz$ and $InDz_3$ are found to be $4{\cdot}38 \times 10^{-4}$ and $1{\cdot}18 \times 10^{-33}$, and from these the pH (of the aq. phase) necessary for extraction of the complexes is calc. With two-fold excess of HDz and a 10 : 1 ratio (by vol.) of water and CCl_4 phases, Tl^{+} requires pH 9·7—10 and In^{+++} pH 4—5. With one extraction, 99% is transferred to the CCl_4 phase. Tl^{+} and In^{+++} may be separated by controlling the pH of the aq. phase. Zn^{++} and In^{+++} may be separated by extracting first at pH 8—9 for Zn^{++}, and then at pH 4—5 for In^{+++}. Attempts to find a Ga dithizonate were unsuccessful. Analogies with the sulphide series are indicated.

G. S. Smith.



BA[illegible], V. N., PILIPENKO, [illegible]

Calorimeters and Calorimetry

"Calorimetric analysis." Reviewed by [illegible]
No. 1, 1952.

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

PILIPENKO, A.T.; LISETSKAYA, G.S.

Composition and instability constant of thiourea complex with bismuth.
Ukr.khim.shur.17 no.1:76-85 '51. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Urea) (Bismuth organic compounds)

PILIPENKO, A.T.

1535. Use of diphenylthiocarbazone in analysis. IV. Instability constants of the dithizonates of nickel, cobalt, stannous tin, bismuth, cupric copper, silver and mercuric mercury. Dithizonates of manganese and iron. A. T. Pilipenko (*J. Anal. Chem., U.S.S.R.*, 1953, [illegible]).—Instability constants K' where, *e.g.*, for MDz_2—

$$K' = \frac{[M^{\cdot\cdot}]_{H_2O} \times [HDz]^2_{CCl_4} \times [K'_{HDz}]^2}{[MDz_2]_{CCl_4} \times [H^{\cdot}]^2_{H_2O}}$$

and $K'_{HDz} = 2 \times 10^{-6}$ (Babko and Pilipenko, *J. Anal. Chem., U.S.S.R.*, 1946, 1, 275) have been determined for certain dithizonates with the following results: $NiDz_2$, $1{\cdot}7 \times 10^{-11}$, $BiDz_2$, $1{\cdot}1 \times 10^{-37}$, $HgDz_2$, $0{\cdot}7 \times 10^{-44}$, $SnDz_2$, $4{\cdot}5 \times 10^{-19}$, $CoDz_2$, 5×10^{-12}, $CuDz_2$, $3{\cdot}1 \times 10^{-31}$ and $AgDz$, $2{\cdot}3 \times 10^{-18}$. $Fe^{\cdot\cdot}$ and Mn form dithizonates only under conditions at which oxidation rapidly occurs (pH>7). The composition corresponds to 1 of metal to 2 of dithizone. G. S. SMITH

PILIPENKO, A. T.

Chem 1[illegible]

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 4[illegible] No. 5
[illegible], 1954
Analytical Chemistry

Use of diphenylthiocarbazone (dithizone) in analysis. IV. Dissociation constants of nickel, cobalt, tin(II), bismuth, copper(II), silver, and mercury(II) dithizonates and dithizonates of manganese and iron. A. T. Pilipenko (T. G. Shevchenko Kiev State Univ., Kiev). *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 8, 286-92(1953); cf. *C.A.* 44, 4806a.—Aq. 10[illegible] solns. of metal salts and $10^{-4}M$ soln. of dithizone (HDz) in CCl_4 were combined in various proportions so that the total vol. was always the same. The CCl_4 layer was decanted, dild. to 10 ml., and the optical d. detd. To solns. of Cu, Hg, and Ag a little 0.1*N* H_2SO_4 was added because the compn. of these dithizonates is different in alk. and acid solns. The optical d. was detd. with appropriate light filters. The max. on the light adsorption curves corresponded to the compns. $NiDz_2$, $CoDz_2$, $SnDz_2$, $BiDz_3$, $CuDz_2$, AgDz, and $HgDz_2$. Fe and Mn reacted with HDz only at pH > 7. Under such conditions both metals oxidized. To det. the compn. of Fe^{++} and Mn dithizonates, 10 ml. of HDz soln. was placed in a separatory funnel, and a buffer soln. of pH 8.6 and excess $FeSO_4$ or $MnSO_4$ soln. was added. The mixt. was shaken vigorously and allowed to stand for some time and the nonaq. layer was filtered through a dry filter. Although Fe^{++} and Mn^{++} were oxidized, enough unoxidized ion reacted with HDz. The filtrate was evapd., the residue was treated with HNO_3, and the Fe and Mn were detd. colorimetrically. The compds. formed were $FeDz_2$ and $MnDz_2$. The dissocn. consts. (*K*) for the various dithizonates were studied at different acidities and salt concns., and those of Hg and Ag also in the presence of halogens. The results were: $K_{NiDz_2} = 0.7 \times 10^{-[illegible]}$, $K_{[illegible]} = [illegible] \times 10^{-[illegible]}$, $K_{[illegible]} = 1.1 \times 10^{-[illegible]}$, $K_{AgDz} = 2.3 \times 10^{-[illegible]}$, $K_{[illegible]} = 5 \times 10^{-[illegible]}$, $K_{[illegible]} = 1.7 \times 10^{-[illegible]}$, and $K_{[illegible]} = 4.5 \times 10^{-[illegible]}$. M. Hoseh

PILIPENKO, AT

PILIPENKO, A.T.; LISETSKAYA, G.S.

Instability constants of copper, silver, and mercury thiourea complexes. Ukr.khim.zhur. 19 no.1:81-85 '53. (MLRA 7:4)

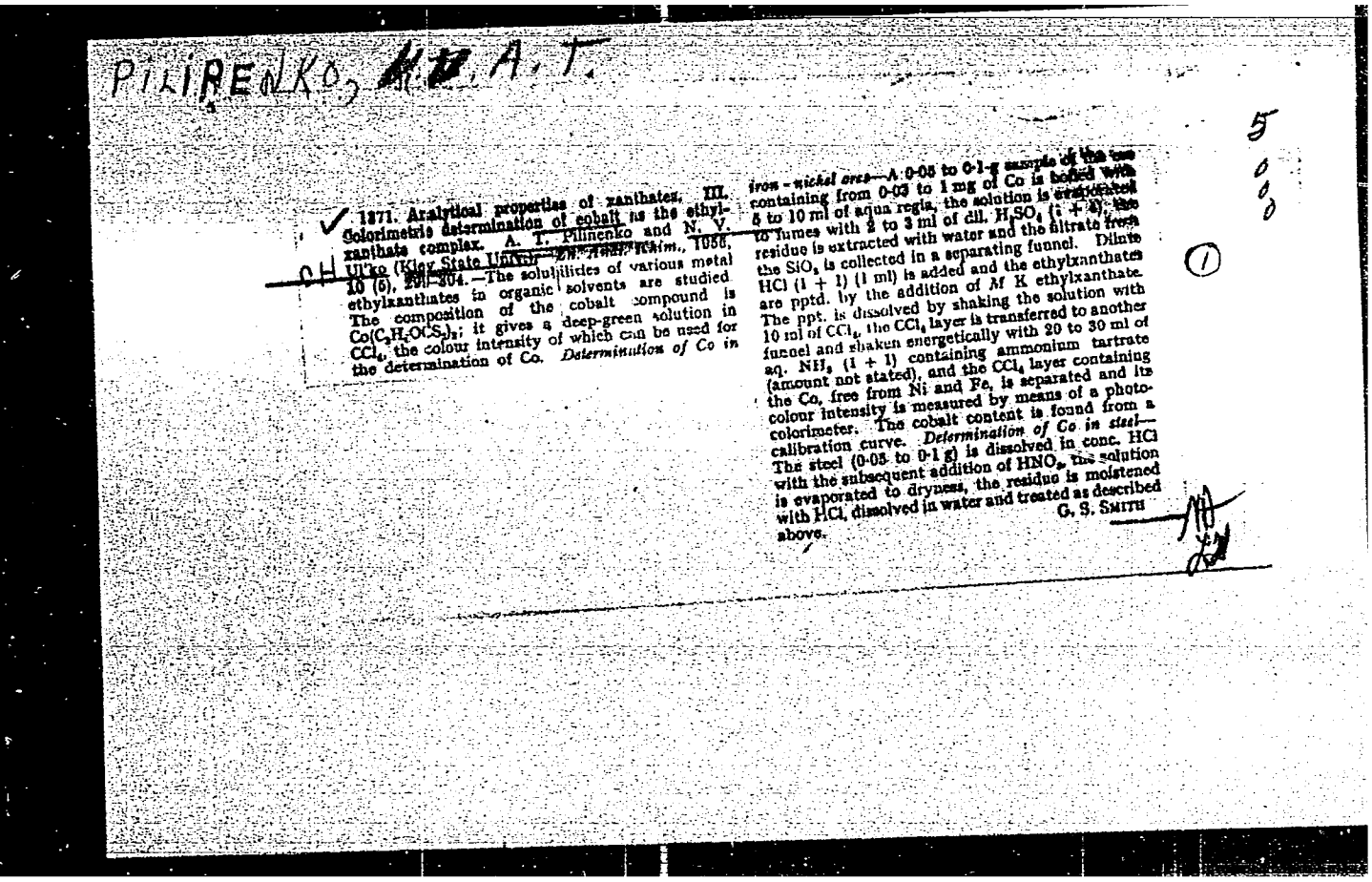
1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G.Shevchenko, kafedra analiticheskoy khimii. (Thiourea) (Compounds, Complex) (Metals)

PILIPENKO, A.T.

PILIPENKO, A.T.; LISETSKAYA, G.S.

Use of thiourea as complex forming agent in finding cadmium in the presence of copper. Ukr.khim.zhur. 19 no.1:87-89 '53. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G.Shevchenko, kafedra analiticheskoy khimii. (Thiourea) (Cadmium) (Compounds, Complex)



PILIPENKO, A. T.

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(1)

1871. Analytical properties of xanthates. III. Colorimetric determination of cobalt as the ethylxanthate complex. A. T. Pilipenko and N. V. Ul'ko (Kiev State Univ.). *Zh. Anal. Khim.*, 1956, 10 (5), 301–304.—The solubilities of various metal ethylxanthates in organic solvents are studied. The composition of the cobalt compound is $Co(C_2H_5OCS_2)_2$; it gives a deep-green solution in CCl_4, the colour intensity of which can be used for the determination of Co. *Determination of Co in iron - nickel ores*—A 0·05 to 0·1-g sample of the ore containing from 0·03 to 1 mg of Co is boiled with 5 to 10 ml of aqua regia, the solution is evaporated to fumes with 2 to 3 ml of dil. H_2SO_4 (1 + 4), the residue is extracted with water and the filtrate from the SiO_2 is collected in a separating funnel. Dilute HCl (1 + 1) (1 ml) is added and the ethylxanthates are pptd. by the addition of *M* K ethylxanthate. The ppt. is dissolved by shaking the solution with 10 ml of CCl_4, the CCl_4 layer is transferred to another funnel and shaken energetically with 20 to 30 ml of aq. NH_3 (1 + 1) containing ammonium tartrate (amount not stated), and the CCl_4 layer containing the Co, free from Ni and Fe, is separated and its colour intensity is measured by means of a photocolorimeter. The cobalt content is found from a calibration curve. *Determination of Co in steel*—The steel (0·05 to 0·1 g) is dissolved in conc. HCl with the subsequent addition of HNO_3, the solution is evaporated to dryness, the residue is moistened with HCl, dissolved in water and treated as described above.

G. S. SMITH

PILIPENKO, A. T.

4
1-4E2c

2202. Colorimetric method for the determination of magnesium in cast iron. A. T. Pilipenko and L. I. Dubovenko. *Nauk. Zap. Kiev. Univ.*, 1955, 14 (4), 143-151; *Ref. Zhur., Khim.*, 1956, Abstr. No. 47,271.—Magnesium is separated as the 8-hydroxyquinolinate, the ppt. is dissolved in conc. HCl, and 8-hydroxyquinoline is determined colorimetrically by the colour of the complex with Fe^{3+} in CCl_4. Manganese and iron interfere. The former is removed by the persulphate method in alkaline medium, and the latter on a mercury cathode, or by the quicker and more convenient method of extraction of the chloride or ethylxanthate complex of Fe^{3+}. In the latter case only the main mass of iron is removed. C. D. Korbin

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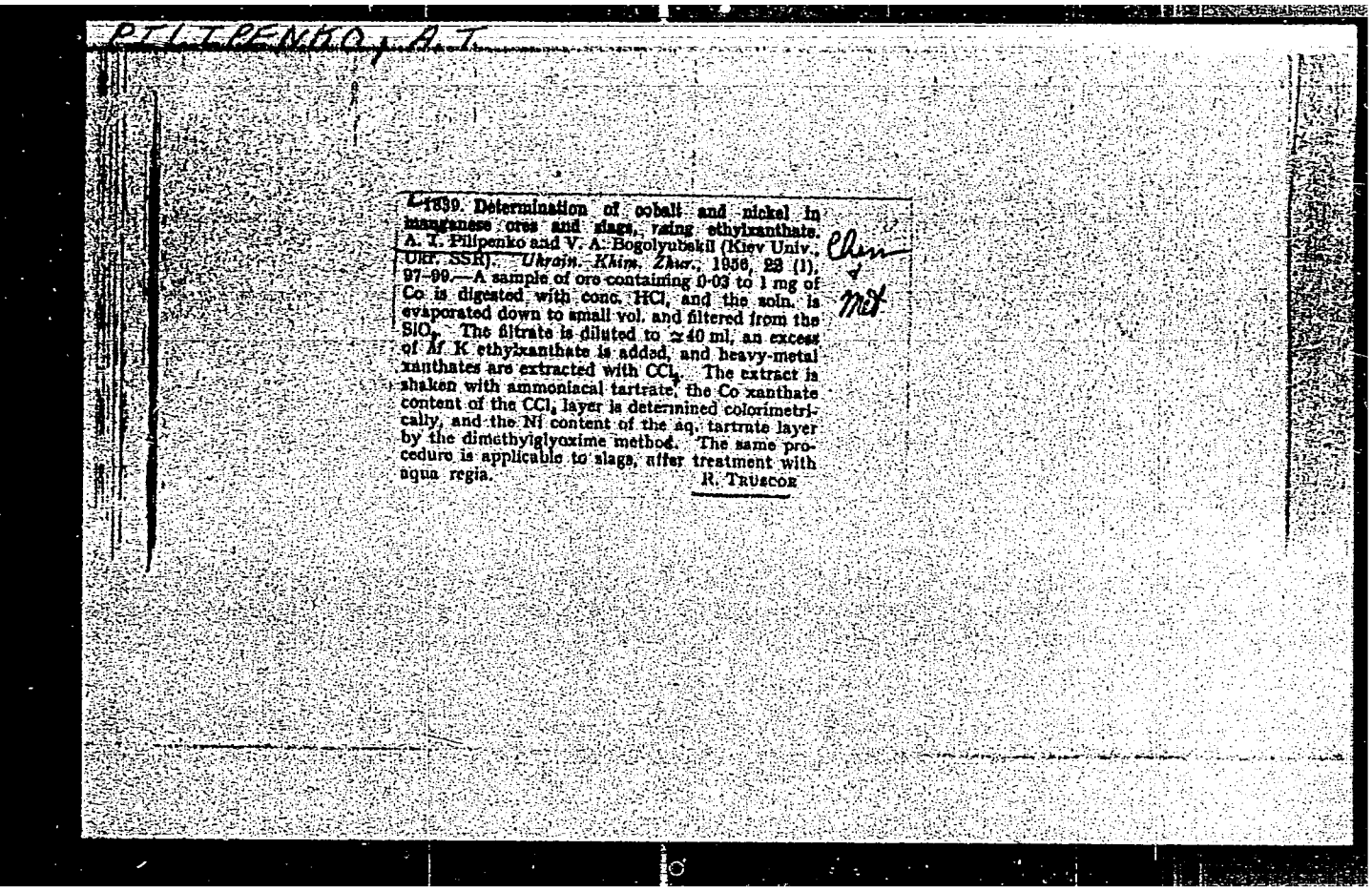

PILIPENKO, A. T.

1839. Determination of cobalt and nickel in manganese ores and slags, using ethylxanthate. A. T. Pilipenko and V. A. Bogolyubskii (Kiev Univ., Ukr. SSR). *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.*, 1956, 23 (1), 97–99.—A sample of ore containing 0·03 to 1 mg of Co is digested with conc. HCl, and the soln. is evaporated down to small vol. and filtered from the SiO_2. The filtrate is diluted to ≈40 ml, an excess of M K ethylxanthate is added, and heavy-metal xanthates are extracted with CCl_4. The extract is shaken with ammoniacal tartrate; the Co xanthate content of the CCl_4 layer is determined colorimetrically, and the Ni content of the aq. tartrate layer by the dimethylglyoxime method. The same procedure is applicable to slags, after treatment with aqua regia.

R. Truscor

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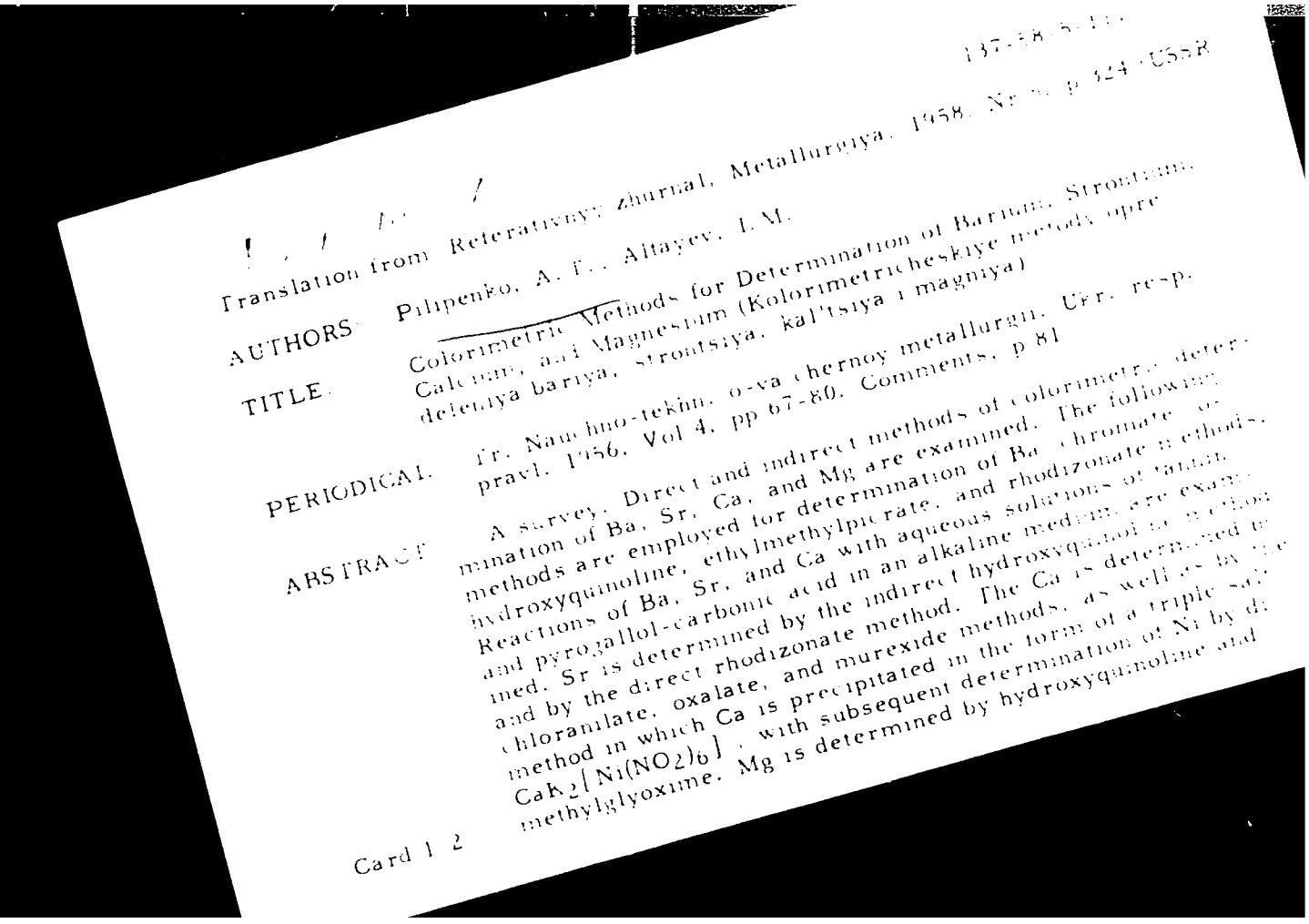

Translation from Referativnyy Zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, No. [illegible] p 324 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Pilipenko, A. F., Altayev, I. M.

TITLE: Colorimetric Methods for Determination of Barium, Strontium, Calcium, and Magnesium (Kolorimetricheskiye metody opre delen'iya bariya, strontsiya, kal'tsiya i magniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii. Ukr. resp. pravl. 1956, Vol 4, pp 67-80. Comments, p 81

ABSTRACT: A survey. Direct and indirect methods of colorimetric determination of Ba, Sr, Ca, and Mg are examined. The following methods are employed for determination of Ba: chromate, oxyquinoline, ethylmethylpicrate, and rhodizonate methods. Reactions of Ba, Sr, and Ca with aqueous solutions of radon and pyrogallol-carbonic acid in an alkaline medium are examined. Sr is determined by the indirect hydroxyquinoline and by the direct rhodizonate method. The Ca is determined by chloranilate, oxalate, and murexide methods, as well as by the method in which Ca is precipitated in the form of a triple salt $CaK_2[Ni(NO_2)_6]$, with subsequent determination of Ni by dimethylglyoxime. Mg is determined by hydroxyquinoline and

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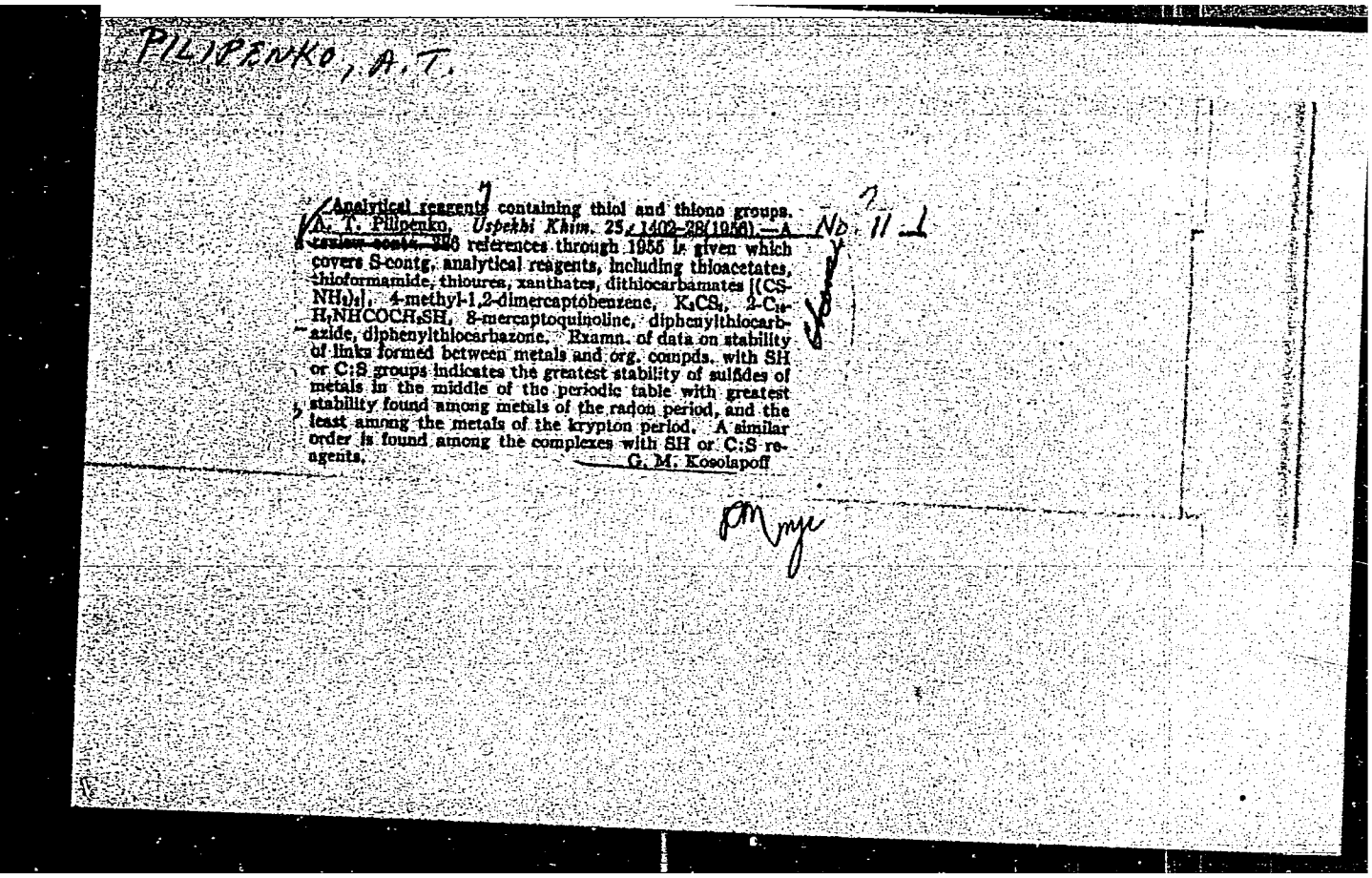
Colorimetric Methods for Cont...

and phosphate methods in conjunction with titanium yellow and ...
zene. Bibliography 101 references.

Card 2/2



PLIPENKO, A. T.

Analytical reagents containing thiol and thiono groups. A. T. Pilipenko. *Uspekhi Khim.* 25, 1402-28(1956).—A review with 388 references through 1955 is given which covers S-contg. analytical reagents, including thioacetates, thioformamide, thioures, xanthates, dithiocarbamates [$(CS\cdot NH_2)_2$], 4-methyl-1,2-dimercaptobenzene, K_2CS_3, $2\text{-}C_6H_4NHCOCH_2SH$, 8-mercaptoquinoline, diphenylthiocarbazide, diphenylthiocarbazone. Examn. of data on stability of links formed between metals and org. compds. with SH or C:S groups indicates the greatest stability of sulfides of metals in the middle of the periodic table with greatest stability found among metals of the radon period, and the least among the metals of the krypton period. A similar order is found among the complexes with SH or C:S reagents.

G. M. Kosolapoff

No. 11-1

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds, C

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 67

Author: Pilipenko, A. T., and Ivashchenko, L. N.

Institution: None

Title: Investigation of Phosphate Complexes in Solution. I. Phosphate Complexes of Iron

Original Periodical: Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, Vol 26, No 3, 656-660

Abstract: The light-absorption of $Fe(ClO_4)_3$ solutions in H_3PO_4 (I) in the range 320-420 mμ has been investigated with a view toward determining the composition of the phosphate complex of Fe^{3+}. An isomolar series of 0.1 M $Fe(ClO_4)_3$ and I in 1 N $HClO_4$ showed maximum light absorption at 320 and 360 m at a ratio of $Fe^{3+}:PO_4^{3-}$ = 2:1. Ion transport experiments show a concentration of the PO_4^{3-} at the cathode. The conclusion is drawn that the complex has the formula $(Fe_2PO_4)^{3+}$. The dependence of the optical density at 320 mμ on the concentration of I at constant Fe^{3+} concentration was investigated. The degree of complexing of Fe^{3+}

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Pilipenko, A. T.

Investigation of the phosphate complex in solution. I. Phosphate complex of iron. A. T. Pilipenko and L. N. Ivashchenko. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 26, 751-8(1956) (English translation).—See *C.A.* 50, 15314b. B. M. R.

Chem 2

Pilipenko, A.T.

Chemical-analytical properties of xanthates. IV. Solubility product of zinc, nickel, iron, and cadmium xanthogenates. A. T. Pilipenko, T. P. Varchenko, R. S. Kudelya, and A. P. Kostyshina (State Univ., Kiev). *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 12, 457-61(1957); cf. *C.A.* 50, 2360f.—The following soly. products were detd.: $Zn(CH_3OCS_2)_2$ (2.85 ±
0.5) × 10^{-8}, $Zn(C_2H_5OCS_2)_2$ (1.21 ± 0.2) × 10^{-9}, Zn-
$(C_4H_9OSC_2)_2$ 3.70 ± 0.01) × 10^{-7}, $Ni(CH_3OCS_2)_2$
(1.15 ± 0.05) × 10^{-14}, $Ni(C_2H_5OCS_2)_2$ (1.37 ± 0.05) ×
10^{-11}, $Ni(C_3H_7OCS_2)_2$ (1.92 ± 0.30) × 10^{-11}, $Ni(C_4H_9$-
$OCS_2)_2$ (4.51 ± 0.02) × 10^{-10}, $Cd(CH_3OCS_2)_2$ (4.6
± 1.3) × 10^{-14}, $Cd(C_2H_5OCS_2)_2$ (5.6 ± 0.6) × 10^{-14},
$Cd(C_4H_9OCS_2)_2$ (3.4 ± 2.0) × 10^{-14}, $Fe(C_2H_5OCS_2)_2$
(4.04 ± 0.74) × 10^{-8}.

M. Hosch

No. 4

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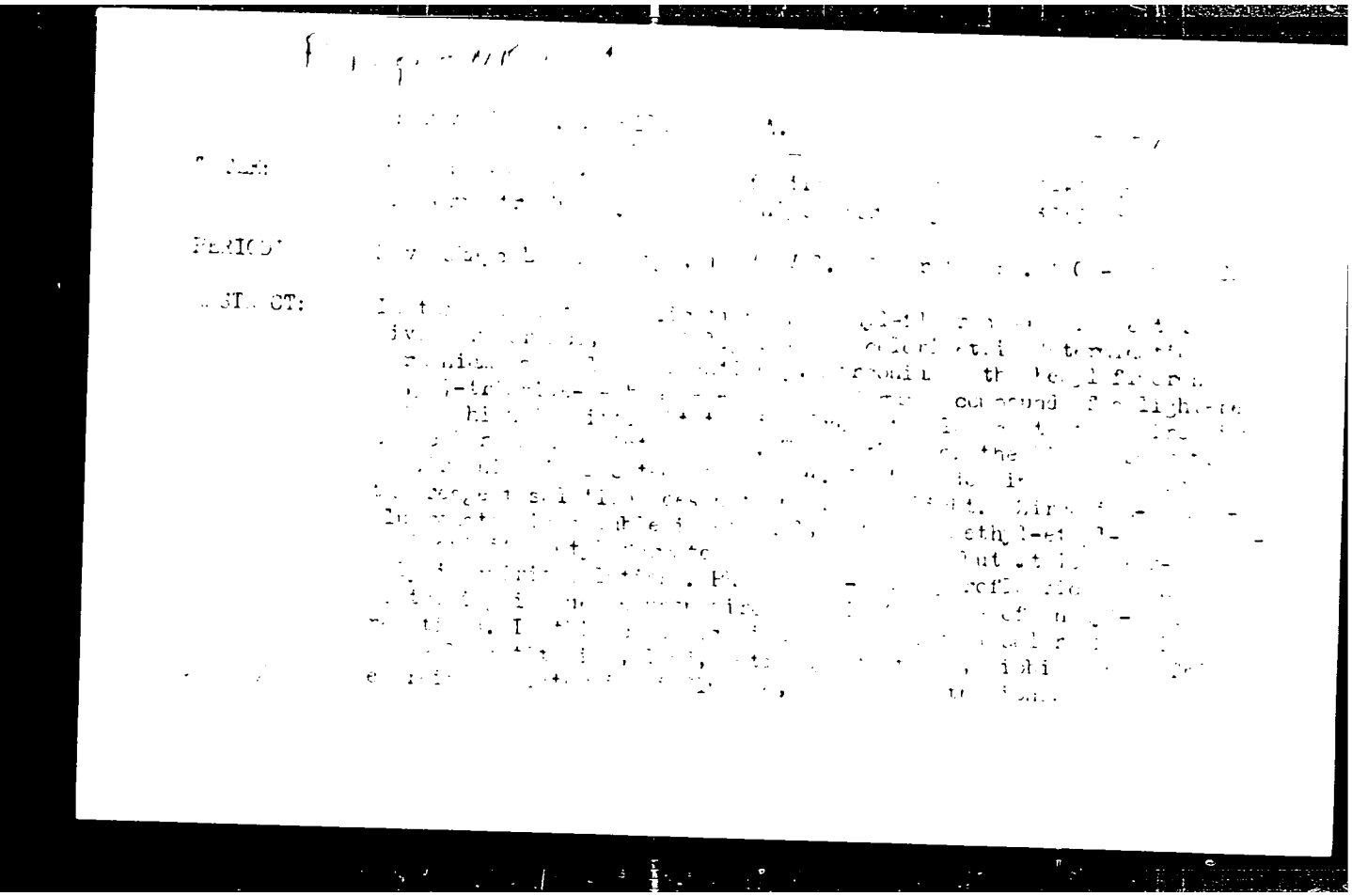
KIEV STATE UNIV

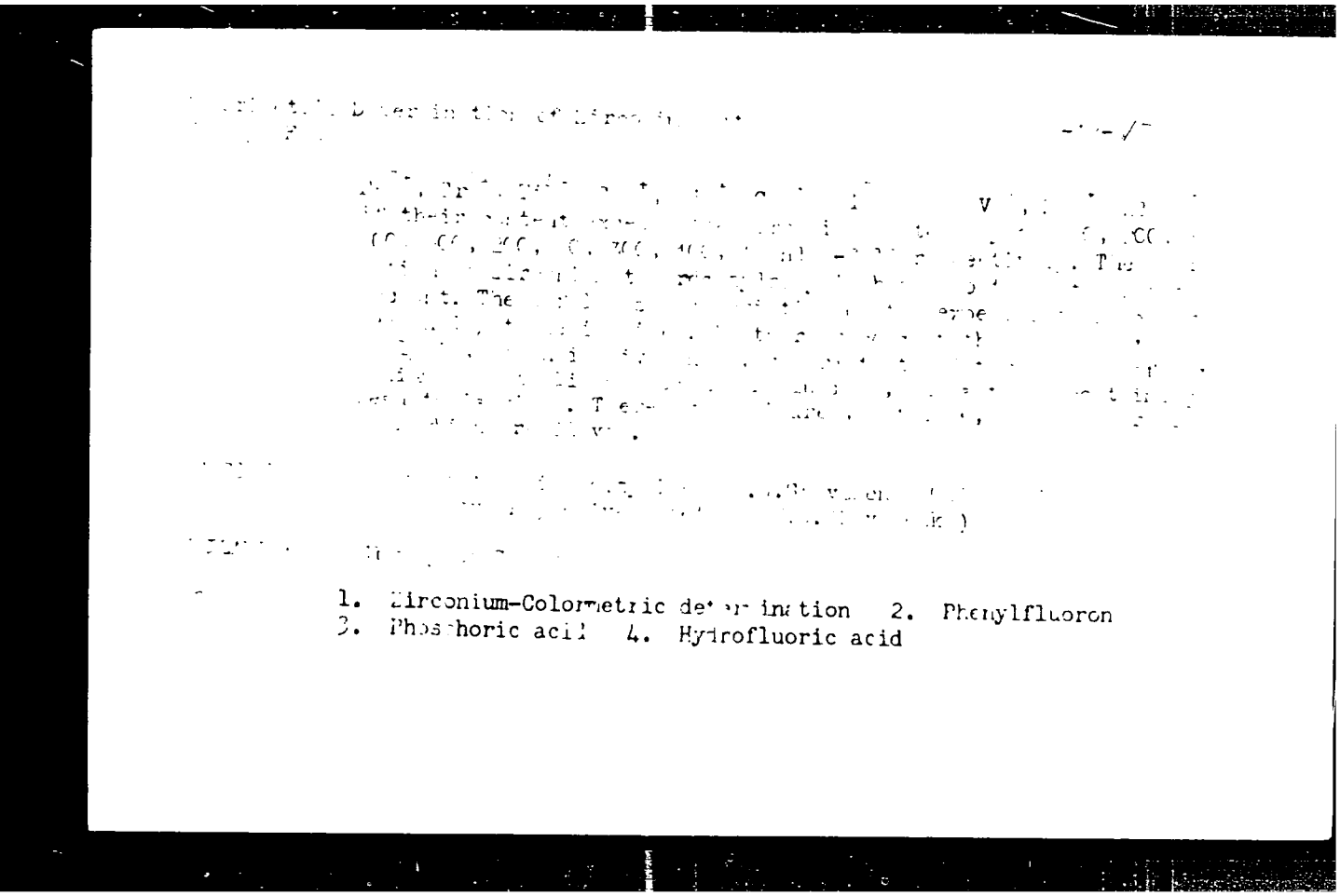
NS

PILIPENKO, A.T. [Pylypenko, A.T.]; [illegible], I.G. [Orekova, I.H.]

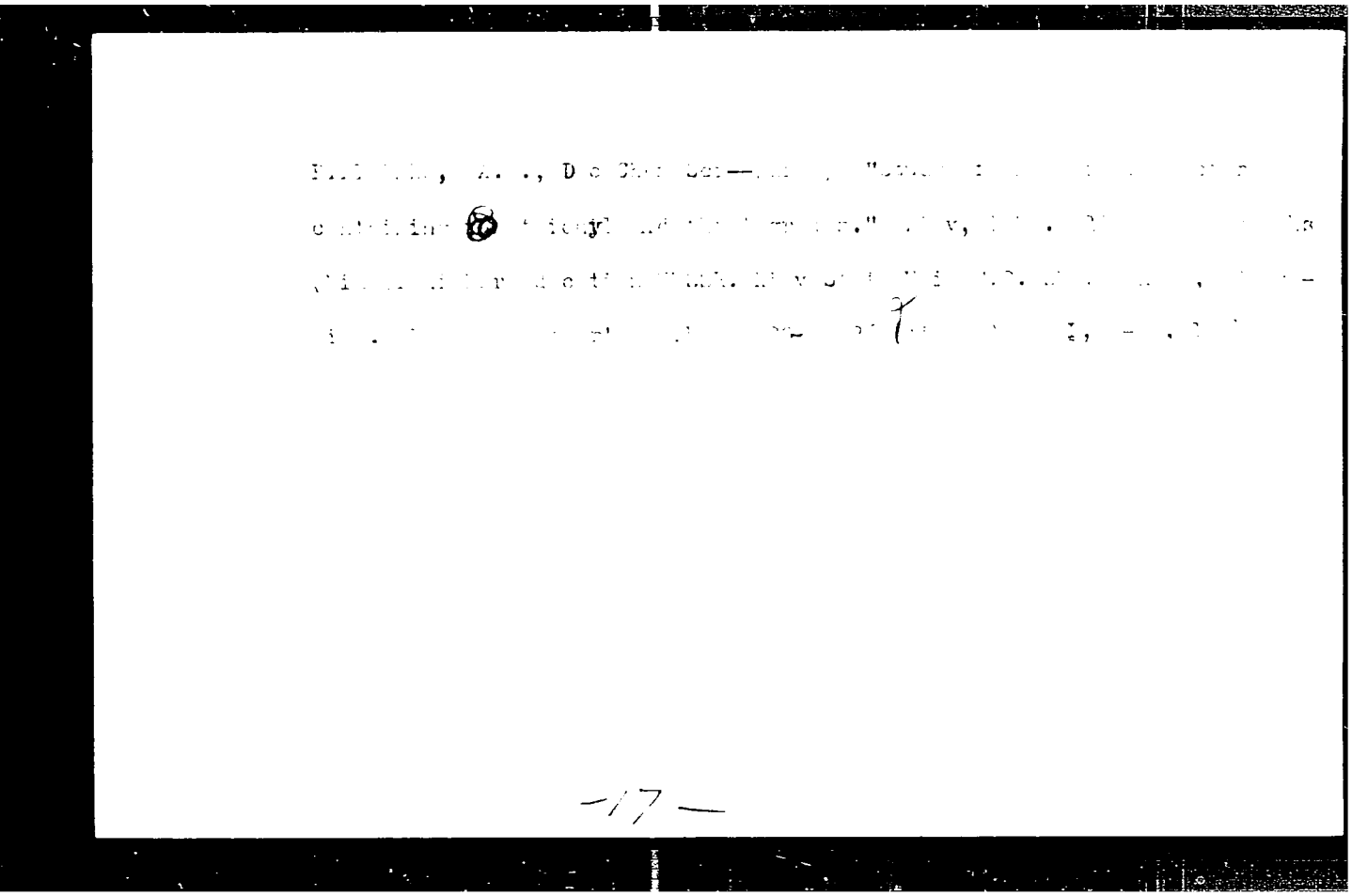
Absorption spectra and dissociation constants of diphenylthiocarbazone (dithizone). Vest.Kiev.un. no.1:113-116 '57. (MIRA 11:11)

(Dithizone--Spectra) (Dissociation)





1. Zirconium-Colorimetric de[illegible]ination 2. Phenylfluoron
3. Phosphoric acid 4. Hydrofluoric acid



GOLUB, Andrey Matveyevich [Holub, A.M.], kand.khimichnykh nauk; DMITRIK, Semen Yakovlevich [Dmytryk, S.IA]; PILIPENKO, A.T., red.

[Rare and dispersed elements and their importance in the national economy] Ridkisni i rozsiiani elementy ta ikh znachennia v narodnomu hospodarstvi. Kyiv, 1958. 43 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'koi RSR. Ser. 4, no.10).
(Chemical elements) (MIRA 12:2)

PILIPENKO, A.T. [Pylypenko, A.T.]; OBOLONCHIK, V.A. [Obolonchyk, V.A.]

Reaction of methyl violet with rhenium. Dop. AN URSR no.6:648-649 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN USSR. Predstavil akademik AN USSR A.K. Babko.
(Rhenium) (Methyl violet)

PILIPENKO, A. T.

7

Use of selenourea in analytical chemistry. I. Relation of selenourea to heavy metal cations, composition, and stability of selenourea bismuth complexes. A. T. Pilipenko and L. P. Sereda (State Univ., Kiev). *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 13, 3-10(1958).—Ppts. which dissolved in excess reagent were formed by Cu, Bi, Hg^{++}, Ag, Sn, Sb, As, Pd, and Au with selenourea. Fe^{+++} formed a water-sol. ppt. Hg^{+} was reduced to Hg. Pb formed a ppt. insol. in excess reagent. MoO_4^{--} was reduced to molybdenum blue. VO_3^{-} was reduced to quadrivalent V. WO_4^{-} was reduced to tungstic acid. Some of the above ppts. were colored. AgI, CuI, and HgI_2 dissolved in a soln. of selenourea. Bi formed 2 complexes with selenourea, one yellow (λ = 405 mμ) at Bi:selenourea ratio 1:9, and the other red (λ = 510 mμ) at a ratio of 1:12. The dissocn. const. of the yellow complex was detd. at 10^{-8} and that of the red as 10^{-12}. M. H.

NO 14

1/1 Distr: 4E4j

AUTHORS: Pilipenko, A. T., Sereda, I. P. 79-1-1/26

TITLE: The Application of Selenourea in Analytical Chemistry (Primeneniye selenomocheviny v analiticheskoy khimii). 1. The Behavior of Senourea Toward the C tions of Heavy Metals. The Composition and Stability of the Selenourea Complexes of Bismuth (1. Otnosheniye selenomocheviny k kationam tyazhelykh metallov, sostav i stoychivost' selenomochevinnykh kompleksov vismuta)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1956, Vol 13, Nr 1, pp 3-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Selenourea has hitherto not been used in analytical chemistry. The research data of the authors show, however, that selenourea similar to thiourea forms stable complexes with heavy metals which are more intensively colored and more stable than the corresponding thiourea complexes. The synthesis of selenourea is carried out according to the method of Vermeuil (ref. 1). The reagent must be stored in solid state, because its neutral and alkaline solutions are oxidized by atmospheric oxygen under elimination of sele... The ...

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The Application of Selenoureа in Analytical Chemistry. [illegible]
1. The Behavior of Selenoureа Toward the Cations of Heavy Metals.
The Composition and Stability of the Selenoureа Complexes of Bismuth

solutions are also only limitedly stable. The ions of the metals bismuth, antimony, tin, arsenic, gold and palladium yield color reactions with selenoureа. Lead and at higher concentrations also trivalent iron form characteristic insoluble compounds. With copper, bivalent mercury and silver colorless complexes form which are well soluble in water and are distinguished by their high stability. WO_4^{2-} and MoO_4^{2-} are by selenoureа reduced to wolfram blue and molybdenum blue respectively, VO_3^- to tetravalent vanadium. Bivalent iron, trivalent chromium, nickel, cobalt, manganese, cadmium and zinc do not give any visible reaction with selenoureа. The iodides of silver, monovalent lead and bivalent mercury dissolve easily in a solution of selenoureа and form the corresponding complex compounds. This proves the high stability of these complexes. Bismuth forms 2 complex compounds with selenoureа highly different from each other: a yellow complex at a small excess of the reagent and a red one at a large excess of the reagent. With the aid of absorption measurements

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The Application of Selenourea in Analytical Chemistry. 75-1-1 26
1. The Behavior of Selenourea Toward the Cations of Heavy Metals.
The Composition and Stability of the Selenourea Complexes of Bismuth

it was found that the yellow complex forms in the case of a concentration ratio of bismuth : selenourea = 1 : 9. It possesses a maximum of absorption at 405 mμ which can be well investigated. The red complex forms in the case of a concentration ratio : bismuth : selenourea = 1 : 12 and has an absorption maximum at 510 mμ. At smaller concentration ratios weakly colored complexes with a low coordination number form. The stability of the two selenourea complexes of bismuth was also investigated by optical methods. The absorption of solutions with the same content of bismuth, but different content of selenourea was determined photometrically. Thus the following values were obtained for the dissociation constants of the two complexes which represent a measure for their instability:

$$K_{\text{yellow complex}} = \frac{[Bi\,Sel_8^{3+}] \cdot [Sel]}{[Bi\,Sel_9^{3+}]} = 10^{-2};$$

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The Application of Selenourea in Analytical Chemistry. 75-1-1/26
1. The Behavior of Selenourea Toward the Cations of Heavy Metals.
The Composition and Stability of the Selenourea Complexes of Bismuth

$$K_{\text{red complex}} = \frac{[Bi\,Sel_{10}^{3+}] \cdot [Sel]}{[Bi\,Sel_{12}^{3+}]} = 10^{-25}$$

The yellow selenourea complex of bixmuth is thus more stable than the corresponding thiourea complex the dissociation constant of which is equal to $6,4.10^{-2}$. Selenourea can therefore be used for the proof of the existence and the photometric determination of bismuth. The sensitivity of the determination in the formation of the yellow complex amounts to 1μg Bi per ml and in the formation of the red complex to 2,5μg Bi per ml. There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 7 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyev State University (Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

SUBMITTED: November 14, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4 1. Selenourea - Applications 2. Selenourea - Synthesis 3. Selenourea - Chemical reactions

PILIPENKO, A.T.; OBOLONCHIK, V.A.

Reactions of rhenium with methyl violet. Part 1: Extraction of methyl violet complex of rhenium. Ukr. khim. zhur. 24 no.4: 506-509 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN USSR.
(Rhenium compounds) (Extraction (Chemistry))

PILIPENKO, A.T.

PILIPENKO, A.T.

AUTHORS: Zalesov, Yu. P., Markman, A. L., Petrov, V. I., Bushenko, M. A., Korobtsov, A. A., Pilipenko, A. T., Kugay, L. N. SOV/32-24-9-14/53

TITLE: Communications in Brief (Korotkiye soobshcheniya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 9, pp 1070-1070 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Yu. P. Zalesov and A. L. Markman (Sredneaziatskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zhirov) (Central Asian Branch of the All-union Scientific Fat Research Institute) have evolved a method for the determination of gossypol in cottonseed oil. Gossypol is extracted with an aqueous alkaline solution; in this process gossypolates are formed, which solve well in water, and which are eventually determined gravimetrically or volumetrically.
V. I. Petrov, M. A. Bushenko and A. A. Korobtsov (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy dizel'nyy institut) (Central Scientific Diesel Research Institute) have evolved a determination method for acetone in air, water, and waste gases. It is based on the reaction of acetone with hydrochloride hydroxyl amine. The resultant hydrochloric acid is determined photometrically, using a green light filter and methyl orange as an indicator.

Card 1/3

Communications in Brief SOV/32-24-9-14/53

A. T. Pilipenko and L. N. Kugay (Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN USSR) (Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys of the AS UkrSSR) propose a method for the determination of boron and borides in some metals. With the borides of titanium, zirconium, niobium, tantalum, chromium, tungsten, and molybdenum, an alkaline fusion should be carried out in iron or nickel crucibles at 700°, the substance being 0,1 - 0,2 g, and small quantities of sodium peroxide being added. The analysis procedure is described.

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zhirov (Central Asian Branch of the All-Union Scientific Fat Research Institute)
Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy dizel'nyy institut (Central Scientific Diesel Research Institute)
Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN USSR (Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys, AS UkrSSR)

Card 2/3

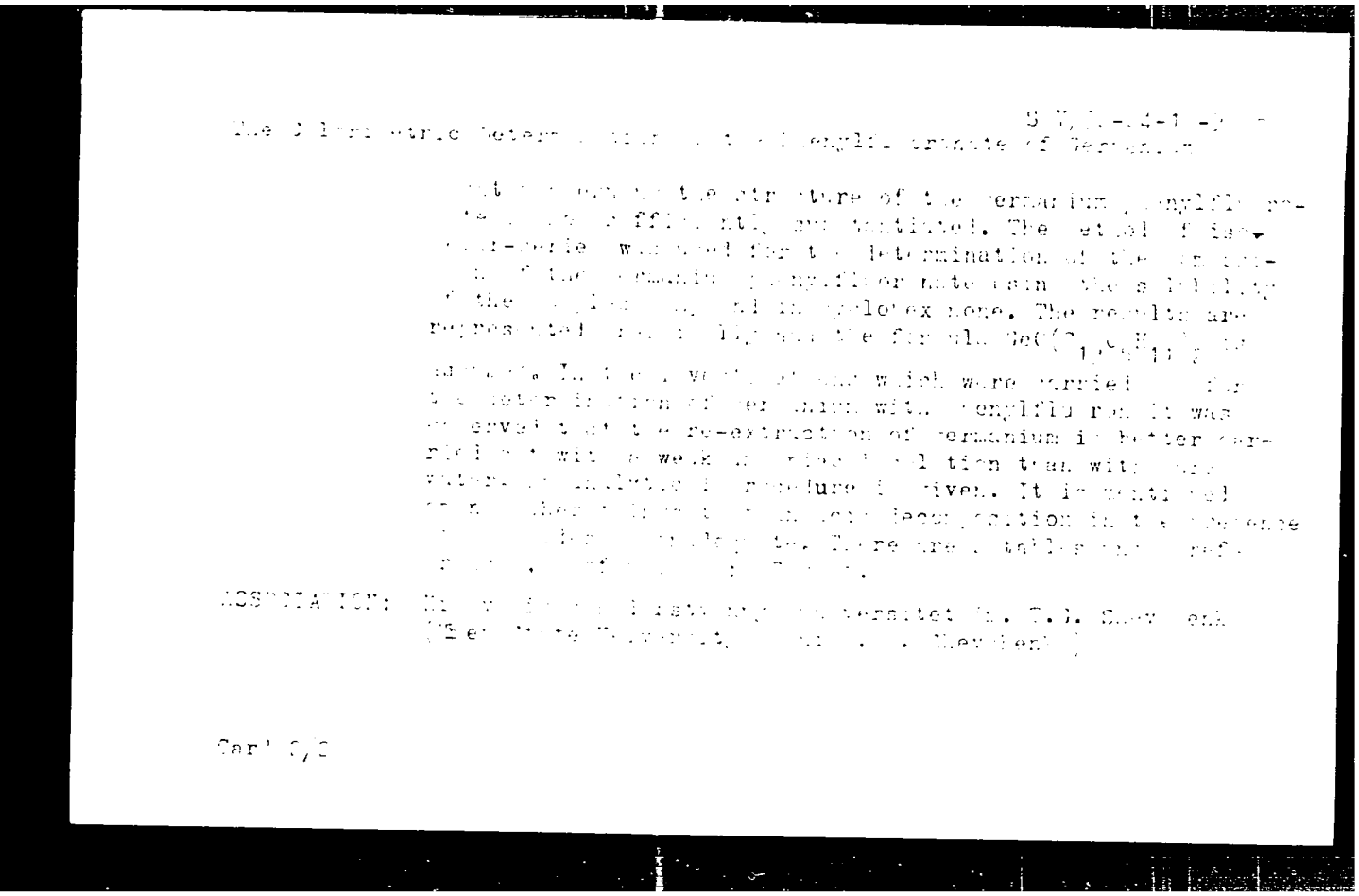
AUTHORS: [illegible], F. G., [illegible]enko, A. T. SOV/[illegible]

TITLE: [illegible] Determination of the Phenylfluorone [illegible] of Germanium [illegible] opredeleniye fenil[illegible] germaniya)

PERIODICAL: [illegible], Vol 24, Nr 10, pp [illegible] (USSR)

ABSTRACT: [illegible] determination of germanium is based upon the formation of yellow and blue heteropoly acids as well as [illegible] of germanium with [illegible] oxyquinoline, [illegible] purpurine, and phenylfluorone. [illegible] composition of the compound of germanium with the last reagent as well as the conditions of the [illegible] have been investigated insufficiently, [illegible] this subject. Stipanit and [illegible] (Ref 1) assume an easy [illegible] of this compound in organic solvents. In the present case it was observed that cyclohexanone is a favorable [illegible] of the germanium phenylfluorone [illegible] means of [illegible] is considerably worse. The experiments carried [illegible] well that the assumption of [illegible] and

Card 1/2



PILIPENKO, A. T., OBOLONCHIK, V. A.

Colorimetric method of detecting tantalum in niobium by means of methyl violet. Vop. por. met i prochn. mat no.8:132-136 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Colorimetry) (Niobium--Analysis) (Tantalum--Analysis)

S/[illegible]/60/[illegible]
B004/B[illegible]

AUTHORS: Pilipenko, A. T. and O[illegible]nchik, V. A.

TITLE: Study of Reacti[illegible] R[illegible] [illegible] M[illegible] Y[illegible] Composition [illegible] With Dy[illegible] Methane Series, and C[illegible] Method [illegible] tion

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, [illegible], Vol [illegible], N[illegible], pp. 99-106

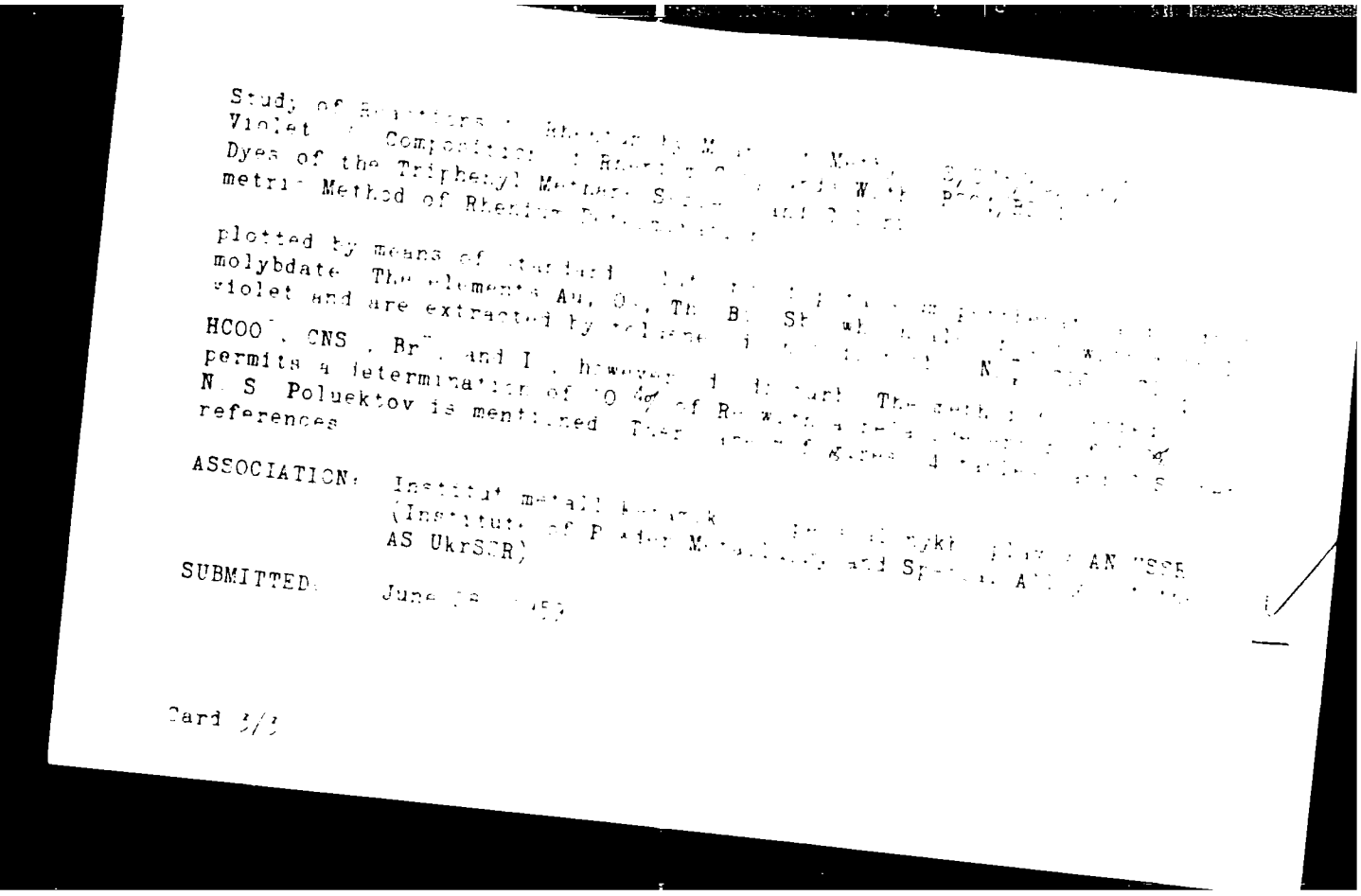
TEXT: The authors report on a study of the [illegible] pounds with crystal violet, methyl violet, malachite green, and [illegible] green. Further, they describe a colorimetric method of Re determination [illegible] concentrates and wastes of nonferrous metallurgy. As the light [illegible] of Re compounds with the dyes mentioned is very similar [illegible] dyes, the usual spectrophotometric method cannot be used. The dye complexes with Re must be previously extracted. By means [illegible] solutions (10^{-4} g·mole/l) of dye and potassium perrhenate with [illegible] of acetate ammonia buffer solution, the authors determined the pH [illegible]

Card 1/3

Study of Reactions to Rhenium by Means of Methyl [illegible] S/[illegible]
Violet [illegible] Composition of Rhenium Compound With B[illegible]/P[illegible]
Dyes of the Triphenyl Methane Series, and Colori-
metric Method of Rhenium Determination

the maximum amount of Re dye complex [illegible] formed by extraction [illegible]
by means of toluene and measuring [illegible] ФМ FM
photometer. Toluene was found to be the best solvent. A[illegible]
ethyl acetate, and chloroform extract [illegible] dye [illegible]
Other solvents do not extract the complex. The [illegible]
distribution coefficients of the complex between the [illegible]
organic phase and found that it was sufficient to repeat the extraction
by means of toluene [illegible] times. A [illegible]
following colorimetric method [illegible]. The weighed [illegible]
is mixed with a [illegible] fold amount of CaO [illegible]
muffle furnace for [illegible] hour [illegible] with water [illegible]
evaporated, filtered again and filled up [illegible]
After adding [illegible]
5% methyl violet [illegible] pH [illegible]
the solution extracted [illegible]
density of the [illegible]
photometer with [illegible] ФЭ[illegible]

Card 2/3



Study of [illegible] Violet [illegible] Composition [illegible] Dyes of the Triphenyl [illegible] metric Method of Rhenium [illegible]

plotted by means of [illegible] molybdate. The elements Au, Os, Th, Bi, Sb [illegible] violet and are extracted by [illegible]

HCOO⁻, CNS⁻, Br⁻, and I⁻, however, [illegible] permits a determination of 10 γ of Re [illegible] N. S. Poluektov is mentioned. There are [illegible] references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii [illegible] (Institute of Physical Metallurgy and Special Alloys AN USSR AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: June [illegible] 1957

Card 2/2

PILIPENKO, A.T.; KAPUSTYAN, A.I.

Complex formation in the system [illegible]arium (IV) - diantipyrylmethane - bromide. Ukr. khim. zhur. [illegible] '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Shevchenko.

ACCESSION NR: AP4011971 S/0073/64/030/001/0009/0012

AUTHORS: Pilipenko, A.T.; Kapustyan, A.I.

TITLE: Investigation of complex formation in the tellurium (IV)--diantipyrylmethane--bromide system

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 30, no. 1, 9-12

TOPIC TAGS: tellurium diantipyrylmethane complex, extraction, formation, diantipyrylmethane complex, tellurium selenium separation, tetravalent tellurium complex

ABSTRACT: Physical chemical analysis and analysis of the reaction product formed in the tellurium (IV)-diantipyrylmethane-bromide system established that the ratio of the reacting components (Te^{4+}) : (Diant) : (Br^-) is 1:2:6. The solubility of the $(Diant)_2(TeBe_6)$ complex is 1.12 g./l. in dichlorethane. The optimum conditions for extracting the tellurium complex with dichlorethane include a sufficiently large excess of halide and 6 N acidity in the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4011971

aqueous phase. Formation of the ternary complex and its extraction with organic solvents affords a means of separating tellurium from selenium. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Kievskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko (Kiev State University)

SUBMITTED: 23Feb64 DATE ACQ: 14Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REP SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2