ZHARKOVA, M.A.; ROMANOVA, T.A.

Chemical-resistant fibers with a base of acrylonitrile. Khim. volok. no.5:77 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Fission of U by negative pi-mesons FD-2349

Card 1/2 Pub. 146 - 14/34

Author : Belovitskiy, G. Ye.; Romanova, T. A.; Sukhov, L. V.; and Frank, I. M.

Title : Fission of uranium nuclei under the action of slow negative pi-mesons and high-energy particles

Periodical : Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 28, 729-732, Jun 1955

Abstract : In this work the authors investigate the fission of uranium nuclei by slow negative pi-mesons (G. Ye. Belovitskiy, et alii, Otchet FIAN*, April 1950, June 1950, March 1951), by fast neutrons, with energies up to 460 Mev, and by gamma-rays with energies up to 250 Mev (G. Ye. Belovitskiy et alii, ibid., Dec 1952). For the recording of the fission of uranium nuclei they used photoplates with emulsion layer 100 microns thick with uranyl acetate (T. A. Romanova and G. Ye. Belovitskiy, ibid., June 1951), which plates permitted the observation of protons with energies up to 30 Mev. The irradiation of the plates by slow negative pi-mesons and fast neutrons was carried out in the synchrocyclotron of the Institute of Nuclear Problems. Academy of Sciences USSR; the irradiation by gamma-rays was by the synchrotron of FIAN*. They note that the energy spectrum of neutrons from "overcharging" (perezaryadka) of

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445310004-9"

670-Mev protons on beryllium was measured by V. B. Flyagin. They present 5 photographs of indicated fission. They thank Prof. M. G. Meshcheryakov, G. P. Dzhelepov, and Ye. Grigor'yev for aid in experiments with negative pi-mesons and fast neutrons, and also thank Prof. V. I. Veksler and Yu. S. Ivanov for aid in experiments with gamma-rays of high energy. They state that a more detailed report on the results obtained will be published in this journal. They conclude that the distinguishing peculiarity of the process of fission of uranium nuclei at high energies of excitation is the significant probability of the emission of fast protons and alphaparticles; these particles bear only a comparatively small part of energy obtained by the uranium nucleus from the primary particle. Thirteen references.

Institution : Physical Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev, Acad. Sci. USSR (FIAN*)

Submitted : March 9, 1955

ROMANOVA, T. A.

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Fission of U-nuclei FD-3329

Card 1/1 Pub. 146 - 1/28

Author : Belovitskiy, G. Ye., Romanova, T. A., Sukhov, L. V. and Frank, I. M.

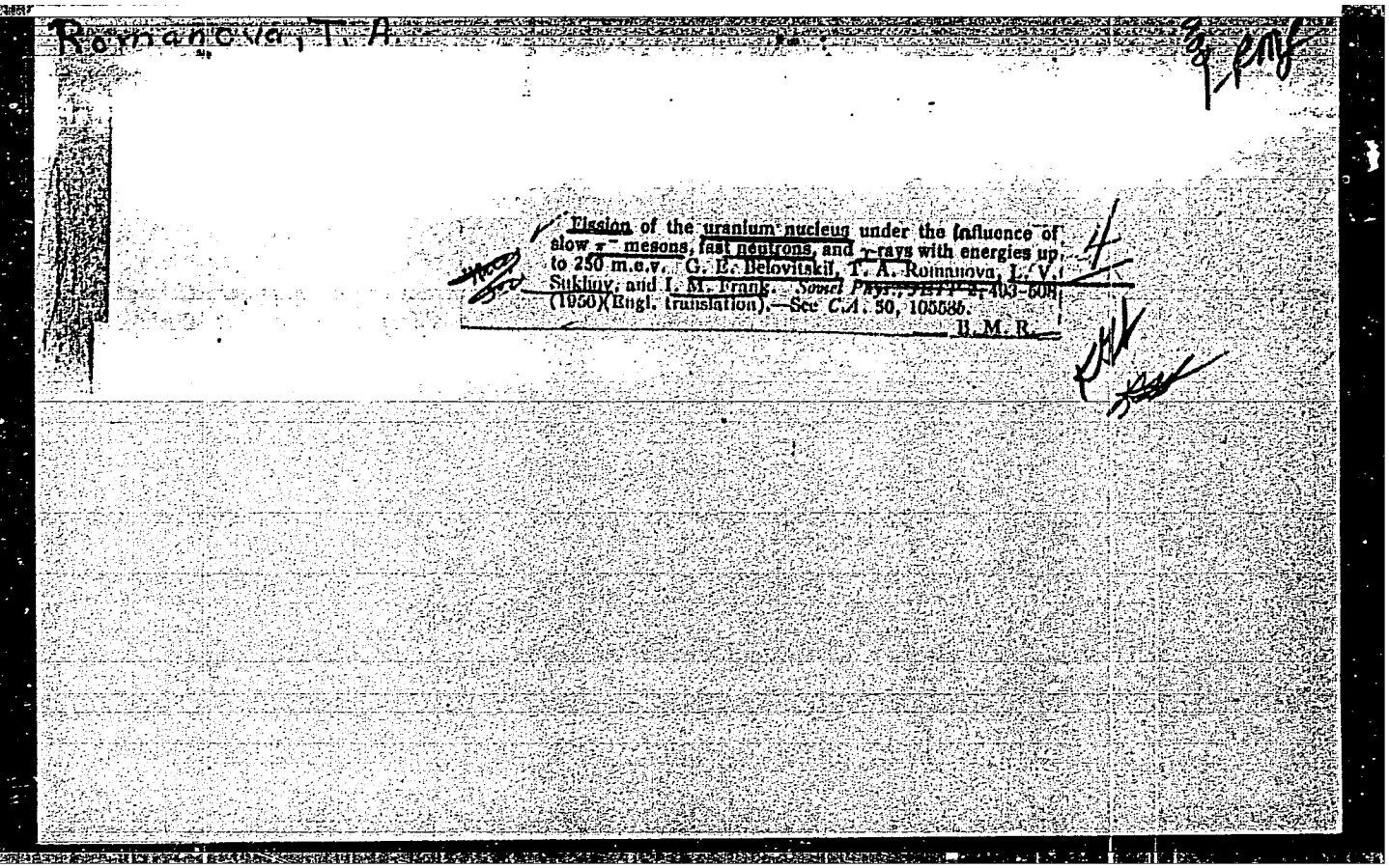
Title : Fission of uranium nuclei under action of slow π^- mesons, fast neutrons and γ-rays up to 250 Mev energy

Periodical : Zhur. Eksp. i Teor. Fiz., 29, No 5 (11), 537-550, 1955

Abstract : Fission of U-nuclei by slow π^- mesons, fast neutrons and high energy γ -rays was studied on thick emulsion photographic plates. The probability of U-nuclei fission at π^- capture proved to be high. It is evaluated around 0.5. Under high excitation energy the fission is probably accompanied by charged particles emission, i.e. protons and α particles. Energy spectra and angular distributions of particles were obtained and plotted. These data were used for discussion of the mechanism of U nuclei fission at high excitation energy. Indebted for help to M. G. Meshcheryakov, V. P. Dzhelepov, Ye. P. Grigor'yev, V. I. Veksler, Yu. S. Ivanov, A. N. Kuznetsov, Yu. N. Lizunov and I. L. Nesmelova. Thirty one references, including 21 foreign.

Institution : Physics Institute im. Lebedev, Acad. Sci. USSR

Submitted : March 9, 1955



Romanova, T. A.

Fission of the uranium nucleus under the influence of slow π^- mesons, fast neutrons, and γ-rays with energies up to 250 m.e.v. G. E. Belovitskii, T. A. Romanova, L. V. Sukhov, and I. M. Frank. *Sovsel Phys.*, 18(1) 3-4, 403-608 (1950)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 50, 105586.

B. M. R.

Romanova, T. A.

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Elementary Particles C-3

Abst Journal : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 33920

Author : Dul'kova, L. S., Romanova, T. A., Sokolova, I. B., Sukhov, L. V., Tolstov, K. D., Shafranova, M. G.

Institution : None

Title : Interaction of 300-Mev π^--Mesons with Protons, Deuterons, and Nuclei of a Photographic Emulsion

Original Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 107, No 1, 43-46

Abstract : AIKFI plates of the "p" type, enriched with H or loaded with D by impregnating in a 30% water solution of lithium acetate, were radiated in the phasotron of the Institute for Nuclear Problems, Academy of Sciences USSR by π^--mesons of 225 ± 8 Mev. The H content reached $6 \cdot 10^{22}$, and the D content reached $3 \cdot 10^{22}$ per cm^3. The presence of Li made it possible to control the evenness of the loading. The increased value of

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Abst Journal : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 33920

pH of the lithium acetate contributed to a reduction in regression. The radiation was carried out up to a density of 10^4 to 10^5 tracks per cm^2 . The examination was made by areas and along the track. The average free path for all the processes, including scattering by an angle greater than 20^0 was 88 ± 5% of the geometric. The principal contributions are made by processes of inelastic scattering and absorption with star formation.

The area inspection method was used to trace 1,240 stars. A distribution was made by the number of rays. Fifty cases of scattering by H and 11 cases of scattering by D were found; the elastic-scattering sections were respectively $\sigma_H = 14 \pm 3.6$ millibarn and $\sigma_D = 15 \pm 5.5$ millibarns. The scattering by D is strongly anisotropic. A histogram is given for the differential scattering of π^--mesons by H in a center of gravity system. A discrepancy is noticed from the theoretical curve for small scattering angles.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445310004-9"

BELOVITSKIY, G. E., ROMANOVA, T. A. and TIKHOMIROV, F. A.

"Uranium Fission Induced by Slow -Mesons."

paper to be presented at 2nd UN Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sept 58.

SOV/120-58-2-4/37

AUTHOR: Romanova, T. A.

TITLE: Introduction of Hydrogen and Deuterium into an Emulsion (Vvedeniye vodoroda i deyteriya v emul'siyu)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 2, pp 21-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The usual way of introducing hydrogen and deuterium into nuclear emulsions is to soak them in water or heavy water and then expose them before drying. However, experiments with Ilford G5 emulsions and R-NIKFI emulsions have shown that this method has several disadvantages. Above all the amount of hydrogen and deuterium which can be introduced is limited by sensitivity considerations and also by unequal swelling of the emulsions. Large swelling may introduce distortion and the drying of the plates limits the exposure time and makes it difficult to estimate the number of nuclei. The maximum number of nuclei per cc in an emulsion loaded in this way is increased by a factor of only 1.5 of the normal content. A method is now described which does not involve these disadvantages. Hydrogen is introduced into the emulsion through a water solution of lithium acetate ($CH_3COOLi.2H_2O$). By replacing the hydrogen by deuterium one obtains $CD_3COOLi.2D_2O$. Using the latter substance the emul-

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Introduction of Hydrogen and Deuterium into an Emulsion.

sion may be loaded with deuterium. These substances are stable and their introduction into the emulsion does not involve a considerable swelling. The author has succeeded in loading emulsions in this way and has obtained concentrations of 0.6×10^{23} nuclei per cc and 0.3×10^{23} nuclei per cc in the case of hydrogen and deuterium respectively (in dry emulsion). The number of grains per 100 μ in a minimum ionisation track may be up to 44. There are 4 figures, 3 tables and 1 English reference.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1957.

Card 2/2

1. Photographic emulsions---Preparation 2. Hydrogen---Applications 3. Deuterium--Applications 4. Heavy water---Applications 5. Nuclei---Abundance

SOV/120-58-4-20/30

AUTHOR: Romanova, T. A.

TITLE: Dilution of the Gelatine NIKFI-R Emulsion (Razbavleniye zhelatinoy emul'siy NIKFI-R)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 4, pp 93-95 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Emulsion layers in current use such as NIKFI-R, G5, NT_4 and $NT\beta$, contain 86-87% by weight of silver bromide and the relative volume concentration of silver bromide in these emulsions is of the order of 0.5. Such emulsions have large shrinking coefficients (2.9), large stopping power and insufficient efficiency of development. The present work is concerned with the effect of diluting emulsions of type NIKFI-R with gelatine so that the emulsions can be used to record relativistic particles as well as low energy particles. Various thick plates with emulsions 300 μ thick were prepared with various concentrations of gelatine. The plates were exposed to relativistic mesons and neutrons having engines of 14 MeV. It is shown that NIKFI-R emulsions diluted by a factor of 2-2.5 may be used to record relativistic particles. To record low energy particles, the plates may be successfully used when the volume content of silver bromide is reduced by

Card 1/2

Dilution of the Gelatine NIKFI-R Emulsion

as much as 8 or more depending on the energy of the particle. Fig. 3 shows tracks of relativistic particles in normal emulsions and in emulsions diluted by a factor of 2. Fig. 4 shows tracks of 14 MeV protons for various dilutions (normal, x2, x6 and x8). I.Ya. Barit, O.K. Yerkov and L.D. Popov are thanked for their help. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 2 references, 1 English and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1957.

SAKOVICH, F.I.; ROMANOVA, T.A. [Ramanava, T.A.]

Disturbances in the moisture conditions of soils caused by a lowered ground water level. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser. biial. nav. no. 2:112-115 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

(Germany, West--Water, Underground)

ROMANOVA, T. A.; TKACHENKO, K. N.; GROMOVA, Ye. A. (Moskva)

O roli retikulyarnoy formatsii stvola mozga v patogeneze eksperimental'nogo stolbnyaka

report submitted for the First Moscow Conference on Reticular Formation, Moscow, 22-26 March 1960.

BELOVITSKIY, G.Ye.; KASHCHUKEYEV, N.T.; MUKHUL, A.; PETRASHKU, M.G.; ROMANOVA, T.A.; TIKHOMIROV, F.A.

Mechanism of uranium fission induced by slow μ^--mesons. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 38 no.2:404-408 F '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy i Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N.Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Uranium--Isotopes) (Mesons) (Nuclear fission)

32991
S/641/61/000/000/018/033
B108/B102

24.6500

AUTHORS: Mikhaylina, K. M., Nomofilov, A. A., Romanova, T. A., Sviridov, V. A., Tikhomirov, F. A., Tolstov, K. D.

TITLE: Interaction of 14.1-Mev neutrons with Li^6 and Li^7

SOURCE: Krupchitskiy, P. A., ed. Neytronnaya fizika; sbornik statey. Moscow, 1961, 249 - 257

TEXT: Interaction of 14.1-Mev neutrons with Li^6 and Li^7 nuclei was studied both with targets prepared from Ilford E_1 photoemulsions bearing the lithium and with targets of metallic lithium isotopes. The latter method was used for small angles of the departing particles. The mean number of Li nuclei in the photoemulsion was $2.3 \cdot 10^{19}$ cm^{-2}. The integral neutron flux striking the emulsion at right angles was about 10^8 cm^{-2}. Altogether, 412 events were recorded on a 2.5 cm^2 area. 96 events were from the reaction $Li^6(n,t)\alpha$ with a cross section $\sigma = 27 \pm 6$ mb. Seven $Li^6(n,p)He^6$ reactions with a cross section of about 5 mb were found, moreover

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Interaction of 14.1-Mev...

$Li^6(n,d)He^5$ reactions with a differential cross section of 2.15 to 2.5 mb/sterad in the range between 70 and 142°. The cross section of the $Li^6(n,n')Li^{6*} \longrightarrow d + \alpha$ events was 70 ± 12 mb, that of the reaction $Li^6(n,2n)Li^{5*} \longrightarrow \alpha + p$ was equal to 50 ± 10 mb. Interaction with Li^7 yielded the reactions $Li^7(n,t)He^5$, $Li^7(n,n')Li^{7*}$, and seven $Li^7(n,d)He^6$ events. In the experiments with pure lithium targets the reactions observed were $Li^6(n,d)He^5$ (σ = 58 ± 10 mb), $Li^7(n,t)He^5$ (58 ± 12 mb), $Li^7(n,n')Li^{7*} \longrightarrow t + \alpha$, $Li^7(n,d)He^6$. The overall cross section of (n,n') and (n,2n) processes for Li^6 was 179 ± 20 mb. The results obtained are consistent with those of other publications. I. M. Frank, O. I. Kozinets, L. N. Katsaurov, and D. I. Ivanov are thanked for help. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 7 references: 2 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Frye, G. M. Phys. Rev., 93, 1086 (1954); Battat, M. E., Ribe, F. L. Phys. Rev., 89, 80 (1953); Frye, G. M., Rosen, L. Phys. Rev. 90, 381 (1953); Moak, C. D. Phys. Rev., 92, 383 (1953).

Card 2/2

S/120/62/000/005/014/036
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Romanova, T.A., Chikil'dina, L.D.

TITLE: The efficiency of introduction of uranium salts in nuclear plates, sensitive to minimum ionization

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.5, 1962, 88-93

TEXT: Nuclear plates НИКФИ-Р (NIKFI-R) 200-250 μ into which uranyl acetate has been introduced are used for recording the nuclear fission of uranium. Methods of loading and developing have been found which enable 3 to 4 x 10^{18} uranium nuclei per cm^2 of the emulsion layer to be introduced. A full uniform display is attained at all depths and sensitivity is maintained with good discrimination of particles. A preliminary soaking in distilled water is important, the optimum condition being 90 min at 26°C. The numbers of uranium nuclei introduced increase in proportion to the concentration of uranyl acetate in the loading bath up to about 3% and then remain constant for concentrations > 4%. These observations on uranium nuclei concentration are made by counting the α particles emitted. When using a 5% solution of uranyl acetate, which has a uranium

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L 46147-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6026735 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0183/66/000/003/0012/0015

35
B

AUTHOR: Kudryavtsev, G. I.; Rassolova, E. A.; Romanova, T. A.; Zharkova, M. A.; Vasil'yeva-Sokolova, Ye. A.

ORG: VNIIV

TITLE: Preparation and modification of fiber-forming polymers made of vinyllactam-units containing acrylonitrile

SOURCE: Khimicheskiye volokna, no. 3, 1966, 12-15

TOPIC TAGS: polyacrylonitrile, synthetic fiber, copolymerization, catalytic polymerization, polymerization kinetics, copolymer

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of the hydrolysis of polyvinylcaprolactam and acrylonitrile-vinylcaprolactam copolymer was studied. The object of the work was to prepare readily colorable and hydrophylic fibers. The hydrolysis constants were measured at 100°C using aqueous and alcohol solutions of the title polymers (0.007 mols polymer per liter) and 0.1-5.0 mols/liter concentration of KOH, NaOH, HCl, H_2SO_4, or p-toluolsulfonic acid. The acrylonitrile-vinylcaprolactam copolymers were synthesized by holding mixtures of 86.0-99.0 mol % acrylonitrile and 1-14% vinylcaprolactam for 2 hrs at 60°C. The potassium persulfate concentration was 0.3% and the monoethanolamine concentration was 0.1 wt % based on solution. It was found that for a given catalyst concentration

UDC: 677.494.745.32

Card 1/2

L 46147-66

ACC NR: AP6026735

the rate of hydrolysis was identical regardless of the nature of the catalyst used. In general, the hydrolysis rates in the alcohol solvent were twice as great as those in water. For polymers containing 5-7 vinyllactam groups, the rate of hydrolysis was found to be independent of the number of these groups. It was found that saponification (treatment with 1% acqueous KOH at 70°C) of the vinyllactam units containing copolymers yields fiber-forming polymers with excellent mechanical properties, good colorability, and improved hydrophic ability. Orig. art. has: 6 tables, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/11/ SUBM DATE: 23Jun65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7000329 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/022/0077/0077

INVENTOR: Kudryavtsev, G. I.; Zharkova, M. A.; Romanova, T. A.; Klimenkov, V. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of preparing modified polyacrylonitrile fiber. [announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fiber (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskustvennogo volokna)] Class 29, No. 188617

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 22, 1966, 77

TOPIC TAGS: polyacrylonitrile, hydrazine, synthetic material

ABSTRACT: A method of preparing modified polyacrylonitrile fiber is introduced. To raise the chemical and thermal resistance of the fiber, it is treated in a hydrazine solution and heat treated in an inert-gas medium at 150—200C. [Translation] [KP]

SUB CODE: 11/SUBM DATE: 17Sep64/

Card 1/1 UDC: 677.494.745.32:546.171.5

BAZHENOV, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; BROVKIN, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; ROMANOVA, T.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; TROSHIN, P.V., kand. tekhn. nauk prof., red.; SEMEIN, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots. red.;

[Heat and mass transfer in industrial systems] Teplo-i massoobmen v promyshlennykh ustanovkakh; tematicheskii sbornik. Yaroslavl', 1964. 86 p. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Ivanovo. Energeticheskiy institut.

TROSHIN, P.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; FEDOTOV, M.P., inzh.; SOKOLOV, Yu.P., inzh.; BORISOV, B.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; MALKOV, Yu.A., inzh.; SOROKIN, A.F., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof. [deceased]; ZUYEV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOPTELOV, Yu.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; YERSHOV, Yu.G., inzh.; BROVKIN, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; POTOSKUYEV, M.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; PYATACHKOV, B.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; ROMANOVA, T.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Abstracts of completed research works contracted for the national economy. Sbor. nauch.trud. LEI no.10 [illegible] '62.
(MIRA 16:9)

BORISOV, B.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; POTOSKUYEV, M.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROMANOVA, T.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; TROSHIN, P.V., kand.tekhn.nauk. TSELEBROVSKIY, V.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; DANICHEK, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KARYAGIN, N.P., kand.tekhn. nauk; FATEYEV, V.P. (Ioshkar-Ola)

Training of engineers for work in industrial heat and electric power systems. Prom.energ. 18 no.8:35-41 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

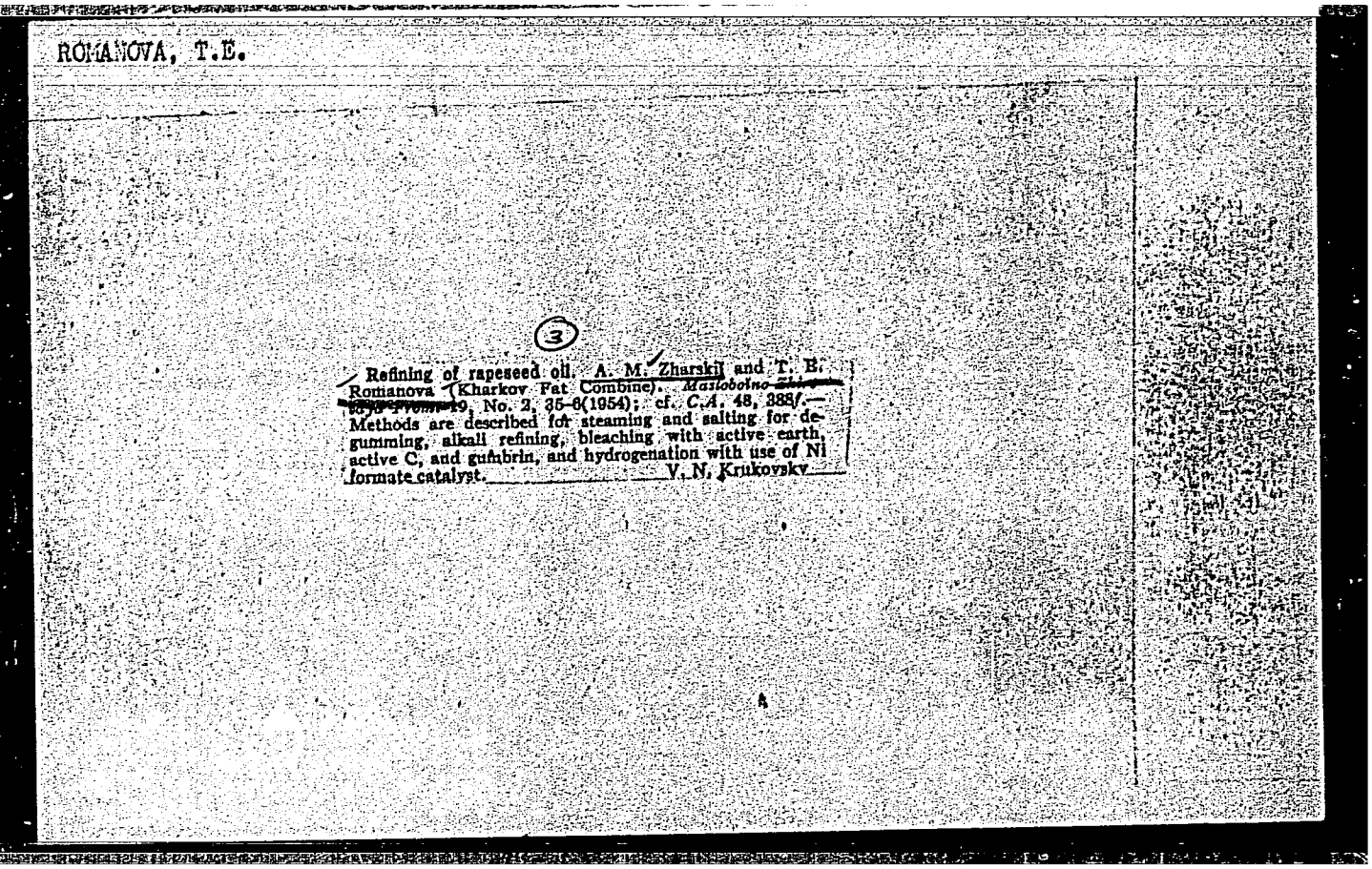
1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina. (for Borisov, Potoskuyev, Romanova, Troshin). 2. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Tselebrovskiy). 3. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Danichek). 4. Gor'kovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (for Karyagin).

(Power engineering—Education and training)

BAZHENOV, A.P.; KUZINA, T.M.; PYATACHKOV, B.I.; ROMANOVA, T.M.

"Heat using equipment in the cotton industry" by V.P.Samoilov. Reviewed by Bazhenov and others. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst.prom. no.1:160-162 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut imeni Lenina.
(Cotton manufacture—Equipment and supplies)(Heat engineering)
(Samoilov, V.P.)



ROMANOVA, T.E.

(3)

Refining of rapeseed oil. A. M. Zharskii and T. E. Romanova (Kharkov Fat Combine). *Maslobolno-zhir. Prom.* 19, No. 2, 35-6(1954); cf. *C.A.* 48, 388f.—Methods are described for steaming and salting for degumming, alkali refining, bleaching with active earth, active C, and gumbrin, and hydrogenation with use of Ni formate catalyst. V. N. Krukovsky

DAKHNOV, V.N., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; KHOLIN, A.I., kand. geol.-miner.nauk; PESTRIKOV, A.S.; GALUZO, Yu.V.; AFRIKYAN, AN.; YUDKEVICH, R.V.; POPOV, V.K.; POZIN, L.Z.; LARIONOV, V.V.; VENDEL'SHTEYN, B.Yu.; GORBUNOVA, V.I.; DZYURAK, M.D.; YEVDOKIMOVA, V.A.; ZHOKHOVA, R.G.; LATYSHEVA, M.G.; MAREN'KO, N.N.; MANCHEVA, N.V.; MOROZOVICH, Ya.R.; OREKHOVSKAYA, Ye.P.; POKLONOV, M.S.; ROMANOVA, T.F.; SEVOST'YANOV, M.M.; TANASEVICH, N.I.; FARMANOVA, N.V.; FEDOROVICH, G.P.; SHCHERBININ, V.A.; ELLANSKIY, M.M.; YANUSH, Ye.F.; YUNGANS, S.M., ved. red.; YAKOVLEVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Using methods of field geophysics in studying gas-bearing reservoirs]Primenenie metodov promyslovoi geofiziki pri izuchenii gazonosnykh kollektorov. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 279 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Gas, Natural--Geology)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

5(3)

SOV/80-32-4-25/47

AUTHORS: Kogan, V.B., Fridman, V.M. and Romanova, T.G.

TITLE: The Separation of Mixtures of Alcohols and Hydrocarbons by the Method of Extraction (Razdeleniye smesey spirtov i uglevodorodov metodom ekstraktsii)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 4, pp 847-852 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Mixtures of alcohols and hydrocarbons are obtained in some technological processes, and this necessitates finding an effective method of their separation. In the present investigation the authors studied a possibility of such a separation by means of extraction. Ethylene glycol was chosen as a solvent. To estimate quantitatively the effectiveness of separation by this method, data on equilibria between the liquid phases in the system alcohol - hydrocarbon - ethylene glycol were necessary. The system consisting of butyl alcohol, heptane and ethylene glycol was taken as an example. Data on the composition and specific weight of saturated solutions in this system were compiled in Table 1, these data were used for plotting the curves of relationship in Figure 1, and a triangular diagram of equilibria, pictured in Figure 2, was drawn. The

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The Separation of Mixtures of Alcohols and Hydrocarbons by the Method of Extraction

composition of equilibrium phases and of a mixture at a critical point, found by Alekseyev's method, are shown in Table 2. The analysis of the results has shown that the application of pure ethylene glycol, as well as its aqueous solution ensures a complete separation of initial mixtures after a single or double rinsing. Pure hydrocarbon is obtained directly in the process of extraction; alcohol can be separated from the lower layer by means of mere rectification.
There are 3 graphs, 3 tables and 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: December 21, 1957

Card 2/2

KOGAN, V.B.; FRIDMAN, V.M.; ROMANOVA, T.G.

Extraction method for the separation of alcohol and hydrocarbon mixtures. Zhur.prikl.khim. 32 no.4:847-852 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Mixtures) (Extraction (Chemistry))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6/Vol 13/6 Internal Medicine June 59

3109. CONTENT OF VITAMIN C IN BLOOD, MUSCLES AND THYROID TISSUE OF PATIENTS WITH VARIOUS FORMS OF GOITRE (Russian text) - Romanova T. G. and Gorodinskii D. M. Med. Inst., Kiev - VRACH. DELO 1957, 6 (601-604)

The amount of vit. C in the blood, muscles and thyroid tissue was estimated in 100 patients suffering from goitre (75 with thyrotoxic and 25 with non-toxic forms). A fall in vit. C content in blood, muscles and tissue of the removed thyroid gland was observed in the majority of the hyperthyroid cases. The blood content of vit. C did not always return to the normal level during the postoperative period following partial strumectomy. In the non-toxic form of goitre the amount of vit. C in blood, muscles and degenerate thyroid tissue was seldom decreased, and any fall was less pronounced than in the hyperthyroid form; in the majority of cases the vitamin content returned to within normal limits in the postoperative period.

Lekishvili - Leningrad (S)

ROMANOVA T.G.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Internal Secretion. V-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 18409

Author : T.G. Romanova and D.M. Gorodinskiy
Inst : -
Title : The Content of Vitamin C in the Blood, Muscles and Thyroid Tissue of Patients with Various Forms of Goiter.

Orig Pub : Vrachebn. delo, 1957, No 6, 601-604

Abstract : In cases of hyperthyroidism the vitamin C content of the blood, muscles and thyroid gland is considerably reduced. Following removal of a goiter the vitamin C level does not always return to normal. With euthyroid goiter the reduction in vitamin C level is less pronounced. After surgery the vitamin C level usually does not differ from normal. When extirpation of the thyroid gland is performed, pre- and postoperative use of vitamin C is indicated.

Card 1/1

ROMANOVA, T. P.

"Effect of Muscle Reception on Certain Animal and Vegetative Functions." Cand Med Sci, Molotov State Medical Inst, Molotov, 1954. (KL, No 17, Apr 55)

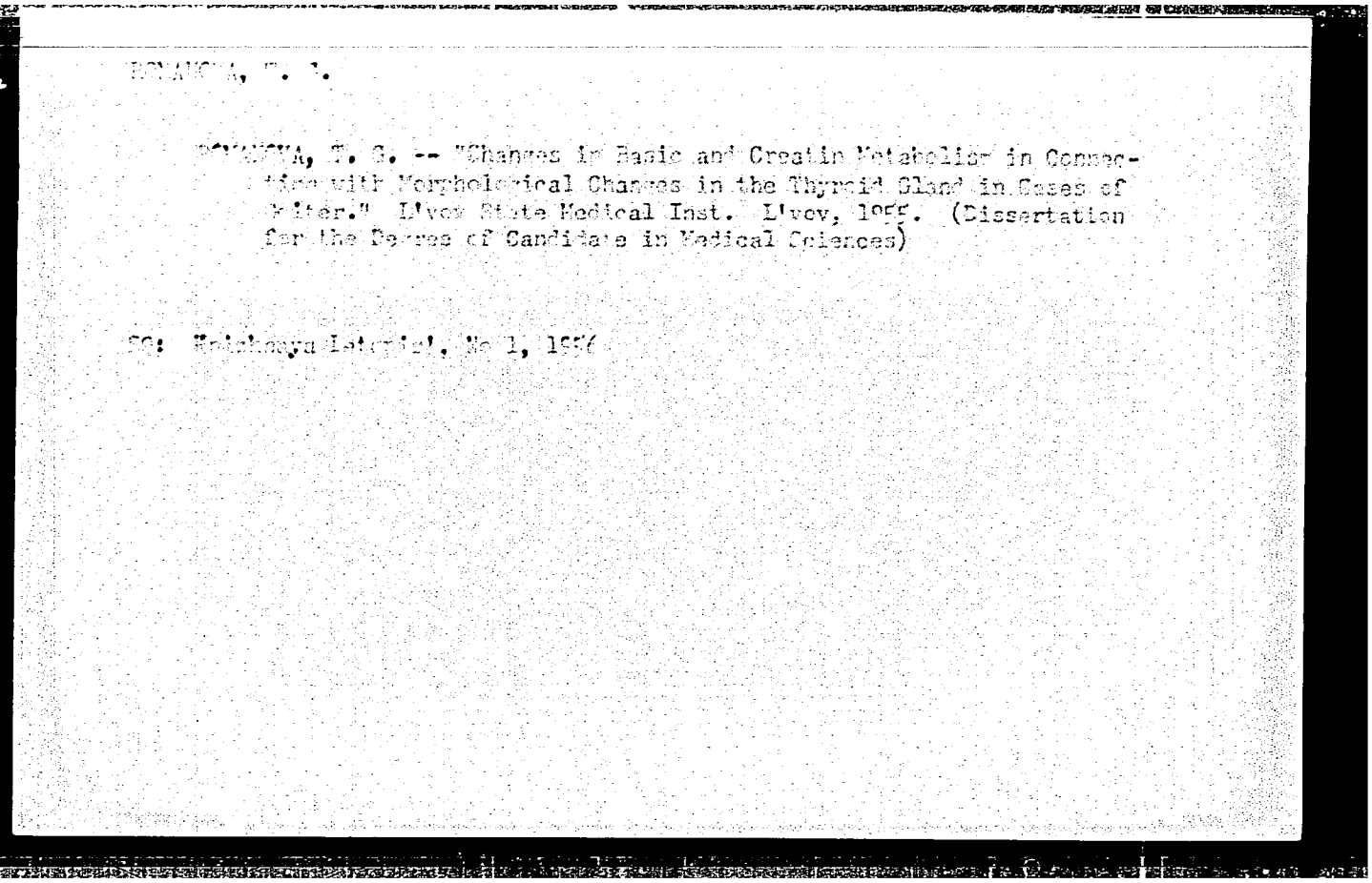
So: Sum. No 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

ROMANOVA, T.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; GORODINSKIY, D.M., dotsent

Vitamin C content of the blood, muscles and thyroid tissue in patients with various forms of goiter. Vrach.delo no.6:601-603 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra khirurgicheskikh bolezney (zav. - zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof. A.K.Gorchakov) stomatologicheskogo fakul'teta Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta

(ASCORBIC ACID) (THYROID GLAND) (GOITER)



BOYARCHUK, T. S.

BOYARCHUK, T. S. -- "Changes in Basic and Creatin Metabolism in Connection with Morphological Changes in the Thyroid Gland in Cases of Goiter." L'vov State Medical Inst. L'vov, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 1, 1956

ZHMAKIN, A.S., leytenant meditsinskoy slyzhby; NAUMCHIK, R.L., leytenant meditsinskoy sluzhby; ROMANOVA, T.K.

Treating epidermophytosis in the unit outpatient clinic. Voen.-med. zhur. no. :82-83 Jl '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(DERMATOMYCOSIS)

ROMANOVA, T.G., kand.med.nauk

Indexes of blood coagulability in the pre-and postoperative periods in the hyperthyroid form of goiter. Vrach.delo no.3: 301-302 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Kafedra khirurgicheskikh bolezney (zav. - zasl.deyatel' nauki, prof.A.K.Gorchakov) stomatologicheskogo fakul'teta Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(GOITER) (BLOOD--COAGULATION)

5 (4)

AUTHORS: Kogan, V. B., Fridman, V. M., Romanova, T. G.

SOV/76-33-7-12/40

TITLE: Phase Equilibria in Systems Formed by Paraffin Hydrocarbons and Alcohols of the Aliphatic Series

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 7, pp 1521 - 1525 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Among other methods, hydrogenation of aliphatic esters yields aliphatic alcohols, thus forming mixtures of the alcohols with hydrocarbons. For this reason, the physico-chemical properties of these mixtures are important. The authors investigated the liquid-vapor phase of the systems butanol (I) - heptane (II), (I) - octane (III), and (I) - nonane (IV). Data on the initial substances are given (Table 1). The above equilibrium was investigated by means of a circulation apparatus (Fig 1), and the composition of the samples (liquid and condensate of the vapor phase) was simultaneously determined by the method (Ref 11). The results (Tables 2-4) showed that there was a linear dependence between the logarithm of the ratio of activity coefficients of the components, on the one hand, and the composition, on the other, i.e. the solutions were almost regular.

Phase Equilibria in Systems Formed by Paraffin Hydrocarbons and Alcohols of the Aliphatic Series SOV/76-33-7-12/40

Explanation of data available in publications on the equilibrium between methanol (V) and ethanol (VI), on the one hand, and paraffin hydrocarbons (liquid-vapor), on the other, leads to the conclusion that these solutions are almost regular as well. The degree of deviation from Raoult's law is reduced by an increase in the molecular weight of the alcohol (for the system with (V), the constant A = 0.970, with (VI), A = 0.905, and with (I), A = 0.710). Calculation of the composition of the azeotropic mixture of the system isopropanol - heptane (the experimental part was carried out by T. S. Tolstova) indicates that the resultant dependence of the above data on the equilibrium in the systems "aliphatic alcohol - paraffin hydrocarbon" permit predictions of the phase equilibrium. There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 13 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii, Leningrad (Leningrad State Institute of Applied Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1957

Card 2/2

KRYLOV, B.S.; PYATACHKOV, B.I.; ROMANOVA, T.M.

Principal factors bearing on the drying of peat-insulating slabs. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. no.10:56-61 O '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Energeticheskiy institut imeni Lenina, Ivanovo.

KRYLOV, B.S.; PYATACHKOV, B.I.; ROMANOVA, T.M.; SKRYABIN, Ye.I.

Drying of insulation slabs made from peat. Torf.prom. 40 no.5: 25-28 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina.
(Peat--Drying) (Insulating materials)

CHERKASSKIY, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; ROMANOVA, Tamara Mikhaylovna; KAUL', Rafail Aleksandrovich; RASSKAZOV, D.S., red.; SHIROKOVA, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Pumps, compressors, fans] Nasosy, kompressory, ventiliatory. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 261 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Pumping machinery) (Compressors) (Fans, Mechanical)

PESTRIKOV, S.V.; MOISEYEV, I.I.; ROMANOVA, T.N.

Effect of temperature on equilibrium of the formation of π-complex of palladium chloride with ethylene, propylene, and 1-butylene in water. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.9:2203 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN SSSR.

SOV/109-3-9-1/20

AUTHORS: Kazantsev, A.N., Romanova, T.S., Klementenko, A. Ya.

TITLE: Absorption of Radio Waves in the Ionosphere From the Radio-Observations on the Artificial Earth Satellites (Pogloshcheniye radiovoln v ionosfere po radionablyudeniyam za iskusstvennymi sputnikami zemli)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 9, pp 1107-1121 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The radio waves propagated in an ionised medium are attenuated due to the collisions of the charged particles which undergo harmonic motion under the influence of the field. In this work the absorption coefficients of radio waves in the ionosphere are calculated by employing the Kazantsev method (Refs.1, 2 and 3). The method is valid under the following assumptions: (1) the absorption is determined for those segments of the radio wave trajectory at which it actually takes place, that is, in the ionised layers of the atmosphere; (2) two types of overall absorption are considered; these have a different frequency dependence. The absorption of waves radiated from the artificial Earth satellites in the ionised layers lying below the layer F_2 (layers D, E and F_1) was the absorption of the first type (transmission of waves through a layer). As

Absorption of Radio Waves in the Ionosphere From the Radio-Observations on the Artificial Earth Satellites

regards layer F_2 , the two Soviet satellites were sometimes above it (especially in the Northern Hemisphere) and sometimes below it. The following three cases of the absorption coefficient are therefore considered: a) transmission of waves through layers D, E, and F_1, b) reflection of waves from the F_2-layer, and c) transmission of waves through layer F_2 . First, expressions for the attenuation coefficients are derived theoretically. For this purpose it is assumed that the electron concentration of an ionised layer can be expressed by:

$$N = N_{max}\left(\frac{2h}{h_m} - \frac{h^2}{h_m^2}\right)^2 \qquad (1)$$

where h is the height of the lower boundary of the layer and h_m is the half-thickness of the layer. For the

Absorption of Radio Waves in the Ionosphere From the Radio-Observations on the Artificial Earth Satellites

transmission of waves through layers D, E, F_1, the number of electron collisions at a height h can be expressed by Eq.(2) and the integral absorption coefficient by Eq.(3), where H is the height of the atmosphere and $a = f/f_{kp}$, where f_{kp} is the critical frequency. Eq.(3) can be expanded into Eq.(4) or for the case of $f \gg f_{kp}$ it can be expressed by Eq.(5). The absorption coefficient for the case of the waves reflected from layer F_2 is expressed by Eq.(8), where h_o is the true height of reflection above the lower boundary of the layer. If the electron concentration is given by the bi-parabolic law (see Eq.1), this absorption coefficient is expressed by Eq.(10), where F and E are complete elliptical integrals of the first and the second kind, respectively. The absorption during the passage of waves through F_2 is expressed by Eq.(14) for the lower region of the layer and by Eq.(15) for the upper region; a parabolic law for the electron concentration (see Eq.13) was assumed in these equations. If the

Absorption of Radio Waves in the Ionosphere From the Radio-Observations on the Artificial Earth Satellites

electron concentration is expressed by the bi-parabolic law, the two absorption coefficients are given by Eqs.(16) and (17) respectively. For the case of an exponential concentration distribution, the absorption for the upper region of the layer is expressed by Eq.(21). The measurements of the field intensity produced by the two Soviet satellites were done by radio-comparator stations of the Soviet Ministry of Communications. The stations were furnished with field intensity meters with automatic registering devices and were capable of recording fields down to 1 μV/m. The authors were able to use the results of the measurements of Moscow and Khabarovsk stations, which were carried out at 20 Mc/s. Only the results obtained at these stations during the first three days **the first satellite was in orbit** (October 5, 6 and 7, 1957) were analysed in detail, since they are the most reliable and the most complete. Also the measurements taken on the second satellite

Absorption of Radio Waves in the Ionosphere From the Radio-Observations on the Artificial Earth Satellites

during November 3, 7 and 8, 1957 were analysed. The experimental points giving the field intensity as a function of distance are plotted in Figs.2 and 3. The absorption coefficients for the various layers of the ionosphere as a function of distance are shown in Fig.8; Γ_Σ denotes the overall absorption coefficient; the full curves refer to experimental results while the dashed curves are calculated. The absorption coefficients for the F_2-layer are shown in Fig.9; curve 1 was taken experimentally while curves 2, 3, 4 and 5 were calculated for different exponents k . The analysis of the field attenuation at medium and long distances can be done by considering successive reflections of the waves from the Earth and from the ionised layers (see Fig.11). For the medium distances (between 2000 and 6000 km) the calculated and the experimental results are in good agreement, as can be seen from Fig.12. It was found, however, that at great distances (over 6000 km), the measured field is generally higher than the calculated results; no adequate explanation of this phenomenon has been proposed, but it is thought that the theory put forward by Khvoykova (Ref. 10)

Absorption of Radio Waves in the Ionosphere From the Radio-Observations on the Artificial Earth Satellites

which assumes the existence of a waveguide channel in the lower region of the F_2-layer, might provide a possible explanation. The paper contains 12 figures and 10 references. 7 of the references are Soviet and 3 are English.

SUBMITTED: April 12, 1958.

KAZANTSEV, A.N.; ROMANOVA, T.S.; KLEMENTENKO, A.Ya.

Absorption of radio waves by the ionosphere according to radio observations of the earth satellites. Radiotekh. i elektron. 3 no.9:1107-1121 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Ionospheric radio wave propagation) (Artificial satellites)

ROMANOVA, T.S. [Ramanava, T.S.]; FEDOROV, F.I. [Fiodarau, F.I.]

Equations with highest derivatives for an electromagnetic field. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser.fiz.-mat.nav. no.2:47-53 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

ZHARSKIY, A.M., inzhener; NOVIKOVA, T.M., inzhener; ROMANOVA, T.Ye., inzhener; KOPYLENKO, S.D., inzhener; KAMINSKAYA, P.I., inzhener; ZAK, A.Ya., inzhener; Gladkaya, T.I., inzhener.

Refining and hydrogenization of rape oil at the Khar'kov Fat and Oil Combine. Masl.-zhir.prom. 18 no.7:16-17 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy zhirkombinat. (Rape oil)

AKRAMOVSKIY, M.N., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk; ROMANOVA, T.V., veterinarnyy vrach.

Experience in eliminating dictyocaulosis in calves. Veterinariia 32 no.8:53 Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1.Belorusskaya NIVOS.
(CALVES--DISEASES) (NEMATODA)

ZHARSKIY, A.M., inzhener; ROMANOVA, T.Ye., inzhener.

Continuous refining of rapeseeed oil. Masl.-zhir.prom. 21 no.8: 12-13 '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Glavraszhirmaslo (for Zharskiy); 2. Khar'kovskiy zhirkombinat (for Romanova).

(Rape oil)

C.A. V-48
Jan 10, 1954
Fats, fatty oils
Waxes + Detergents

(7)

Experiment on refining and hydrogenation of rape oil on Kharkov Fat-Combine. A. M. Zharskii, T. M. Novikova, T. E. Romanova, S. D. Kopylenko, P. I. Kaminskaya, A. Ya. Zak, and T. I. Gladkaya. *Maslobono-Zhirovaya Prom.* 18, No. 7, 16–7(1953).—The oil was washed with H_2SO_4 (d. 1.82), neutralized with 30–40% lye, boiled with 1–1.5% soln. NaCl, and settled 8–10 hrs. The fat is bleached at 160–170° with active C and fuller's earth (0.7–1 and 3–3.3 kg./ton, resp.) and in an atm. of H. Hydrogenation is with Ni formate catalyst and at 215–230° to a m.p. of 32–6° (1–6 hrs.).

Vladimir N. Krukovsky

ROMANOVA, T. I.

E. I. DUBLER, MED PROM, 1949, n. 3, 35

ROMANOVA, V.

TOPCHAN, A.B., professor; EPSHTEYN, I.M., professor; ROMANOVA, V., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR

Professor Anatolii Pavlovich Frumkin; on his 60th birthday. Urologiia 22 no.3:93-94 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Predsedatel' Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva urologov (for Topchan). 2. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Moskovskogo Obshchestva urologov (for Epshteyn). 3. Zaveduyushchiy urologicheskim otdeleniyem Bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina (for Romanova)
(FRUMKIN, ANATOLII PAVLOVICH, 1897-)

L 45368-65 EWA(b)-2/EWA(j)/EWT(l) RO

ACCESSION NR: AP5011971 UR/0348/65/000/002/0025/0025

18
17
B

AUTHORS: Ponomarenko, A. (Docent); Romanova, V.

TITLE: On the lasting effects of hexachlorane

SOURCE: Zashchita rasteniy ot vrediteley i bolezney, no. 7, 1965, 25

TOPIC TAGS: agriculture, pesticide, biological research, insect

ABSTRACT: Strip application of 12% hexachlorane mixed with mineral fertilizers was tested successfully and is gaining acceptance in corn-producing regions. In Rostovskaya oblast, for example, it has increased the yield by 4-5 centners/hectare. In the experiments conducted at the Myasnikovskiy sovkhoz two 16-hectare plats were tested, one treated and one used as a control. Originally, the former was found to contain 14.5 insects and the latter 10 harmful insects per 1 m^2 (mainly larvae of click beetles). Corn was planted identically in both. The control received granulated superphosphate (50 kg/ha); the treated plat was given the same amount of fertilizer mixed with 8 kg/ha of hexachlorane. By the time 3-5 leaves appeared, 28% of the plants were insect-damaged on the treated plat, and 91% on the control. Soil inspection a month after planting showed no change on the control, but there was a drop to 2 pests per m^2 on the

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L 45368-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011971

treated plat. The yield on the latter was 5 centners/ha greater than on the former. The same plats were planted in corn in 1963. The treated one was found to harbor 80% fewer pests than the year before, and only 8.9% of the young plants were damaged; on the control plat the pests increased by 25% and the damaged plants were 5 times more numerous than on the treated plat. Simultaneously with these experiments, the use of granulated superphosphate with gamma-isomer was tested. In this case substantial improvement was also noted during both the first and second years.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Rostov State University)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 mb

KUZNETSOV, M., ROMANOVA, V.

Creameries - Apparatus and Supplies

Method of continuous filling of still with water, Mol. prom, 13, No. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Uncl.
52

PONOMARENKO, A., dotsent; ROMANOVA, V., studentka

Duration of the action of hexachloran. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.2:25 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KUZNETSOV, M., ROMANOVA, V.

Distillation

Method of continuous filling of still with water, Mol prom. 13, No. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952, Uncl.

KUZNETSOV, M., ROMANOVA, V.

Distillation

Method of continuous filling of still with water, Mol. prom. 13, No. 2, 1952.

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

KUZNETSOV, M., ROMANOVA, V.

Creameries - Apparatus and Supplies

Method of continuous filling of still with water, Mol. prom. 13, No. 2, 1952.

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

2

LAMBA, K.D., SELETSKIY, L.I., ROMANOVA, V.A.

Study of the properties of plastic concrete. Trudy TSNIIPodzemshakhstroia no.2:168-172 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

ZDANSKIY, A.B.; SOLOV'YEVA, Ye.F.; EZROKHI, L.L.; LYAKHOVSKAYA, Ye.I. Prinimali uchastiye: SHITIKOVA, V.S.; BEL'DY, M.P.; ROMANOVA, V.A.; PEL'SH, A.D., red.; KOTS, V.A., red.; LEVIN, S.S., tekhn. red.; ERLIKH, Ye.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Handbook of experimental data on the solubility of salt systems] Spravochnik eksperimental'nykh dannykh po rastvorimosti solevykh sistem. Leningrad, Goskhimizdat. Vol.4.[Two-component systems; elements of the IInd group and their compounds] Dvukhkomponentnye sistemy; elementy II gruppy i ikh soedineniia. Sost. A.B.Zdanskii i dr. Pod red. A.D.Pel'sha, 1963. 2231-2878 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut galurgii. 2. Fiziko-khimicheskaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta galurgii (for Shitikova, Bel'dy, Romanova).

ROMANOVA, V. G. *

"Material on the Study of Toxoplasmosis in the Dogs of Moscow"

Voprosy toksoplazmoza, report theses of a conference on toxoplasmosis, Moscow, 3-5 April 1961, publ. by Inst Epidemiology and Microbiology im. N. F. Gamaleya, Acad. Med. Sci USSR, Moscow, 1961, 69pp.

*IEM im Gamaleya AMN SSSR, Moscow

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445310004-9"

EYDMAN, I.Ye.; ROMANOVA, V.G.; SOBOL'KIN, S.Ya.

Evaluating the salinity of underground waters on the basis of hydrogeological well logging. Razved.i prom.geofiz.no.17:79-83 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Borings) (Water, Underground)

ROMANOVA, V.I. (Gor'kiy)

Geometry dictionary. Mat. v shkole no.5:64-65 S-O '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Geometry--Study and teaching)

ROMANOVA, V.I.

Stratigraphic significance of the microfauna complexes of Upper Jurassic sediments in the eastern slope of the Arctic Urals. Trudy VSEGEI 93:175-180 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

GLAZUNOVA, A.Ye.; BALAKHMATOVA, V.T.; LIPMAN, R.Kh.; ROMANOVA, V.I.; KHOKHLOVA, I.A.; YASHURZHINSKAYA, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Cretaceous stratigraphy and fauna of the West Siberian Plain] Stratigrafiia i fauna melovykh otlozhenii Zapadno-Sibirskoi nizmennosti. Leningrad, 1960. 346 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii institut. Trudy, vol.29) (MIRA 13:6)
(West Siberian Plain--Geology, Stratigraphic)

LI, P.F.; ROMANOVA, V.I.

Age of the Vogulkinskaya producing formation of the Berezovo gas field. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.1:171-172 '59. (MIRA 15:4)
(Berezovo region (Tyumen' Province)—Gas, Natural—Geology)

LIPMAN, R.Kh.; ROMANOVA, V.I.

Stratigraphic correlation of upper Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Paleogenic deposits based on the microfaunal study of the Tyumen reference well 1-R. Mat.VSEGEI no.9:88-113 '55. (MLRA 9:9)
(Tyumen--Paleontology, Stratigraphic)

15-57-4-4133

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, pp 13-14 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Lipman, R. Kh., Romanova, V. I.

TITLE: The Stratigraphic Subdivisions of the Upper Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Paleogene in the Tyumen' Exploratory Drill Hole 1-P as Determined by the Study of Microfossils (Stratigraficheskoye raschleneniye verkhneyurskikh, melovykh i paleogenovykh otlozheniy po Tyumenskoy opornoy skvazhine 1-P na osnovanii izucheniya mukrofauny)

PERIODICAL: Materialy Vses. n.-i. geol. in-ta, 1955, Nr 9, pp 88-113.

ABSTRACT: The Tyumen' exploratory hole was drilled to a depth of 1434 m. The identification of foraminifers from more than 1000 samples has established the Upper Jurassic age of the deposits in the depth interval 1426 m to 1343 m. The rock sequence in this interval consists of clays at 1426.0 m to 1419.8 m referred to the Callovian

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The Stratigraphic Subdivisions of the Upper Jurassic (Cont.)

(?), greenish-gray greasy clays at 1419.8 m to 1407.6 m belonging to the Osfordian (Epistomina stelligeraformis Mjatliuk), olive-gray marly clays and marls at 1407.6 m to 1374 m of Kimmeridgian age (small calcareous foraminifers and Cristellaria russiensis Mjatliuk), and the lower Volga series at 1374 m to 1343 m represented by gray calcareous shales in the lower part and olive-green-gray friable sandstones in the upper part /Ammobaculites haplophragmoides Furss. and Pol. and Ammodiscus tenuissimus (Gümbel)/. It was impossible to subdivide the upper Volga series by microfossils in the Tyumen' exploratory well. Neocomian deposits were identified in the interval 1343 m to 1098 m, and the following subdivisions were recognized: Valanginian at 1343 m to 1246 m /a zone of bedded calcareous clay and siltstone with Globulina lacrima (Reuss) and a zone of brownish- and greenish-gray laminated mudstones, containing seams of glauconitic siltstone and friable sandstone with Haplophragmoides nonioninoides (Reuss)/; Hauterivian variegated coal-bearing beds at 1246 m to 1098 m (with fresh-water ostracods and characeous algae). A sequence of siltstones and variegated clays at 1098 m to 986.9 m, in which no microfossils were found, is provisionally referred to

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The Stratigraphic Subdivisions of the Upper Jurassic (Cont.)

the Aptian-Albian. In the interval 986.9 m to 638 m, arenaceous foraminifers are abundant, and in the lower part (at 887.8 m) lagenids are occasionally encountered. Sandy argillaceous rocks at 986.9 m to 887.9 m are referred to the Cenomanian-Turonian (Verneuilina asanoviensis Zasp.). Siltstones, clays, sandy clays, and sandstones in the interval 887.8 m to 652 m are assigned to undifferentiated Turonian, and the deposits above, at 652 m to 639.9 m, belong to the Gaudryina filiformis zone of the Turonian. The rocks between 638 m and 477 m are Lower Cretaceous. An abundance and variety of radiolarians are found in sandy clays in the lower part of the Cretaceous sequence at 638 m to 514 m (Coniacian, Santonian, and Campanian stages, forming the Lower Radiolarian beds). Green calcareous clays at 508 m to 477 m are characterized by a new group of fossils, principally calcareous foraminifers (Campanian and Maestrichtian). Very sandy clays at 475 m to 437 m are referred to the Danian (?) stage by sandy foraminifers (Ammobaculites incultus Ehrem). Light brown and dark brown Paleogene clays are characterized by a mixed group of sandy and calcareous foraminifers. Dark gray, sandy, silicified clays of the Eocene at 353.3 m to 154.2 m contain

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The Stratigraphic Subdivisions of the Upper Jurassic (Cont.)

an abundance and variety of radiolarians and represent the Upper Radiolarian beds. Above these beds, from 154.2 m to 26 m, occur grayish-green clays, which do not effervesce in acid and in which, rarely, are found calcareous foraminifers and ostracods of the lower Oligocene (Cibicides khanabadensis Mjassn.). The interval from 26 m to 4 m contains no microfossils. Pollen-spore analyses of these sediments, which consist of clays, sands, sandy clays, and sandy loams, indicate their age to be Neogene (Miocene). Almost the entire section in the Tyumen' region (from 26 m downward) is marine. Different groups of fossils point to changes in the conditions of sediment accumulation. Foraminifers are by far the most widespread. Radiolarians are found in Cretaceous and Paleogene rocks, but they are most abundantly developed in the Santonian-Campanian and the Eocene. Ostracods are found only in the Jurassic and the lower Oligocene. In comparison with other regions, the Tyumen' section has a rather poor microfossil content. There are no great similarities between the microfossils of Tyumen' and those of Emba, the Volga region, the Northern Urals, and Central Asia. The Western Siberian

The Stratigraphic Subdivisions of the Upper Jurassic (Cont.)

Lowland was a special zoogeographic province with specific physical and geographic environments.

V. A. L.

Card 5/5

Romanova, V.M.

112-2-4759

TRANSLATION FROM: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 2, p. 326 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kal'yanov, V. A., Romanova, V. M.

TITLE: The Temperature-Velocity Relation of Ultrasound in Formiates at Low Temperatures (O temperaturnoy zavisimosti skorosti ul'trazvuka v formiatakh pri nizkikh temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL: Sbornik stud. nauch, rabot po yestestv.-matem. tsiklu. Mosk. obl. ped. in-t, 1956, Nr 1, pp. 65-71

ABSTRACT: The speed of ultrasound was measured in the temperature interval -40° to + 20°. The law of corresponding states for the speed of sound and adiabatic compressibility, Rao's law, establishing the relation between the speed of sound, the molecular speed of sound, the density and the molecular weight of a liquid, and Lagemann's ratio relating the temperature coefficient of the speed of sound to the molecular weight of the liquid were confirmed on the basis of these measurements. The measurements were made by the optical method (the diffraction of

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ACCESSION NR: AP4029251 S/0125/64/000/004/0005/0009

AUTHOR: Rabkin, D. M. (Doctor of technical sciences); Ivanova, O. N. (Engineer); Ipatova, S. I. (Engineer); Romanova, V. N. (Engineer); Konstantinov, V. I. (Engineer)

TITLE: Effect of the addition of oxides of some rare and rare-earth metals upon the characteristics of tungsten electrodes

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 4, 1964, 5-9

TOPIC TAGS: welding, welding electrode, tungsten welding electrode, argon arc welding, lanthanated tungsten welding electrode

ABSTRACT: Despite the fact that information regarding the harmful effects of naturally-radioactive thorium in thoriated-W electrodes on human beings had been "contradictory," the possibility of replacing Th was investigated. A 4-mm tungsten wire was prepared by powder-metallurgy methods with the addition of La, Gd, Y, Nd, Ce, Er, Sm, Dy, or Hf. Depending on the mechanical characteristics of the processed electrode, the addition was introduced either into the

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NEL'ZINA, Ye.N.; ROMANOVA, V.P.; DANILOVA, G.M.; SOKOLOVA, K.S.

Role of Histrionyssus (Fonseca) mites in natural foci of tularemia. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 26 no.3:326-333 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo instituta i Ural'skoy protivochumnoy stantsii.

(TULAREMIA, transmission,
by Hirstionyssus fonseca (Rus))
(MITES,
Hirstionyssus fonseca, transm. of tularemia (Rus))

ROMANOV, [illegible]; PETROVSKIY, I.N.; SOKOVA, A.G.; NIKOL'SKAYA, T.A.; SHMATKO, R.V.; ZOSENKO, A.A.; BALABANOVA, V.I.; LIPARSKAYA, V.G.; KHARAT'YAN, M.A.; KOMPANETS, Ye.M.

Outbreak of Q fever in the Kamensk Province. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.6:29-33 Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Rostovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny, kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Rostovskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i Oblastnoy Kamenskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii
(Q FEVER, epidemiology,
in Russia (Rus))

ABRAMOVA, T.G.; BOBOK, E.D.; DVORNIKOVA, L.L.; ROMANOVA, V.P.; FILENKO, R.A.

Natural conditions and some problems of the development of agriculture in the central part of the Karelian Isthmus. Vest.LGU 17 no.6:109-120 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Karelian Isthmus--Agriculture)

SAVINOV, Yu.A.; ROMANOVA, V.P.

Geomorphologic regionalization of Vologda Province. Vest.LGU no.24:114-123 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Vologda Province—Geomorphology)

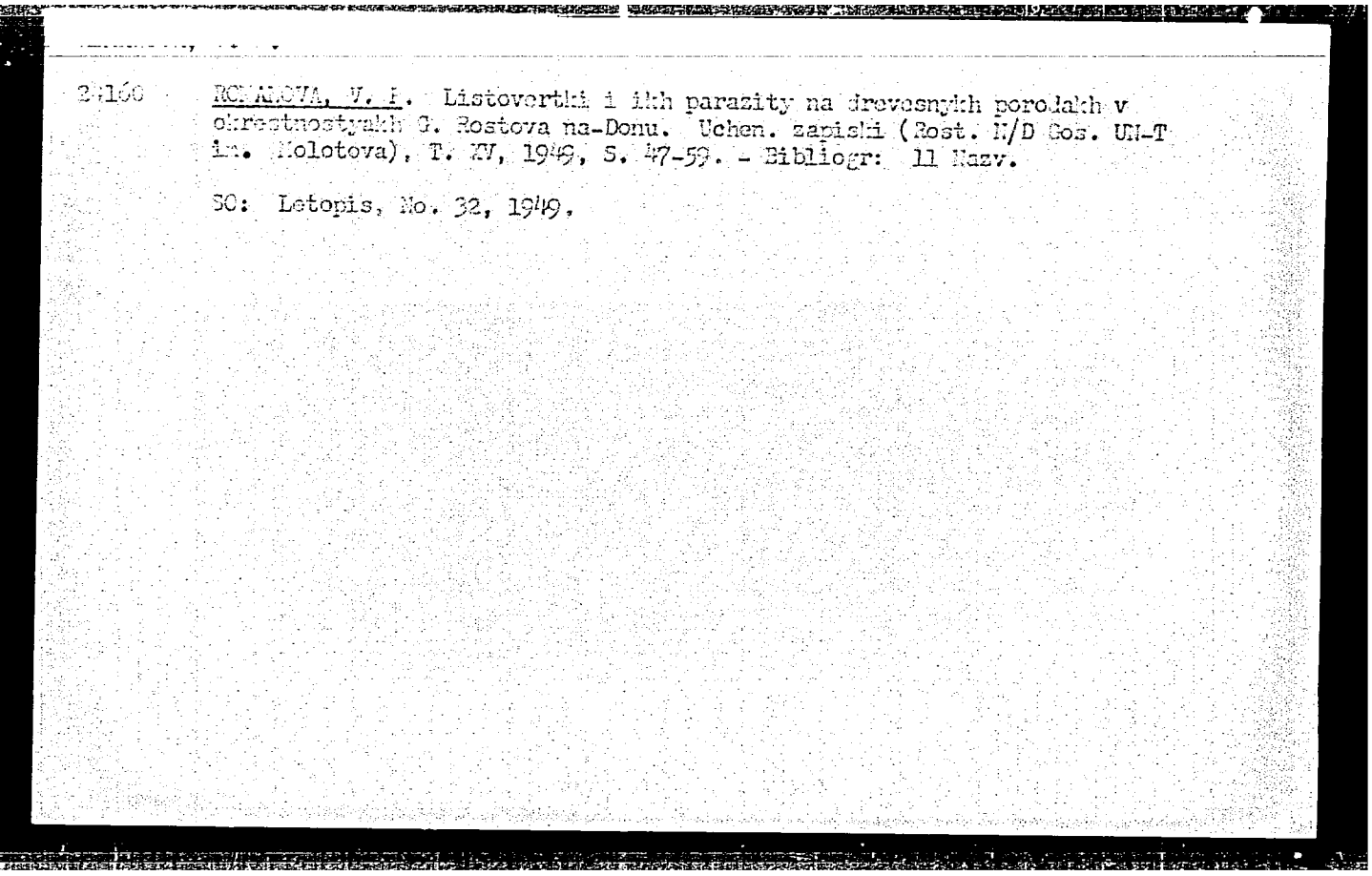
FOMANOVA, V. I., EL'BERT, B. Ya., I. S. TIKHER, et al.,

"The Cutaneous Method of Specific Prophylaxis of Tularemia; Communication VII: The Epidemiological Effectiveness of Cutaneous Vaccination with ZhTV (liquid tularemia vaccine?) Against Tularemia," in the book: Tularemiya, 62-7?, Rostov-on-the-Don, 1947

ROMANOVA, V. P.

Petrovskiy, I. N. and Romanova, V. P. "Use of cutaneous tularemia vaccines for prophylaxis," El'berta in tularemia therapy, Trudy (Rost. n/D gos. nauch.-issled. protivochum. in-t), Vol. VII, 1948, p. 97-110

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949



34160 ROMANOVA, V. I. Listovertki i ikh parazity na drevesnykh porodakh v okrestnostyakh G. Rostova na-Donu. Uchen. zapiski (Rost. N/D Gos. UN-T im. Molotova), T. XV, 1949, S. 47-59. - Bibliogr: 11 Nazv.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

USSR/Medicine - Tularemia 1 May 51

"The Mode of Transmission of Tularemia Bacteria (B.tularense) by Gamasid Mites," Ye. N. Nel'zina, V. P. Romanova, Rostov State Sci Res Antiplague Inst

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXVIII, No 1, pp 179, 180

There is the possibility that gamasid mites transmit tularemia from rodent to rodent prior to the transmission of the infection from the latter to humans. The capacity of gamasid mites infected in the laboratory to preserve tularemia bacteria in their bodies from 31 hrs to 10 days at 18-24° and for 15 days at 6-10° has been established. Furthermore, gamasid mites which had been infected with tularemia under natural conditions were discovered. Using the polyfagous Haemolaelaps mohrae Oudem., expts were conducted on ordinary laboratory animals. It was established in these expts that the mites transmitted tularemia from rodent to rodent.

217T35

ROMANOVA, V. P.

217T35

ROMANOVA, V. P.

Leaf Rollers

Leaf rollers (fam. Tortricidae) of afforested steppe areas. Zool. zhur. 31 No. 3, 1952.

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

ROMANOVA, V.P.

P

USSR/General and Special Zoology. Insects

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, No 25733

Author : Romanova V.P.
Inst : Not Given
Title : The Pests of the Botanical Garden. (Vrednyye nasekomyye Botanicheskogo sada.)

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Botan. sada Rostovsk. n/D. un-t, 1956, 35, No 2, 77-87

Abstract : The greatest harm was done by the following insects: the green and field leaf-roller, the rose and spring obese leaf-roller, the brown-tail moth, the measuring worm moths, the oak fleas, the elm leaf beetles, the ash black saw flies, the leopard moths. The leaf-rollers and the brown-tail moths destroyed 30-50% of the oak foliage each year beginning with spring. The oak fleas and the mono-chromatic moths greatly damaged the secondary foliage (out of reserve buds).

Card : 1/1

Romanova, V. P.

USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi R

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 16, 1958, 74200

Author : Len'kov, V. I., Ul'yanov, S. D., Sakhalinskiy, D. S., Romanova, V. P., Bekchintayeva, R. S., Volkov, A. P.

Inst : Kazakhstan Scientific-Research Veterinary Institute

Title : On the Role of Ceratocephalus in Spring Death of Sheep in Southern Kazakhstan

Orig Pub: Tr. Kazakhsk. n.-i. vet. in-ta, 1957, 9, 319-323

Abstract: The authors' investigations show that ceratocephalus is not the cause of a disease in the sheep investigated in southern Kazakhstan in the spring period and which proceeds with characteristics of infec-

Card 1/2

USSR G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99614

Author : Nel;zina, Ye.N.; Romanova, V.P.; Danilova, G.M. *
Inst : Not given
Title : On the Role of Gamasid Mites of the Genus Hirstionyssus Fonseca in Natural Foci of Tularemia.

Orig Pub : Med.parazitol.i parazitarn.bolezni,1957,26,No.3,326-333.

Abstract : It was demonstrated that H.isabellinus, H.musculi and H. criceti are capable of acquiring tularemic bacteria during suction of blood from white mice diseased with tularemia; they are capable of preserving them in the organs for the duration of their lives and transmit them through bites to healthy animals. Observations were carried out by the individual method, i.e., with individual females. A high susceptibility was observed in the first 2 species (90-100%); it was weaker in the last

* Sokolova, K.S.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6034523 SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/010/0090/0094

AUTHOR: Ferdinand, Ya. M.; Lebedeva, Ye. A.; Marisova, A. P.; Romanova, V. P.; Ol'shteyn, S. Ye.; Gabrilovich, A. B.; Kochar'yan, O. N.; Soboleva, S. V.; Kalinina, K. I.; Murakhovskaya, V. A.; Khanum'yan, T. A.; Rachkovskaya, Yu. K.; Solyanok. L. D.; Matibovskiy, S. A.; Kovaleva, N. S.; Plyuro, B. A.; Sycheva, N. S.; Rudakova, L. P.; Tupitsyna, L. N. Kolodiy, O. M.; Redechkina, Z. P.; Kurochkin, V. I.; Vozzhayeva, A. P.; Vetlugina, K. F.; Vorob'yeva, A. P. Vevyur, N. A.; Zhigul'skaya, I. F.; Smirnova, M. A.; Tikhonova, N. N.; Kurdova, N. G.; Yevsyukova, N. V.; Azova, S. M.; Babicheva, L. M.; Popova, A. G.; Tokarev, G. N.; Rastrigin, N. P.; Kuz'mina, A. N.; Goncharenko, O. N.; Borozdenko, T. F.; Rastrigina, G. V.

ORG: Rostov-on-Don Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygiene (Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny); Department of Infectious and Childhood Diseases, Rostov Medical Institute (Kafedra infektsionnykh i detskikh bolezney Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta); Municiple Sanitation and Epidemiological Station (Gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya); Hospital No. 1 (Bol'nitsa No. 1.); Infectious Disease Clinic, Saratov Medical Institute (Klinika infektsionnykh bolezney Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta); Department of Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Astrakhan Medical Institute (Kafedra mikrobiologii i infektsionnykh bolezney Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta);

Card 1/3 UDC:616.927+616.927.7]-008.97

ACC NR AP6034523

Municipal Sanitation and Epidemiological Station (Gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya); Hospital im. Bekhterev (Bol'nitsa); Volgograd Division, Rostov-on-Don Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygiene (Volgogradskiy filial Rostovskogo-na-Donu instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny); Municipal Epidemiological Station (Gorodskaya epidemiologicheskoya stantsiya); Hospital No. 10 (Bol'nitsa No. 10)

TITLE: Typhoid and paratyphoid carriers

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 10, 1966, 90-94

TOPIC TAGS: human ailment, infective disease, typhoid, paratyphoid carrier state, disease incidence

ABSTRACT: Chronic typhoid or paratyphoid carrier state is accompanied by low bacterial and phagocytic indices in the blood. These indices are higher if protective substances and greater antibody titers are present. Depressed antibody formation

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6031523 SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/010/0090/0094

AUTHOR: Ferdinand, Ya. M.; Lebedeva, Ye. A.; Marisova, A. P.; Romanova, V. P.; Ol'shteyn, S. Ye.; Gabrilovich, A. B.; Kochar'yan, O. N.; Soboleva, S. V.; Kalinina, K. I.; Murakhovskaya, V. A.; Khanum'yan, T. A.; Rachkovskaya, Yu. K.; Solyanok. L. D.; Mstibovskiy, S. A.; Kovaleva, N. S.; Plyuro, B. A.; Sycheva, N. S.; Rudakova, L. P.; Tupitsyna, L. N. Kolodiy, O. M.; Redechkina, Z. P.; Kurochkin, V. I.; Vozzhayeva, A. P.; Vetlugina, K. F.; Vorob'yeva, A. P. Vevyur, N. A.; Zhigul'skaya, I. F.; Smirnova, M. A.; Tikhonova, N. N.; Kurdova, N. G.; Yevsyukova, N. V.; Azova, S. M.; Babicheva, L. M.; Popova, A. G.; Tokarev, G. N.; Rastrigin, N. P.; Kuz'mina, A. N.; Goncharenko, O..N.; Borozdenko, T. F.; Rastrigina, G. V.

ORG: Rostov-on-Don Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygiene (Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny); Department of Infectious and Childhood Diseases, Rostov Medical Institute (Kafedra infektsionnykh i detskikh bolezney Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta); Municiple Sanitation and Epidemiological Station (Gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya); Hospital No. 1 (Bol'nitsa No. 1.); Infectious Disease Clinic, Saratov Medical Institute (Klinika infektsionnykh bolezney Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta); Department of Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Astrakhan Medical Institute (Kafedra mikrobiologii i infektsionnykh bolezney Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta);

Card 1/3

UDC: 616.927+616.927.71-008.97

ROMANOVA, V.S.; SHISHKINA, N.I.

Determination of cobalt by the potentiometric method. Zav. lab. 31 no.8:945 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov.

5(2), 5(4) SOV/75-14-2-9/27

AUTHORS: Chirkov, S. K., Romanova, V. S.

TITLE: Determination of Gold by an Electrometric Non-compensative Method (Opredeleniye zolota elektrometricheskim nekompensatsionnym metodom)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 14, Nr 2, pp 198-201 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The electrometric non-compensative method of determining quantitatively gold is based on the reduction of Au(III) or Au(I) with bivalent iron to metallic gold. The reduction takes place in acid solution at room temperature. A gold wire or a gilded platinum wire serves as indicator electrode, a copper sulfate electrode, the design of which was described already in an earlier paper (Ref 1) serves as auxiliary electrode. It was found experimentally that in the electric non-compensative method of titration the following equation holds in the case that the electrodes are connected through an external resistance of R > 1000 ohm: $I = \frac{(\varepsilon_k - \varepsilon_a)}{R}$

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Determination of Gold by an Electrometric Non-compensative Method

I - current intensity of the polarization current

ε_k - potential of the gold electrode

ε_a - potential of the auxiliary electrode

R - external resistance

The potential of the gold electrode is determined by the concentration of Au(III) in the solution and by R. The potential of the copper sulfate electrode is independent of the composition of the test solution and is ~0.3 v under equilibrium conditions with reference to a normal hydrogen electrode. The gold electrode fulfils the function of the cathode, the auxiliary electrode that of the anode. At the cathode the reaction $Au(III) + 3\ e \rightarrow Au$ takes place, while at the copper electrode the equivalent reaction $Cu \rightarrow Cu(II) + 2\ e$ occurs. In the present paper a method of determining gold in jewelry alloys is devised which besides gold also contain silver and copper. The determination is done by direct titration with Mohr's salt without separation of nitric acid and silver chloride. The sample is dissolved in aqua regia with silver being precipitated as AgCl. This solution is directly titrated. The electrodes are connected by way

Determination of Gold by an Electrometric Non-compensative Method

of an external resistance of R = 20,000 ohm. A pointer galvanometer is used as an indicator. It indicates the polarization current I which according to Ohm's law is connected with the potential difference $\Delta\varepsilon$. At constant R I is proportional to the potential of the gold electrode. The reduction of Au(III) to metallic gold takes place in two steps (through a water soluble AuCl). In the titration part of the gold is lost because it is precipitated at the cathode. This loss may be prevented by the following measures: 1) Increase of R and application of a sensitive mirror galvanometer; 2) shortening of the time of titration, addition of a larger amount of Mohr's salt at once, and subsequent titration of the small amount of still unreacted gold; 3) all titrations have the same duration, and an empirical correction for the amount of gold precipitated during this period is introduced. Under these conditions the error of analysis is only 0.05 - 0.1%. The working conditions for the method of determination devised are described in detail as well as the removal of disturbing impurities. The determination of the titer of the solution of Mohr's salt is equally mentioned. There are 1

SOV/75-14-2-9/27

Determination of Cold by an Electrometric Non-compensative Method

figure and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo, Sverdlovsk
(Ural State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy, Sverdlovsk)

SUBMITTED: September 27, 1956

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