

DROGICHINSKIY, Nikolay Yemel'yanovich [Drohichyns'kyi, M.O.];
YELIZAROV, Viktor Dmitriyevich [Izizarov, V.D.]; SELIVANOVA,
Tat'yana Maksimovna; REZNICHENKO, I.YU., red.; GRISHKO, T.I.
[Hryshko, T.I.], tekhn.red.

[Seven-year construction plan in the Ukraine] Budivel'na
semyrichka Ukrainy. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo lit-ry z budivnytstva
i arkhitektury URSR, 1960. 133 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Ukraine--Construction industry)

YAKOVLEV, N.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: GURAL'NIK, R.M., vrach; KUKISHEV, S.P.,
vrach; KUZNETSOV, M.M., vrach; MAR'YANOVSKIY, D.M., vrach;
SELIVANOVA, T.M., vrach; STEPANOVA, Ye.S., vrach; VOLKOV, V.M.,
shef-povar

Diet for athletes during the 17th Olympic games in Rome. Vop.
pit. 20 no.3:47-51 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fizicheskoy
kul'tury.

(ATHLETES--NUTRITION)

(ROME--OLYMPIC GAMES)

SELIVANOVA, T. A., STEPANOV-GRIGOR'YEV, I. I.; VALDONIN, F. M. and DONSKAYA, R. B.

"The Influence of Chlorine Gas on the Microbes of the Upper Respiratory Tract. Zhur. Microbiol. Epidemiol. Immunitatsforsch. 18, 834-40, 1937.

The bacterial population of the upper respiratory tract of persons suffering from influenza or tonsillitis show about twice the number of different strains found in normal persons. The cocci predominate (84%) (Micrococcus catarrhalis, 25%; Streptococcus viridans, 17%; Streptococcus haemolyticus, 6%; Staphylococcus aureus, 6%; Staphylococcus albus, 6%; and Diplococcus Frankeli, 6%) Very few pathogenic bacteria were found. When Cl₂ (0.001-0.015 mg./l. of air) was inhaled for 15-45 min per day for 1 or 2 months the quantity of non-pathogenic bacteria decreased to some extent, while the quantity of pathogenic bacteria either remained const. or showed a slight increase after chlorination.

MARSHAK, M.S.; SELIVANOVA, T.P.

Organization of therapeutic diets at a rural hospital. Vop.pit 14
no.5:54-55 S-0 '55 (MLRA 8:11)

1. Iz kliniki lechebnogo pitaniya Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(HOSPITALS,
food serv., menus for rural hosp.)
(DIETS, in various diseases,
diets for rural hosp.)

SELIVANKOVA, T.P.; POMEL'YEV, A.N.

Therapeutic action of hydrocortisone in various pathological changes in the body. Nov. med. tekhn. no.2:54-57 '62.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskikh instrumentov i oborudovaniya.

Селванова, В. А.

¹⁸ Transformer Steel Alloyed with Aluminium. N. F. Dubrov,
¹⁸ V. A. Selvanova and T. S. Konvalova. (Stal', 1955, (4),
347-350). [In Russian]. The steel which is used in the
form of 0.5 mm thick sheet was produced in arc furnaces,
the aluminium being added after the renewal of the oxidizing
slag. Specimens with aluminium contents of 0.02-0.14%
were subjected to magnetic and bending tests and to grain
size determinations. The addition of aluminium was found
to increase the ferrite grain size and decrease core losses,
0.08-0.12% being the optimal content for 0.5 mm sheet.
The scheme of aluminium alloying recommended has been
successfully adopted in works practice. — 5, 5.

Metel 3

2/

SELIVANOVA, U.A.

5

24,7700 (1138, 1164, 1385)

3051
5/576/61/000/000/008/020
5036/2162

AUTHORS: Prasnov, V.A.; Izergin, A.P.; Krivoi, M.A.;
Vyatkin, A.P.; Streletsev, S.A.; Melichenko, E.N.;
Malisova, Ye.V.; Selivanova, V.A.; and
Grigoriyeva, A.G.

TITLE: An investigation of gallium arsenide
SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po poluprovodnikovym materialam, 4th
Voprosy metallurgii i fiziki poluprovodnikov, polu-
provodnikovyya soyedineniya i tverdyye splavy. Trudy
soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961.
Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii imeni
A.A. Baykova. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut. 70-75

TEXT: The large energy gap and high electron mobility in
gallium arsenide indicate its possible uses in the construction of
semiconductor devices for high temperature operation or as a
useful photo element. The present paper gives the results of
investigations into the electrophysical and rectifying properties
of gallium arsenide. The samples, obtained by fusing in ampoules
and zone refining, were subjected to measurement of Hall constant.
Card 1/5

4
10

3

An investigation of gallium arsenide

30551
S/576/61/000/000/008/020
E036/E162

thermo-e.m.f. and electrical conductivity as a function of temperature, as well as measurements of variation of resistivity with magnetic field. The bars used in the measurements were either single-crystal or had a coarse crystalline structure. Ohmic contacts were made by alloying in tin in vacuum. Before zone refining, resistivities twenty or more times less than that of the material after zone refining can be obtained, and this refining gives crystals of increased purity. An anomaly was observed in the curve of magneto-resistance $\Delta\rho/\rho$ as a function of magnetic field for p-type material at 105°K. The fractional change in resistivity decreased to a minimum before increasing again; similar results were reported by Frutze and Lank-Horowitz (Ref. 1, Phys. Rev., 1955, 99, 400) on InSb at 12°K. Compensation is stated to be involved in this effect. From the variation of thermo-e.m.f., α , with temperature, the effective mass is evaluated using the Pisarenko formula, assuming that electrons are scattered by lattice vibrations according to a $T^{-3/2}$ law, where T is the temperature in °K. The value of 0.027 agrees with that obtained by Barcia (Ref. 2, Physica, 1954, Vol.20, 11).

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5

An investigation of gallium arsenide ³⁰⁹⁵¹ S/576/61/000/000/008/020
E036/E162

The curves of $\log \sigma$ against $1/T$, where σ is the electrical conductivity, varied markedly with the degree of purity (that is, the number of passages of the zone during zone refining). In Fig. 4a, curve 1 is for an unrefined sample showing little change in σ at low temperatures; curve 2 is for the sample after the passage of one zone; and in Fig. 4b curve 3 is after the passage of six zones. The decreasing conductivity of the latter over the range 30-200° with increasing temperature is due to reduced electron mobility. Similar effects of zone refining on carrier concentration are also observed. From these curves the acceptor impurity activation energy was found to be 0.25 eV, and for the donor, 0.12 eV. Preliminary data showed that electro-purification in high electric fields and measurement by pulses was necessary. In addition to these measurements, current - voltage curves of point-contact diodes of GaAs are reported as a function of temperature. The surfaces were polished, etched and washed before a tungsten or phosphor-bronze point contact was applied. The ohmic contact was made by alloying tin, lead or silver. The rectifying characteristics of n-type material were significantly better than

Card 3/7

5

An investigation of gallium arsenide

30951
S/576/61/000/000/008/020
EO36/E162

for p-type, the rectifying coefficients being 10^4 - 10^5 and 10^2 respectively. The reverse voltages and breakdown stability were also better in n-type samples. Reverse voltages of 10-15 V were obtained after the passage of six zones during purification. Temperature stability over the range 20-3000 was very good for diodes with the silver ohmic contacts, as shown in the current-voltage curves of Fig.7. The usual metal-semiconductor theory is applied to the results in the range below 1 V; that is the equation:

$$I = I_0(e^{aV} - 1) \tag{1}$$

is assumed, where V is the voltage drop across the barrier and I_0 , the saturation current, is given by

$$I_0 = C \exp(-qV_k/kt),$$

V_k being the barrier height. Both the constant a and V_k are calculated from the results. Although at room temperature $a = 19 \text{ V}^{-1}$, and thus deviates significantly from the theoretical value of 40 V^{-1} , this can have many causes, in particular

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An investigation of gallium arsenide ³⁰⁹⁵¹ S/576/61/000/000/008/020
E036/E162

failure to take account of surface conductivity. From the variation of the reverse saturation current with temperature the barrier height V_k is found to be 0.8 eV. For p-n junction rectification the barrier height would approximate to the energy gap of 1.4 eV, in considerable disagreement with the experimental value. A better agreement is possible if a metal-semiconductor contact is assumed, although the analysis cannot be considered final.

There are 9 figures and 5 references: 2 Soviet-bloc, 1 Russian translation from non-Soviet-bloc publication, and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The English language references read as follows:
Ref.1: Fritzsche, Lark-Horovitz. Phys. Rev., 1955, Vol.99, 400.
Ref.2: Barrie, Physica, 1954, Vol.20, 11.

CAPTION TO FIG.7: Temperature dependence of current-voltage curves. 1 - 20°; 2 - 100°; 3 - 140°; 4 - 234°.

Card 5/7

SELIVANOVA, V.A.

#

24.7700 (1043, 1055)
26.2420

File
S/CJ8/62/600/002/031/053
AC61/A101

AUTHORS: Fresnov, V. A., Izergin, A. P., Krivov, H. A., Vyrskhin, A. P.,
Stratobalov, S. A., Mel'chenko, E. N., Malisova, Ye. V., Selivanova,
V. A., Grigor'yeva, A. G.

TITLE: Investigation of gallium arsenide

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 2, 1962, 30. abstract 33284
(V sb. "Vopr. metallurgii i fiz. poluprovodnikov", Moscow, AN SSSR,
1961, 70 - 75)

TEXT: Results of an investigation of electrophysical and rectifying properties of GaAs crystals are presented. Resistivity was found to diminish anomalously with an increase of the magnetic field strength (in the range between 1,000 and 4,000 oe). The course of the curve showing the change of resistivity in the magnetic field as a function of its strength allows a conclusion as to the anisotropy of the effective mass in GaAs. The temperature dependence of electrical conductivity and carrier concentration was measured in samples of different purity degrees. Based on the results, the activation energies of the impurities were found. For acceptor impurities, $\Delta E_a = 0.25$ ev; for donor impurities, $\Delta E_d =$

Card 1/2

Investigation of gallium arsenide

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AC01/A101

≈ 0.12 ev. The rectifying properties are better in n-type than in p-type GaAs. The rectifying factor is $10^3 - 10^5$ and over for n-type, and 10^2 for p-type. A theoretical analysis of the rectifying effect in GaAs is presented.

B. Oikher

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/139/62/000/005/007/015
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Izergin, A.P. and Selivanova, V.A.

TITLE: Determination of the preferential direction of growth of single crystals and single-crystal slabs produced by zonal fusion and detection of dislocations in these

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, no. 5, 1962, 96 - 99

TEXT: The preferential direction of growth and the density of dislocations of gallium-arsenide single crystals and single-crystal slabs was studied by X-ray diffraction and light-pattern methods. The single crystals were grown under conditions of self-orientation, i.e. without seeding from a polycrystal. Then there is a probability of emergence of preferential directions. Single crystals and single-crystal slabs cut perpendicular to the axis of the ingot have shown that their crystallographic direction $\langle 111 \rangle$ coincided with the direction of growth of the ingot. Results: in the case of horizontal zonal fusion, when the processes of synthesis, zonal purification and growing of crystals take place simultaneously the direction $\langle 111 \rangle$ is the preferential direction of growth. The
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Determination of

S/139/62/000/005/007/015
E073/E335

lowest dislocation density was $5 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$; the highest was $5 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-3}$. The density of dislocations increased along the radius from the centre towards the surface due to the presence of a radial temperature gradient in the ingot. Zinc-alloyed GaAs specimens had a relatively low dislocation density. Detailed information on the fusion regimes, structure and electric characteristics of GaAs produced by the mentioned method will be given in articles to be published. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete imeni V.V. Kuybysheva (Siberian Physicotechnical Institute of Tomsk State University imeni V.V. Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1961

Card 2/2

IZERGIN, A. P.; SELIVANOVA, V. A.; MEL'CHENKO, E. N.

Synthesis and zone refining of gallium arsenide. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.6:105-110 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tehnicheskii institut pri Tomskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni V. V. Kuybysheva.

(Gallium arsenide)

L 10766-63 EWT(1)/EWG(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/

EDS--AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3--Pi-l/Pz-l--AT/LJP(G)/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3004032

S/0139/63/000/003/0023/0026

AUTHOR: Izergin, A. P.; Selivanova, V. A.; Chernigovskaya, V. N.

TITLE: The growing of gallium arsenide single crystals and single-crystal blocks by the zone-melting method

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 23-26

TOPIC TAGS: gallium arsenide crystal growth, gallium arsenide zone melting

ABSTRACT: Conditions for obtaining single-crystal ingots of gallium arsenide by the zone melting method have been studied. Synthesis, zonal purification, and crystallization were carried out in one tube with high-frequency heating by a GL-15-M generator. The starting components, gallium and arsenic, were placed in the tube separately. It was found that a lowering of the radial and axial temperature gradients resulted in larger single-crystal blocks. This can be attributed to the reduced speed of crystallization, which in this case was 3.5 mm/hr. The crystallization front under these conditions approached the plane. The duration of the contact between the melt and the container was reduced for a given speed of movement. The zone-melting method is considered

more advantages than other known methods.

Card 1/2/

Siberian Physico-technical Inst at Tomsk still.

IZERGIN, A.P.; SELIVANOVA, V.A.; CHERNIGOVSKAYA, V.N.

Growing of single crystals and single-crystal blocks of gallium
arsenide by the zone melting method. *Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.*; fiz. no.
3:23-26 '63. (MIRA 16'12)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut pri Tomskom gosudarstvennom
universitete imeni Kuybysheva.

ALIKHOVA, T.N.; BALASHOVA, Ye.A.; BALASHOV, Z.G.; SELIVANOVA, V.A.

Establishing a unified geologic time record for the Ordovician
of the Russian Platform. Trudy Geol. muz. AN SSSR no.14:20-26
'63. (MIRA 17:11)

L 3371-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T GS/RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5020498

UR/0000/64/000/000/0495/0503

AUTHORS: Presnov, V. A. (Professor); ^{44, 55} Selivanova, V. A. _{44, 55}

61
55
B71

TITLE: On the problem of an electronic theory of crystallization of semiconductor compounds of type AIII and BV _{21, 44, 55}

SOURCE: ⁵ Mezimuzovskaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po fizike poluprovodnikov (poverkhnostnyye i kontaktnyye yavleniya). Tomsk, 1962. Poverkhnostnyye i kontaktnyye yavleniya v poluprovodnikakh (Surface and contact phenomena in semiconductors). Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ., 1964, 495-503 _{44, 55}

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor, crystallization, gallium arsenide

ABSTRACT: An electronic theory is explained on the growth of crystals of compounds of type AIII and BV, taking into account the structure of the fluid phase from which single crystals are grown, and an experimental check of the elementary processes of melt growth for gallium arsenide crystals is made. It is asserted that the presence of two free paired electrons in the arsenic atom in the arsenic group and of an effective positive charge in the gallium atom of the gallium group (when these groups are sufficiently close) leads to their joining in a coordinate-covalent bond. The structure of a GaAs single crystal in direction

Card 1/3

L 3371-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5020498

6

/110/ is shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure, where the coordinate-covalent bonds are indicated by dotted lines with arrows. It is concluded that crystal growth in any crystallographic direction is determined by the structure of the melt near the crystallization front and is considerably dependent upon the electronic configuration of the atoms. The experimental results are in good agreement with the theory and confirm the existence of a direction of predominant growth that depends upon the composition of the melt. The authors thank S. S. Khudkov and G. M. Ikonnikova for assistance in setting up the experiments. Orig. art. has: ³³5 diagrams and 2 ³³ photographs.

ASSOCIATION: 1 none

SUBMITTED: 06Oct64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 3371-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5020498

ENCLOSURE: 01 0

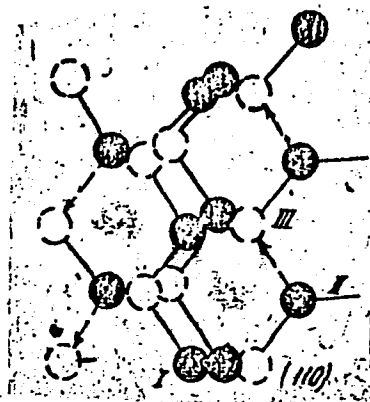


Fig. 1. Crystal structure in direction $[110]$

Card 3/3 *nd*

L 15943-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AT6002261

SOURCE CODE: UR/2564/65/006/000/0275/0280

AUTHOR: Presnov, V.A.; Selivanova, V.A.; Khludkov, S.S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preferred direction of growth of ²⁷gallium ²⁷arsenide crystals [Paper presented at the Third Conference on Crystal Growing held in Moscow from 18 to 25 November, 1963]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut kristallografi. Rost kristallov, v. 6, 1965, 275-280

TOPIC TAGS: crystal growth, gallium arsenide, crystal orientation

ABSTRACT: The preferred direction of growth of semiconductor crystals of type $A^{III}B^V$, in this case GaAs, was studied at various pressures of the volatile component (As). Analysis of the crystals obtained showed that the directions of crystals grown at equilibrium pressure of arsenic over the melt are grouped near the main crystallographic direction $\langle 110 \rangle$. The effect of the polarity of this direction on the growth of GaAs crystals was determined as a function of the conditions of growth. The crystallographic orientation of these crystals is retained even when deviations from the stoichiometric composition are substantial. A possible mechanism of the growth of GaAs crystals with a preferred orientation from a melt is given in terms of the electron configurations of the As and Ga

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L 15943-66

ACC NR: AT6002261

0

atoms. The role of the $\{111\}$ and $\{110\}$ crystallographic planes in the growth is discussed. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 004

FW

Card 2/2

SELIVANOVA, V. M.

USSR/ Medicine - Cold Effects of
Medicine - Frogs

Feb 1948

"Restoration of Vital Functions in Vertebrate Animals Exposed to Freezing. Depending on Degree of Freezing and Rate of Warming" S. N. Matsko, A. T. Zhmeydo, V. M. Selivanova, Inst Experimental Physiol and Therapy, Ministry Public Health USSR, 4 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LIX, No 4

Gives details of series of experiments on frogs subjected to various changes in temperature. Describes processes of ice formation in central part of the body. Submitted by Academician I. I. Smal'gauzen, 4 Dec 1947

DA 43/43T65

MATSKO, S.N., and V.M. SELIVANOVA.

Vosstanovlenie zhiznennykh funktsii v zavisimosti ot vremeni ikh ischeznoventia u podvergnutykh zamorazhivaniiu pozvonochnykh zhivotnykh. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, Novaiia. seriiia, 1949. t. 69, no. 3, p. 469-72, table) Title tr.: Restoration of vital functions dependent on the period of their disappearance in vertebrates exposed to freezing.

Contains an account of experiments with male frogs cooled with air of a minimal temperature of -6° C. and rewarmed with water of 20° C. Stoppage of heartbeat for $1\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 hours was followed with irreversible vital changes; some animals; partly frozen for many hours had their vital functions restored. During mild freezing (at an air temperature not lower than -1.2° C.) heartbeat persisted up to 20 hours, much longer than in cases of freezing at -4° C. to -6° C. Bibliography (3 items).

Copy seen: DLC.

Sci Res Inst. Exper. Physiol. & Therapy. Men Health.

SELIVANOVA, V. M.

Med
2

 ✓ Comparison of some methods for the determination of ascorbic acid in cow milk after its boiling and pasteurization. V. A. Bogdanova and V. M. Selivanova (Sci.-Research Vitamin Inst., Moscow). *Voprory Pitaniya* 15, No. 5, 42-5 (1956).—For the detn. of ascorbic acid (I) in boiled and (or) pasteurized cow milk the most accurate and rapid method was found to be that by V. A. Bogdanova (*Metodicheskoe Rukovodstvo po Opredeleniyu Vitaminov*, Moscow, 1950) originally used for the detn. of I in human milk (by a direct 2,6-dichlorophenolindolphenol titration in acid medium without pptg. the milk proteins). The method by N. N. Berezovskaya (*C.A.* 49, 4897c) requires 1-3 hrs. to prep. sample for the titration and therefore is less suitable. However, by the following modifications of the method the time is shortened to 20-40 min. and the method is then as useful as that by Bogdanova: *Modification 1.* Mix 0.2 g. CaCl₂, 18 ml. 2% HCl, and 30 ml. milk (ppt. formed immediately), sep. the liquid phase by filtration, and titrate it as given in the original method. *Modification 2.* Mix 5 ml. milk and 30 ml. 2% HCl, and then proceed as in the original method. *Modification 2* can be used only for samples contg. not less than 10-15 mg. % I. R. W.

BOGDANOVA, V.A.; SELIVANOVA, V.M.

Comparison of certain methods of determining ascorbic acid in cow's milk following boiling or pasteurization. Vop.pit. 15 no.5:42-45 S-0 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz otdela vitamina C (zav. - prof. N.S.Yarusova) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vitaminologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

(MILK,

vitamin C, eff. of boiling & pasteurization (Rus))

(VITAMIN C, determination,

in milk, eff. of boiling & pasteurization (Rus))

SELIVANOVA, V. M.

Rechecking the method by M. A. Khomutova for the determination of vitamin C. V. M. Selivanova (Vitamin *med*)

Inst., Ministry of Health, U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Voprosy Pitaniya* 15, No. 5, 94-5(1950).—The method is based upon the extrn. of vitamin C (I) with dil. AcOH or HCl, removing the plant pigments from the ext., if any, with $ZnSO_4 + Ba(OH)_2$, and titrating I in the clear filtrate obtained after removal of the $Zn(OH)_2$ ppt. with $KIO_3 + KI$ or with ammonium ferric alum (Khomutova method (C.A. 43, 1822a)). The method is not recommended for this use because of a great I loss (up to 99% when the I concn. in the exptl. samples was 5-10 mg. %) with the ppt. of $Zn(OH)_2$. E. W.

SELIVANOVA, V.M.
BOGDANOVA, V.A.; SELIVANOVA, V.M.

Enrichment of cow milk and of kefir with ascorbic acid in children's institutions. *Pediatrics* 39 no.6:66-68 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz otdela vitamina C Instituta vitaminologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. - prof. B.A.Lavrov)

(MILK,

vitamin C enrichment of milk & kefir for child. nutrition (Rus))

(VITAMIN C,

enrichment of milk & kefir for child nutrition (Rus))

BOGDANOVA, V.A.; SELIVANOVA, V.M. (Moskva)

Relation of the daily doze of ascorbic acid provided in children's diet to its excretion in morning urine before food intake. Vop.pit. 16 no.3:28-31 My-Je 197. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz otdela vitamina C (zav. - prof. N.S. Yarusova) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vitaminologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

(VITAMIN C, metabolism,

relation of daily intake to urinary secretion before breakfast in child. (Rus))

YARUSOVA, N.S.; SELIVANOVA, V.M.; LAPINA, S.A.

. Physiological effect of substances with vitamin P activity. ^Vop.
pit. 16 no.5:66-75 S-O '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz otdela vitaminov S i P (zav. - prof. N.S.Yarusova) Gosudarstven-
nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vitaminologii Ministerstva
zdavookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

(VITAMIN P, effects,
on various physiol. funct. in animals (Rus))

YARUSOVA, N.S.; DERGACHEV, I.S.; SELIVANOVA, V.M.; LAPINA, S.A.

Physiological effect of vitamin P-like substances. Vit. res. i ikh
isp. no.4:92-97 '59. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut vitaminologii Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR,
Moskva.

(VITAMINS--P)

SELIVANOVA, V.M.

Effect of migration of *Ascaris lumbricoides* larvae on the asorbic acid content of organs of experimental animals (guinea pigs and rats).
Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 28 no.4:440-443 J1-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz otdela vitaminaC Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vitaminologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. B.A. Lavrov, zav. otdelom - prof. N.S. Yarusova) i sektora eksperimental'noy parazitologii Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii (dir. instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev, zav. sektorom - prof. V.P. Pod'yapol'skaya).

(VITAMIN C metabolism)
(ASCARIASIS experimental)

SELIVANOVA, V.M.

Urinary secretion of vitamin B₆ by a healthy man. Biul. eksp. i
biol. med. 50 no. 8:37-39 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz otdela vitamina C (zav. - prof. N.S. Yarusova) Gosudarstvennogo
instituta vitaminologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.
Predstavlena deystv. chlenom AMN SSSR V.A. Lavrovym.
(PYRIDOXINE) (URINE—ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY)

SELIVANOVA, V.M.

Study of the effect of increased physical stress on the level of ascorbic acid excreted with the morning urine on an empty stomach. Vop. pit. 22 no.1:75-77 Ja-F'63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Iz otdela vitaminov C i P (zav. - prof. N.S.Yarusova)
Gosudarstvennogo instituta vitaminologii Ministerstva zdra-
vookhraneniya SSSR.

*

SELIVANOVA, V.M.; AGASHIN, V.K.; POLYAKOVA, I.N.

Effect of ascorbic acid on the urinary excretion of 4-pyridoxine acid in healthy persons. Vop. pit. 22 no.5:55-57
S-0 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz otdela vitaminov C i P (zav. -- prof. N.S. Yarusova)
Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
vitaminologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

50 22000 001 1/1
USSR / Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary Microbiology. F-5

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 22018

Author : Khaikina, B.G., Selivanova, E.I.

Inst :

Title : Titrated Allergen Test in Brucellosis. (Preliminary Communication).

Orig Pub: Byul. eksperim. biol. i meditsiny, 1956, 11, No 2, 57-60

Abstracts: Results are compared between the Byrne reaction in its usual form and the results of a titrated allergen test, based on determination of the threshold of sensitivity. A specific correlation was noted between results obtained by both methods. Complete agreement was lacking. Those ill and those vaccinated against brucellosis manifested different sensitivity toward brucellosis allergen, clearly revealed by the method of the allergen titration test and reflecting changes in the level of organic allergy with greater exactness. The authors recommend utilization of this test in clinico-immunological and epidemiological studies of brucellosis.

Card : 1/1

-33-

KHAYKINA, B.G.; SELIVANOVA, Ye.I.

Titration allergy test in brucellosis; preliminary report. Biul.
eksp. biol. i med. 41 no.2:57-60 F '56. (MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz otdela mikrobiologii (zav.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR V.I. Ioffe) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny (dir.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR D.A. Biryukov) AMN SSSR i iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav.-dotsent B.G. Khaykina) Chkalovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir-prof. I.V. Sidorenkov) Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR P.F. Zdrovovskim.

(BRUCELLOSIS, diagnosis,
titration allergic test (Rus))

12/17/57, 4, 11
BALASHOVA, N.I.; LOVACHEVA, M.V.; SELIVANOVA, Ye.P.; ZHIVILIN, N.N.;
MANYAKIN, V.I., red.; SLEMZIN, A.A., red.; PYATAKOVA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Certified seed sowing in the U.S.S.R. (grain and sunflower);
a statistical manual] Sortovye posevy SSSR (zernovye kul'tury
i podsolnechnik); statisticheskiy sbornik. Moskva, Gos.stat.
izd-vo, 1957. 422 p. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Chlen Kollegii Tsentral'nogo statisticheskogo upravleniya SSSR
(for Manyakin). 2. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Tsentral'noye
statisticheskoye upravleniye.
(Field crops)

I 45639-65 EWA(b)-2/EWA(j)/EWT(1) JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5013173

UR/0016/64/000/067/0147/0148

AUTHOR: Selivanova, Ye. L.; Teryayeva, T. A.; Uvarov, A. A.; Khaykina, B. G.

21
19
B

TITLE: Evaluation of human immunological reactivity in the skin method for brucellosis vaccination

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 7, 1964, 147-148

TOPIC TAGS: brucellosis, vaccine, immunology

Abstract: The immunological characteristics of the vaccine process caused by cutaneous vaccination and revaccination with live brucellosis vaccine produced by the Kashintsevsk drug factory were observed over a 3-year period on 618 agricultural students. Before vaccination and at various times after vaccination and revaccination, serological (agglutination, complement fixation) and opsonin-phagocytic reactions were determined; simultaneously the allergic titration test with whole and dilute brucellin, proposed by Khaikina, was used.

Observations indicated that cutaneous vaccination against brucellosis causes the formation of immunological reactions in the majority of those

Card 1/2

L 45639-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013173

2

vaccinated. Most stable were the phagocyte activity of leucocytes and the allergy sensitivity of the vaccinated persons. The maximum immunological effect was dependent on revaccination conducted at 11-12 month intervals.

ASSOCIATION: Orenburgskiy meditsinskiy institut (Orenburg Medical Institute);-
Oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (Oblast Sanitary-Epidemiological Station)

SUBMITTED: 26Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/274

SELIVANOVA, Ye.V.; ERDMAN, G.M.

Effect of a permanent magnetic field on the phenomenon of Sechenov's inhibition. Biofizika 1 no.5:412-415 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(MAGNETIC FIELDS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(INHIBITION) (REFLEXES)

SELIVANOVA, Yekaterina Vasil'yevna; LAVRENOV, G., red.; ZHDANOVA, G.,
tekh. red.

[Marketing costs] Izderzhki obrashchenia. Barnaul, Altaiskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 27 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Marketing--Costs)

SEMENKIN, Ivan Ivanovich; SELIVANOVA, Yekaterina; LAVRENOV, G., red.;
ZHDANOVA, G., tekhn. red.

[Prices in Soviet commerce] TSena v sovetskoj trgovle. Barnauk,
Altaiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 35 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Prices)

CHERVINSKIY, A.A., kand.med.nauk; SELIVANOVA, Z.F.; FRADKIN, S.Z.

Significance of azygography in solving the problem of the operability of cancer of the lungs and esophagus. Vest.khir. (MIRA 15:11)
no.6:30-36 '62.

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii (zav. - prof. B.I. Fuks) Novokuznetskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey im. S.M. Kirova (Kemerovskaya oblast') i rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya 1-y gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (gl. vrach - S.F. Kirin).
(LUNGS---CANCER) (ESOPHAGUS---CANCER) (ANGIOGRAPHY)

GORODKOV, B.N., professor; KUZNEVA, O.I.; ORLOVA, N.I.; POYARKOVA, A.I.;
~~SILIVANOVA-GORODKOVA, Ye.A.; CHERNOV, Ye.G.; SHLYAKOVA, Ye.V.;~~
~~GOLOVNIK, M.I., redaktor; KROL, D.M., tekhnicheskij redaktor~~

[Flora of Murmansk Province] Flora Murmanskoi oblasti. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, No.1. 1953 254 p., maps. No.2: 1954.
238 p., maps. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Polyarno-al'piyskiy botanicheskiy sad.
(Murmansk Province--Botany)

SELIVANOVA-GORODKOVA, Ye.A.

Families Araceae and Lemnaceae. Flora Murm.obl. no.2:142-149 '54.
(MIRA 7:10)
(Murmansk Province--Arales) (Arales--Murmansk Province)

SELIVANOVA-GORODKOVA, Ye.A.

Materials on the study of the bryoflora of southern Urals. Trudy Bot.
inst.Ser.2 no.11:333-345 '56. (MLBA 10:2)
(Ural Mountain region--Mosses)

SELIVANOVA-GORODKOVA, Ye.A.; SHLYAKOV, R.N.

Mosses in the region of the former Bashkir Preserve. Trudy Bot. inst.
Ser.2 no.11:347-388 '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Ural Mountain region--Mosses)

SELIVANOVA-GORODKOVA, Ye.A.

Species of mosses and liverworts which are new for the Urals and peculiarities of their distribution. Bot.zhur.41 no.2:242-247 F '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad.
(Ural Mountains--Mosses) (Ural Mountains--Hepaticae)

СЕЛИВАНОВА-ГОРОДКОВА, Ye.A.

European bird cherry and its biological characteristics. Bot.zhur.
42 no.8:1258-1266 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR,
Leningrad.

(Bird cherry)

20-5-47/54

AUTHOR: Selivanova-Gorodkova, Ye.A.

TITLE: The Supporting Branches of the Bird Cherry-Padus Racemosa -
(Ob opornykh vetvyakh chermukhi obyknovennoy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 5, pp. 1022-1024
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The downwards directed branches frequently occurring in the case of the bird cherry (Padus Racemosa) and which later lose their vegetative and reproductive organs have, as far as is known, never been described. They become stronger with age and take over a new function, i.e. to counteract the inclination of the trunk of the tree. The latter is a particular danger for the tree because it grows mainly in the washed-out bottoms of former riverbeds. An analogy may be drawn here with the supporting roots of some tree-like plants of damp tropical forests. These supporting branches are formed in 4 phases: 1.) Inclination of shadowed thin branches downwards until they touch the ground. In summer this is brought about by their own weight, in winter, additionally, by the weight of the snow. This may happen even in the case of

Card 1/3

20-5-47/54

The Supporting Branches of the Bird Cherry *Padus Racemosa*

branches up to a height of 4 m on the stem. The second phase is that of taking root and forming vertical shoots. This process is favored particularly by alluvial and deluvial additions. The third phase is that in which the shadowed shoots die and supporting branches are formed. This process is assisted by saprophytic and parasitic mushrooms as well as by insects. The surviving vertical shoots develop a sufficiently strong system of roots, so that they are able to lead an independent existence. The supporting branches shed their twigs and reproductive organs. Later, when light is more favorable, some very few vertical shoots may again develop and live. The cross section of the horizontally extended branches becomes oval, because the cambium deposits thicker layers in the vertical direction than on the sides. This causes greater elastic stability in the case of a given mass of wood. The fourth phase is that of the maturity of the supporting branches and the change of their function. In conclusion the authoress draws comparisons with the functional changes in animals and plants: Ulmus propinqua Kidz of the Far East, the black alder, and the elm tree on the Karelian Isthmus. There are 3 figures and 10 Slavic references.

Card 2/3

20-5-47/54

The Supporting Branches of the Bird Cherry, *Padus Racemosa*

ASSOCIATION: Botanical Garden of the Botanical Institute imeni V.L. Komarov,
AN USSR
(Botanicheskiy sad Botanicheskogo instituta imeni V.L. Komarova
Akademii nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED BY: V.N. Sukachev, Academician, February 9, 1957

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

SELIVANOVA-GORODKOVA, Ye.A.

Studying *Podophyllum peltatum* L. (preliminary communication).
Trudy Bot. inst. Ser.6:262-297 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Jalap)

SELIVANOVA-GORODKOVA, Ye.A.

Introduction of *Podophyllum peltatum* L. and *P. emodi* Wall.
Trudy Bot.inst.Ser.6 no.7:314-318 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L.Komarova AN SSSR (BIN),
Leningrad.
(Mandrake)

KUZNETSOVA, G.A.; SELIVANOVA-GORODKOVA, Ye.A.; SAMOKHVALOVA, A.S.;
YAKIMOV, P.A.

Study of Podophyllum peltatum L. cultivated in Leningrad
Province. Bot.zhur. 44 no.9:1337-1340 S '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L.Komarova AN SSSR i Leningrad-
skiy pediatricheskiy institut.
(Leningrad Province--Mandrake)

GOLOVACH, A.G.; GRUBOV, V.I.; ZAMYATNIN, B.N.; LINCHEVSKIY, I.A.; PETYAYEV, S.I.; PIDOTTI, O.A.; PILIPENKO, F.S.; POLETIKO, O.M.; RODIONENKO, G.I.; SAAKOV, S.G.; SELIVANOVA-GORODKOVA, Ye.A.; SOKOLOV, S.Ye., prof., doktor biolog.nauk; SHIPCHINSKIY, N.V. [deceased]; BELKINA, M.A., red.izd-va; HLEYKH, E.Yu., tekhn.red.

[Trees and shrubs of the U.S.S.R.; wild and cultivated species and plants considered for prospective introduction] Derev'ia i kustarniki SSSR; dikorastushchie, kul'tiviruemye i perspektivnye dlia introduktsii. Moskva, Vol.5. [Angiosperms: myrtle and olive families] Pokrytosemennye: Semeistva mirtovye-maslinovye. 1960. 543 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Botanicheskiy institut.
(Myrtle) (Olive) (Plant introduction)

ARTYUSHENKO, Z.T.; GUSEV, Yu.D., kand.biolog.nauk; ZAYTSEV, G.N.;
ZAMYATNIN, B.N.; KNORRING-NEUSTRUYEVA, O.E.; PIDOTTI, O.A.;
PILIPENKO, F.S.; POIYAKOV, P.P.; RODIONENKO, G.I.;
SELIVANOVA-GORODKOVA, Ye.A.; SOKOLOV, S.Ya., prof., doktor
biolog.nauk; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Trees and shrubs of the U.S.S.R.; wild and cultivated, and the
prospects for introduction] Derev'ia i kustarniki SSSR;
dikorastushchie, kul'tiviruemye i perspektivnye dlia introduktsii.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk. Vol.6. [Angiosperms: Loganiceae-Compositae]
Pokrytosemennye semeistva, Loganievye - Slozhnotsvetnye. 1962.
378 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Botanicheskiy institut.
(Trees) (Shrubs)

SELIVANOVA-GORODKOVA, Ye.A.

Characteristics of the distribution of the genus *Alchemilla* in
the Southern Urals. Trudy Bash.gos.zap. no.2:85-94 '63.

(MIRA 18:5)

SELIIVANOVA-GORODKOVA, Ye.A.

Epiphytotic lichens as supplementary forage for wild ungulates
in the Southern Urals. Trudy Inst. biol. AN UFAK SSSR 42:113-120
'65. (MIRA 19:2)

S. SELIVANOVA-YARTSEVA, A. S.

USSR.

Garlic as a new anthelmintic for goose cestodiasis and phenothiazine as prophylactic in goose amidostomatosis. A. S. Selivanova-Yartseva. *Veterinariya* 32; No. 3, 42-43 (1965).--Mashed garlic (1-3 g./kg.) gave 80% effectiveness in removal of cestodes from geese. Phenothiazine at 1:10-10,000 applied to goose feces causes death of amidostomes, but the drug does not affect the egg-laying when given internally. A dose of 50-350 mg. per bird given every other day was a good prophylactic when used for 30 days, although complete control was not achieved.

G. M. Kosolapoff

SELIVANOVSKAYA, A.A., uchitel'nitsa

Work in the experimental plot. Biol.v shkole no.2:44-45 Mr-Ap
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Shkola rabochey molodezhi No.7 goroda Kirova.
(Kirov--Botany--Study and teaching)

SELIVANOVSKIYA, A. D.

А. Н. Бражкин, А. Н. Акимов, В. Н. Яков,
А. П. Сельо

Образцовые калибровочные установки для по-
верки измерительной малой мощности в диапазоне
0,75—10 Гц.

А. Д. Селивановский,
В. А. Югов,
В. Н. Крыжановский,
А. Я. Дурович

Цифровые балансы для измерения мощности СВЧ

А. Н. Яковлев

Относительные параметры радиометра

М. Б. Матайлова

О супрамолекулярной электростатике малых сигналов в
диапазоне 2—30 МГц

В. С. Бурман

Метод калибровки и поверки измерительной цепи
мощности тока в диапазоне от 12 до 12 МГц

10 июня
(с 16 до 22 часов)

40

Г. Д. Бураев,
С. Б. Залыкин,
В. С. Понуров

Метод точного измерения параметров диэлектриков
в радиотехническом диапазоне волн

И. Р. Гинзар, В. Н. Юрков

Устройство для исследования спектра излучения в
миллиметровом и субмиллиметровом диапазонах

Ю. Я. Карев,
В. М. Виноградов

Измерение диэлектрической проницаемости стерж-
невых образцов в диапазоне СВЧ

Л. Н. Бражкин

Точные измерения КСВН с помощью фазовращателя
в коаксиальной волноводной системе

11 июня
(с 10 до 16 часов)

Л. Н. Бражкин

Методы точного радиочастотного измерения длины
в диапазоне 0,75—10,0 см.

41

report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of
Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications in. A. S. Popov (VSEK), Moscow,
8-12 June, 1959

LABUTIN, A.L.; KLEBAN'SKIY, A.L.; TSUKERMAN, N. Ya.; KARTSEV, V.N.; TRENKE, Yu.V.;
MAL'SHINA, L.P.; BORVIKOVA, N.A.; KARELINA, G.G.; ROZHKOV, Yu. P.;
Prinimali uchastiye: SHMUREY, K.S.; ABOLINA, O.P.; KONSTANTINOVA, A.L.;
SELIVANOVSKAYA, G.A.

"Liquid nairit," a new material for rubberizing. Kauch. i rez. 20
no.6:5-8 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo
kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva.
(Neoprene)
(Rubberized fabrics)

1. SELIVANOVSKIY, B.V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Geology, Structural - Vyatka Valley
7. Report on the results of the geological survey of the Mari Uplift region of the Vyatka anticline. (abstract) Izv. Glav. upr. geol. fon. no.2, 1947

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

PA 69T53

SELIVANOVSKIY, B. V.

USSR/Geology
Petrology
Dolomite

1948

"The Boundary of the Upper and Lower Permian in the
Central Volga and Kama Regions," B. V. Selivanovskiy,
54 pp

"Sovet Geolog" No 28

Data obtained by author and other investigations con-
cerning interrelationship of lower Permian and upper
Permian layers in subject region. Arrives at series
of conclusions regarding nature and history of gypsum-
dolomite and anhydrous layers of Volga-Kama region
basin.

69T53

~~SECRET~~

SELIVANOVSKIY, B. V.

67T36

DSSR/Geology
CAVERNS

May 1948

"A Present-Day Cavern in the Cheboksary and Mari Region of the Volga (on the Left Bank of the Volga)," B.V. Selivanovskiy, Kazan State U Imeni V.I. Ul'yanov-Lenin, 34 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR, Nov Ser" Vol IX, No 6

Data obtained by author on the caverns on the left bank of the Volga between the Cheboksary and Mari regions. Phenomenon of caverns (covered caverns) are very widely distributed in this region. Area includes some 20,000 square km. Submitted by Academician S.I. Mironov 24 Feb 1948.

67T36

SELIVANOVSKIY, B. V.

Mbr., Kazan State Univ. in. V. I. Ul'yanov(Lenin), -c1948-c49-. "The Boundary of the Upper and Lower Permian in the Central Volga and Kama Regions," Sov. Geol., No. 28, 1948; "A Present-Day Cavern in the Cheboksary and Mari Region of the Volga (on the Left Bank of the Volga)," Dok. Ak., 60, No. 6, 1948; "Hydrochemical Facies of Subterranean Waters from the Lower Permian in the Southern End of the Vyatskiy Bank," ibid., 68, No. 2, 1949.

CELIMANOVSKI, B. V.

Geology, Stratigraphic

Principles of subdividing the Tartar Stratum.

Dokl. AN SSSR, 66, No. 6, 1952.

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

SOLODUKHO, M.G.; MIRONOV, S.I., akademik.
Upper Kama deposits of the central part of the Volga-Kama territory.
Dokl.AN SSSR 90 no.4:629 Je '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Akademiya Nauk SSSR (for Mironov). 2. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy uni-
versitet im. V.I. Ul'yanova-Lenina (for Selivanovskiy, Solodukho).
(Volga valley--Geology, Stratigraphic) (Kama valley--Geology, Strati-
graphic)

SELIVANOVSKIY, B. V.

USSR/ Geology - River valleys

Card 1/1 Pub. 45 - 6/15

Authors : Batyr, V. V., and Selivanovskiy, B. V.

Title : On the question of the asymmetry of river valleys

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. 5, 64 - 67, Sep - Oct 1954

Abstract : A study is made of the causes of asymmetry of the cross section of river valleys, which have a steep incline on the side that is being washed away, interrupted by terraces and variations in the slope, and a gentle incline on the opposite bank. The effect of the composition of the soil and rocks on the formation is taken into account. It is noted that in areas where there is glacial action the valleys are more symmetrical. The observations were made mainly along the Volga river. Seven Soviet references (1923 - 1951). Diagrams.

Institution: Kazan V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin State University

Submitted:

MURAV'YEV, I.S.; IGNAT'YEV, V.I.; SELIVANOVSKIY, B.V.

Remnants of terrestrial vertebrates from the variegated deposits
in the northern regions of Kirov Province. Dokl. AN SSSR 94 no.3:
557-560 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I.Ul'yanova-
Lenina.

Predstavleno akademikom D.V.Nalivkinym.

(Kirov Province--Paleontology) (Paleontology--Kirov Province)

55-107-10000

15-57-5-5780

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5,
p 10 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Selivanovskiy, B. V.

TITLE: Upper Permian Deposits in the Central Part of the
Volga-Kama ~~Region~~ (Verkhnepermskiye otlozheniya tsen-
tray'noy chasti Volzhsko-Kamskogo kraya)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Kazansk. un-ta, 1954, Vol 114, Nr 3,
pp 51-107.

APSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

KASHITANOV, S. G., AND SELIVANOVSKIY, B.V.

Certain Peculiar Forms of Relief in the Central Region Along the Volga

The authors discuss the Syukevsk caverns located on the right bank of the Volga further south than Kazan. They confirm the opinion of other investigators that these caverns are galleries tunneled for mining of gypsum (7th to 14th Centuries), which afterwards were transformed, mainly by flood waters. The activity of man explains also the pseudokarst forms in the region of the Arzamas river and certain "structural terraces" in the lower reaches of the Nola river and other regions. The first ones represent breakthroughs on underground workings of limestones and dolomites; the second, refuse dumps of gangue from abandoned mining pits and galleries. (RZhGeol, No. 4, 1955) Uch. Zap. Kazansk. un-ta, 114, bk. 3, No. 21 (Geol.), 1954, 171-179.

SO: Sum. No. 744, 8 Dec 55 - Supplementary Survey of Soviet Scientific Abstracts (17)

SELIVANOVSKIY, B.V.

Data on Jurassic and Cretaceous deposits in the central region of
the Volga-Kama territory. Uch.zap.Kaz.un.115 no.8:17-31 '55.

(MIRA 10:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Obshchestva yestestvoispytatelev.

(Volga Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

(Kama Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

15-1957-3-2615

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
p 8 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Selivanovskiy B. V., Solodukho, M. G., Gusev, A. K.

TITLE: The Biostratigraphy of the Upper Permian Rocks of
Western Tatariya and the Adjoining Regions (Biostrati-
grafiya verkhnepermiskikh otlozheniy zapada Tatarii i
smeznykh rayonov)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Kazansk gos. un-ta, 1955, Vol 115, Nr 10,
pp 117-121

ABSTRACT: In the section of lower Kazan' rocks of the Vyatka
ridge, five lithologically well-defined "formations" are
distinguished. A meager group of fossils is found in
these beds along the Northern Dvina and Pinega Rivers.
The typical forms are Spirifer blasii Vern., S. curviro-
stris Vern, and Productus tenuituberculatus Barb. These
mark two stages in the rise of brachiopod populations.
The later one was the larger. Several formations may be
noted in the lower Kazan' subgroup to the south, but

Card 1/2

15-1957-3-2615

The Biostratigraphy of the Upper Permian Rocks (Cont.)

southward from the border of the Mariyskaya ASSR the distinctness of such formational separations lessens noticeably. The group of brachiopods becomes more scanty and northern species are replaced by others (for example, Spirifer planus Netsch. and S. parvula Netsch). Representatives of the genus Spirifer are found in small numbers in the upper beds. The lower Kazan' deposits in the Kazan' region began to form later here than in the region farther north. The Kazan' basin was cut off from the open sea at the beginning of upper Kazan' time by structural deformation. The greatest abundance of upper Kazan' fossils is found in the "yadernyy kamen'" formation and the "podluzhnik" formation. Three horizons, distinguished by their pelecypods, have been established in the Tatar group of the Kazansko-Tetyushkoye Povolzh'ye. The first corresponds to the entire lower Tatar subgroup. Middle Tatar pelecypods compare with the Kuzbass genus Prokopievskia (in the first horizon). Mention is also made of the discovery of a new genus Surella Gus. in the Tatar rocks.

Card 2/2

B.K.L.

15-1957-3-2613

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
p 8 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Selivanovskiy, B.V.

TITLE: The Upper Permian Rocks of the Central Part of the Vyatka
Ridge (Verkhnepermiskiye otlozheniya tsentral'noy chasti
Vyatskogo vala)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Kazansk. un-ta, 1956, Vol. 115, Nr 16,
pp 69-105

ABSTRACT: A true picture of the nature of the Upper Permian rocks
in the region of the Vyatka ridge has not been adequately
presented, and the views of different investigators are contra-
dictory on this point. The author presents a number of data on
the Upper Permian rocks of the central part of this ridge. He
recognizes the Ufa series, the lower and upper Kazan' and,
finally, the Tatar formations. The Ufa deposits are very
poorly exposed. According to data from drill-holes, they lie
on an erosional surface in Lower Permian rocks.

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15-1957-3-2613

The Upper Permian Rocks of the Central Part of the Vyatka Ridge

Five formations may be distinguished in the lower Kazan' series. The thicknesses are inconstant; for example, the upper (5th) formation ranges from 2 to 36 m and in places the 4th formation lies unconformably on the 3rd formation. A list of 144 fossil forms from the lower Kazan' beds is given. The author recognizes the "formations" in the upper Kazan' deposits which were established specifically for the Kazan' region by M.E. Noinskiy (Izv. Geol. kom., 1924, vol 10, Nr 6, p 111). He uses the "transitional" formation of Noinskiy for his upper formation. He places the "yadernyy kamen'" formation at the base of this series and does not separate it from the "sloisty kamen'" formation. Sixty-five fossil forms found in this series are listed. The Tatar series has been referred to series II and series III. The first of these has a layer of breccia at the base. Almost 50 fossil forms are known from this layer. In comparing his observations with correlative data from the Kazan' region, the author concludes that the lower Kazan' deposits began to form somewhat later along the

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The Upper Permian Rocks of the Central Part of the Vyatka
Ridge (Cont.) 15-1957-3-2613

Vyatka ridge area than in other parts of the region. It is apparently necessary to refer some part of the "yadernyy kamen'" formation of the Kazan' region to lower Kazan' time. Series II and III of the Tatar sequence in the central part of the Vyatka ridge correspond to the first and second formations of the Tatar and Kazan' regions.

Card 3/3

B.I.L.

SELIVANOVSKIY, B.V.; KASHTANOV, S.G.

Karst in the central Volga Valley. Uch.zap.Kaz.un. 121 no.6:3-22
'61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Volga Valley—Karst)

SELIVANOVSKIY, B.V.

Gruses in Kirov Province. Uch.ap.Kaz.un. 121 no.6:45-53 '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Kirov Province--Drift)

С. С. Селивановский
SELIVANOVSKIY, S., arkhitektor; LOS', A., inzh.

New standard designs for low-rent apartment houses (Series 1-439).
Gor.1 sel'.stroi.no.10:13-17 O '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Apartment houses)

SCV/138-58-7-1/19

AUTHORS: Lebedev, A.V., Fermor, N.A., Selivanovskiy, S.A., and Beresnev, V.N.

TITLE: Some Technical Properties of Chloroprene Latexes Depending on the Size of Particles and the Saturation of the Adsorption Coatings (Nekotoryye tekhnologicheskiye svoystva khloroprenovykh lateksov v zavisimosti ot velichiny chastits i nasyshchennosti adsorbtsionnykh obolochek)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, 1958, Nr 7, pp 1 - 5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The rate of ionic deposition, the rate of syneresis in water, the rate of drying and setting of coatings and physico-mechanical properties of the gel of chloroprene latexes having particles of various sizes, were investigated. To some latex samples soap was added in order to compare the properties of latexes: a) at an equal degree of saturation of the globules of the coating and b) at an identical weight ratio of the emulsifier to the polymer. Polymerisation was carried out in a 50-litre apparatus at 25 - 30 °C (Table 1). Initiators and emulsifiers usually used during the synthesis of chloroprene latexes were used (Refs 14 and 15). The size of the particles and the degree of saturation was determined by

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SOV/138-58-7-1/19

Some Technical Properties of Chloroprene Latexes Depending on the Size of Particles and the Saturation of the Adsorption Coatings

adsorption titration of the latexes with solutions of sodium oleate and resin soap (Refs 9 and 10). The physico-mechanical properties of the raw gel were defined with a Kublanov dynamometer (Ref 12) and the physico-mechanical properties of dry vulcanised coatings with a Shopper dynamometer according to the VNIISK methods (Ref 11). Heat ageing of the latexes was effected in an air thermostat for 36 hours at 70 °C. An analysis of data given in Table 2 and Figures 1-3 shows that the rate of ionic deposition in the initial period (within the limits of experimental error) is equal for all tested samples; in the following period it is higher for latexes with large particles. The weight ratio of the raw and dry gel for all samples and in all stages of ionic deposition remains approximately constant (about 2.2). The average rate of ionic deposition increases with increasing degree of saturation of the globules with emulsifiers. If the latex contains very small particles and the globules are less saturated with emulsifiers, syneresis of the gel proceeds more quickly and more completely in the aqueous

Card2/4

SOV/138-58-7-1/19

Some Technical Properties of Chloroprene Latexes Depending on the Size of Particles and the Saturation of the Adsorption Coatings

medium (Table 3). From simple calculations, it can be established that within the limits of investigated sizes of particles and of degree of saturation, the rate of syneresis and its extent are approximately proportional to the specific exposed surface of the polymer particles; the proportional coefficient is considerably higher for latexes stabilised with rosin soaps. When infra-red irradiation is applied the rate of drying of latex coatings is higher if large-particle latexes are used. However, the rate of separation of moisture decreases with increasing degree of saturation of the adsorption layers with emulsifiers. The amount of deposits and the reduction coefficient increase slightly during drying when the sizes of the particles and the degree of saturation of the adsorption layers increase. The specific elongation of gels from large-particle latexes is in all cases lower than the corresponding values for highly dispersed latexes. It decreases with increasing degree of saturation of the adsorption layers with the polymer globules.

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The physico-mechanical values of vulcanised layers decrease

SOV/138-58-7-1/19

Some Technical Properties of Chloroprene Latexes Depending on the Size of Particles and the Saturation of the Adsorption Coatings

with increasing soap content in the polymers; at equal soap content they do not (within the limits of experimental error) depend on the sizes of the particles in the latex. The raw gel, as well as the vulcanised layers from latexes, stabilised with sodium resinate, have better physico-mechanical properties than the corresponding gels and coatings stabilised with sodium oleate. This is due to the different solubilities of calcium salts of rosin and oleic acids in chloroprene. There are 3 figures, 3 tables and 15 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 7 English and 3 German.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S.v. Lebedeva (All-Union Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber im. S.v. Lebedev)

Card4/4

1. Chloroprenes--Polymerization 2. Chloroprenes--Physical properties 3. Chloroprenes--Mechanical properties 4. Chloroprenes--Test results 5. Synthetic rubber--Preparation

SOV/69-21-6-10/19

75.9210
15.9110

~~SC~~
AUTHOR:

Selivanovskiy, S.A. and Yershova, N.M.

TITLE:

The Sodium Chloride Agglomeration of Latex Particles

PERIODICAL:

Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1959, Vol 21, Nr 6, pp 686-691
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors report on an investigation intended to show the conditions of agglomeration of particles in latexes under the effect of additions of electrolyte (sodium chloride). The latexes were prepared by polymerization of various monomers with different emulsifiers. The obtained data can also help to understand the processes going on in the early stages of latex coagulation. For the experiments the following latexes were synthesized: 1) divinyl styrene latex SKS-30 with sodium soap of synthetic fatty acids ("sodium paraffinate") as emulsifier, 2) chloroprene latexes with sodium oleate, nekal and the wetting agent OP-10 as emulsifiers, 3) polystyrene latex with sodium

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The Sodium Chloride Agglomeration of Latex Particles

oleate as emulsifier. The latexes were stabilized with hydroquinone used in the form of a 3% aqueous solution for the selected monomers. The non-polymerized monomers of the divinyl styrene and polystyrene latexes were distilled off in the vacuum. A short characteristic of the obtained latexes is given in table 1. The mean volume-surface radius of the particles in the latex was determined with the method of adsorptive titration with the soap previously used as emulsifier of the latex. The titration was carried out up to the beginning of micelle formation of the soap in the aqueous phase. The surface tension at the phase boundary latex-air was measured with tensiometer DYU-NUI Ref 7. The surfaces occupied by the molecules of the emulsifiers in the adsorptive layer were determined with parallel titration of the latexes with the solutions of the given emulsifier and sodium oleate. The surface occupied

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by a sodium oleate molecule was considered equal to $28.2 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ cm}^2$ according to S.M. Maron [Ref 8]. The obtained data are given in table 2. The authors also determined the degree of saturation by the emulsifier of the adsorptive films of the latex particles, i.e. the ratio of the amount of emulsifying agent contained in them prior to titration and the amount observed in them at the time of micelle formation in the aqueous phase (in percent). For the investigation of the agglomerating effect of NaCl the authors added equal amounts (in weight) of variously concentrated NaCl solution to latex batches with previously determined particle sizes. The mixed specimens were stored for nine days at room temperature. Those in which neither lamination nor coagulation could be observed were diluted after this period with an equal amount of water (pH ~ 11), in order to reduce the salt concentration below the critical point and exclude further particle agglomeration.

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In the diluted specimens the authors determined the mean volume-surface radius of the particles. In order to find the changes in size of the particles during certain periods, the authors prepared specimens with a maximum salt content not effecting neither lamination nor coagulation. From these specimens after intervals of 3, 6 and 9 days samples were taken to determine the size of the particles (after corresponding dilution). The obtained results are shown in table 3-6 and graphs 1-6. The data show that added NaCl acts differently in dependence on the nature of emulsifier and polymer. In divinyl styrene and chloroprene latexes prepared with soaps of fatty acids as emulsifiers added NaCl (more than 0.7% in the aqueous phase) calls forth considerable agglomeration (Graph 1). There is also a considerable growth of particle size. The mean volume-surface radius can increase to more than three fold size for divinyl styrene latex (Table 3)

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The Sodium Chloride Agglomeration of Latex Particles

and to 2.5-fold size for chloroprene latex (Table 4). Particle agglomeration in nekal containing chloroprene latex is less considerable (Table 4). In chloroprene latex prepared with non-ionogenic emulsifier OP-10 the adding of even large amounts of NaCl (12.3% in the aqueous phase) did not call forth agglomeration. Adding of NaCl (up to 0.75% in the aqueous phase) to desodorized polystyrene latex (emulsified with sodium oleate) did not cause neither reduction of surface tension nor agglomeration. The data of table 5 and graph 2 show that in divinyl styrene and particularly chloroprene latexes emulsified with fatty acid soaps agglomeration under the effect of added NaCl intensely develops during three days, but slows down afterwards (Graph 3). Table 6 and Graph 4 and 5 show that during agglomeration under the effect of added NaCl saturation of the latex particle films by the emulsifier grows in direct proportion to the particle radius. The dependence of the surface

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The Sodium Chloride Agglomeration of Latex Particles

tension of each latex on the saturation of the particle films, however, is practically expressed by the same curves (Graph 6) prior to and after agglomeration. The authors express their gratitude for help to N.A. Fermor. There are 6 graphs, 6 tables and 12 references, 6 of which are English, 5 Soviet and 1 German. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel' skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka imeni S.V. Lebedeva, Leningrad (Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber imeni S.V. Lebedev, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1958

Card 6/6

PRIVES, M.G.; KRYLOVA, V.M.; GURKOVA, I.A.; SELIVANOVSKIY, S.A.

New method for the preparation of dry anatomical preparations of
human extremities. Arkh.anat.gist. 1 embr. 37 no.9:105-108 S '59.

(MIRA 13:1)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. M.G. Prives)
I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. I.P. Pavlova.
(EXTREMITIES anat. & histol.)

CHERKINSKY, Yu.S.; FERMOR, N.A.; SELIVANOVSKIY, S.A.

SKS-65 GP latex is an effective admixture to concrete. Bet.
i zhel.-bet. 8 no.7:314-317 JI '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Latex)
(Concrete--Testing)

ACCESSION NR: AP4010251

S/0138/63/000/012/0005/0010

AUTHORS: Miylen, D. A.; Selivanovskiy, S. A.; Fermor, N. A.; Khazanovich, I. G.; Yakovlev, Yu. M.

TITLE: Continuous polymerization of monomers in the synthesis of latexes

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 12, 1963, 5-10

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, monomer polymerization, polymerization product dispersion, latex, batch process, continuous process, emulsion polymerization, reactor, productivity, particle size, surface tension, surface film saturation

ABSTRACT: The accumulated experience of VNIISK in the production of synthetic latexes by continuous process is compared with the batch process. Latexes SKS-65GP, SKS-50PG, SKN-10P and SK-30ShKhP were synthesized by both procedures for 15 weeks. The particle size was determined by soap titration and by means of Tesla's electron microscope model BS-242, using as standard styrene latex with a particle size of 250 millimicrons. To counteract the flattening out of the particles and to increase the outline sharpness, the emulsions were stabilized with Leukanol and subjected to bromination. The surface tension in the latex-air interface and the degree of saturation of the globular membrane with the emulsifier were also deter-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4010251

mined. The average volume-surface diameter of the latex particles obtained by continuous polymerization was in all instances larger than those synthesized in batches. The surface tension in latexes produced continuously was smaller, the polydispersity of particles much higher, and the degree of saturation of the particle membranes with the emulsifier greater than in latexes produced in batches. It is expected that the enumerated colloidal changes in the latexes produced by the continuous process would affect their technical and technological properties. The productivity coefficient η for the apparatus used with a series of polymerizers can be computed from the A. N. Planovskiy formula

$$\eta = \frac{\int_{x_0}^{x_2} \frac{dx}{f(x)}}{\frac{x_1 - x_0}{f(x_0)} + \frac{x_2 - x_1}{f(x_1)} + \dots + \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{f(x_n)}}$$

where x is the amount of material used, $f(x)$ is the velocity of reaction. Orig. art. has: 2 charts, 4 tables, and 1 equation.

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ACCESSION NR: APL010251

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 03Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 005

Card 3/3