USHAKOVA, M.T.; YEFIMOV, A.Z.; MARKIN, V.P.

Use of industrial nicotinic acid in animal husbandry. Trudy VNIVI 8:79-82 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Laboratoriya biologicheskikh ispytaniy i novykh form vitaminov Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo vitaminnogo instituta.
(Nicotinic acid--Physiological effect) (Feeds)

1. BAKLAYEV, Ya. P.; GUKHMAN, M. Ye.; KORZHINSKIY, D. S.; KOROL'KOV, A. A.; SERGIYEVSKIY, V. M.; USHAKOVA, M. V.; and CHERNYSHEV, V. F.

2. USSR (600)

4. Turinsk District - Copper Ores

7. Turnisk group of copper ore deposits in the Urals. (Abstract.) Izv.Glav.upr.geol. fon. no. 3, 1947.

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

BULATOVA, Z.I.; VOYTSEL', Z.A.; GORBOVETS, A.N.; IVANOVA, Ye.A.; KAZ'MINA, T.A.; KISEL'MAN, E.N.; KLIMKO, S.A.; KLIMOVA, I.G.; KOZYREVA, V.F.; KORNEVA, F.R.; KOSTITSINA, R.P.; KRUGLOVA, Z.M.; STRIZHOVA, A.I.; MARKOVA, L.G.; TARASOVA, A.S.; USHAKOVA, M.V.; FILIPPOVA, Ye.A., ved.red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Mesozoic and Cenozoic stratigraphy of the West Siberian Lowland] Stratigrafiia mezozoia i kainozoia Zapadno-Sibirskoi nizmennosti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 147 p. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy Zapadno-Sibirskiy nefterazvedochnyy trest.
(Siberia, Western--Geology, Stratigraphic)

GURARI, F.G.; USHAKOVA, M.V.

Tertiary stratigraphy of the Ob'-Irtysh interfluve. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.1:48-54 '59. (MIRA 15:4)
(Ob' Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Irtysh Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

GURARI, F.G.; USHAKOVA, M.V.

Stratigraphy of Tertiary sediments in the Ob'-Irtysh interfluve. Sov.geol. 2 no.7:47-51 Jl '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii, geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya (SNIIGIMS).
(Ob' Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Irtysh Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

USHAKOVA, M.V.

Finds of Paleogene planktonic Foraminifera in the West Siberian Plain. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.2:53-54 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(West Siberian Plain--Foraminifera, Fossil)

SUBBOTINA, N.N.; ALEKSEYCHIK-MITSKEVICH, L.S.; BARANOVSKAYA, O.F.; BULATOVA, Z.I.; BULYNNIKOVA, S.P.; DUBROVSKAYA, N.F.; KISEL'MAN, E.N.; KOZLOVA, G.E.; KUZINA, V.I.; KRIVOBORSKIY, V.V.; USHAKOVA, M.V.; FREYMAN, Ye.V.

[Cretaceous and Paleogene Foraminifera in the West Siberian Plain] Foraminifery melovykh i paleogenovykh otlozhenii Zapadno Sibirskoi nizmennosti. Leningrad, Nedra, 1964.455 p. (Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.234). (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut, Leningrad; Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii, geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya; Novosibirskoye territorial'noye geologicheskoye upravleniye i Tyumenskoye territotial'noye geologicheskoye upravleniye.

USHAKOVA, N.

Ushakova, N. and Obtemperanskaia, S. (Reviews and Bibliography) Defense of candidate dissertations at the Scientific Soviet of the Faculty of Chemistry in January and February, 1951. P. 150

SO: Herald of the Moscow University, Series on Physics-Mathematics and Natural Sciences, No. 3, No. 5, 1951

USHAKOVA, N.A., assistent

Morphological substrate of some pathological phenomena caused by pleural adhesions. Zdrav. Bel. 6 no.12:18-21 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kafedra gistologii (zav. - dotsent V.N. Blyumkin) Vitebskogo medinstituta.

(PLEURA—DISEASES)

CA

6

Geometric isomerism in the series of acidocomplex platinum compounds. A. V. Babaeva, N. I. Ushakova, and L. S. Surbucheva. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 81, 851-6(1951). - $K_2[Pt(NO_2)_2Cl_2]$ synthesized according to Vèzes (*Compt. rend.* 115, 2, 44(1892)), i.e. by oxidation of $K_2[Pt(NO_2)_4Cl]$ with gaseous Cl_2, represents a compd. (I) differing in refractive index, d., dielec. const., and soly., from the compd. (II) of the same chem. compn. synthesized in the way described by Chernyaev (*C.A.* **28**, 3329[9]), i.e. by oxidation of $K_2[Pt(NO_2)_4]$ with HNO_3, followed by treatment of the $K_2[Pt(NO_2)_2(NO_2)_2]$ with HCl. On genetic grounds, isomer I should have all 3 identical substituents in a meridian plane of the octahedron, whereas in isomer II the 3 identical substituents should be located at the corners of the same face. This is confirmed by measurements of the elec. cond.; II has the higher initial cond., which remains const., whereas I has a lower initial cond., which increases with time. The configurations of the 2 isomers are further confirmed by ultraviolet absorption spectra: the absorption curve of the trans isomer I is shifted to longer waves relative to the cis isomer II. Isomer I appears in the form of lemon-yellow needles, with the refractive indexes $n_\alpha = 1.701$, $n_\beta = 1.701$, $n_\gamma = 1.718$, d. 3.1545, dielec. const. 5.075, soly. in H_2O (at 25°) 5.35%; max. of absorption at 2780 A.; the corresponding consts. of II (bright-yellow prisms) are: 1.844, 1.791, 1.755; 3.2260; 6.075; 8.21; 2700. With $Me_3N.HCl$, both isomers form $(Me_3NH)_2[Pt(NO_2)_2Cl_2]$; that from I is yellow; that from II, pale yellow; they differ in crystal form and soly. With $AgNO_3$, II forms the sparingly sol. light-yellow $KAg[Pt(NO_2)_2Cl_2]$; in contrast the Ag salt of I is readily sol., and action of $AgNO_3$ on I gives a ppt. of AgCl. Action of a soln. of $[Pt(NH_3)_4]Cl_2$ on I produces a ppt. of light-yellow needles of $[Pt(NO_2)_2][Pt(NO_2)_2Cl]$, i.e. there is exchange in the cation with simultaneous reduction of Pt^{IV} to Pt^{II}, with a loss of a Cl-Cl pair. With II, the product is bright-orange prisms of $[Pt(NH_3)_4][Pt(NO_2)_2Cl_2]$, i.e. there is reduction with loss of a NO_2-Cl pair. Cautious heating of II with dil. HCl produces no change, whereas with I it results in the exchange of one NO_2 group for Cl, and production of $K_2[Pt(NO_2)_3Cl]$. N. Thon

BABAYEVA, A.V.; USHAKOVA, N.I.

Isomerism of acidocomplex platinum compounds. Izv.Sekt.plat.i blag.met. no.27:164-174 '52. (MLRA 7:5)
(Isomerism) (Compounds, Complex) (Platinum)

USHAKOVA, N.I.
Acad Sci USSR. Inst of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N.S. Kurnakov.

USHAKOVA, N.I.: "Isomerism of acid-complex compounds of tetravalent platinum." Acad Sci Ussr. Inst of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N.S. Kurnakov. Moscow, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 20, 1956

Ushakova, N. I.

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Isomerism of acidocomplex compounds of platinum. II

2.

soln. contg. $K_2[Pt(NO_2)_4]$ and small amts. of KCl. The cis isomer (II) was prepd. by addn. of an excess of $NaNO_2$ soln. to $K_2[Pt(NO_2)_4Cl_2]$ crystals immersed in a small amt

AUTHORS: Babayeva, A.V., Ushakova, N.I. SOV/78-3-7-11/44

TITLE: The Isomerism of Acidocomplex Compounds of Quadrivalent Platinum (Izomeriya atsidokompleksnykh soyedineniy chetyrekhvalentnoy platiny). III. The Isomerism of Potassium Dinitrotetrachloroplatinate (III. Izomernyye dinitrotetrakhloroplatenaty kaliya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 7, pp 1529-1533 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Trans-potassium dinitrotetrachloroplatinate is produced by the oxidation of trans-dinitrodihydroxylamineplatinate by chlorine. Oxidation is brought about at low temperatures by means of gaseous chlorine and with a yield of 25-30%. Crystallooptical analyses of isomers of potassium dinitrotetrachloroplatinate show that the two compounds have different refraction indices. The density of the isomeric dinitrotetrachloroplatinate compounds was determined pycnometrically. For the cis-isomers a value of 3.312, and for the trans-isomers one of 3.232 was determined. The solubility of these compounds in water at 25° C shows that the solubility of cis-dinitritotetrachloroplatinate is 1.3 times greater than that of the corresponding trans-isomers. It was found

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The Isomerism of Acidocomplex Compounds of Quadrivalent Platinum. III. The Isomerism of Potassium Dinitritotetrachloroplatinate

307/ 78-3-7-11/44

by spectrophotometric investigation at UV-light that the maximum of adsorption of the trans-isomers is about λ = 2800 Å and that of cis-isomers about λ = 2850 Å. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 6 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: June 26, 1957

1. Complex compounds--Isomerism 2. Complex compounds--Properties 3. Platinum--Properties 4. Potassium--Properties 5. Chlorine--Chemical reactions 6. Spectrophotometers--Applications

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Babayeva, A.V., Ushakova, N.I. SOV/ 78-3-7-12/44

TITLE: The Isomerism of Acid-Complex Compounds With Quadrivalent Platinum (Izomeriya atsidokompleksnykh soyedineniy chetyrekhvalentnoy platiny). IV. The Isomerism of Potassium Dinitrodibromodichloroplatinate (IV. Izomernyye dinitrodibromdikhloroplateaty kaliya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 7, pp 1534-1539 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Dinitrodibromodichloroplatinate potassium was produced by the oxidation of trans-dinitrodibromoplatinate potassium $[(NO_2)_2Br_2Pt]K_2$ with chlorine. The product obtained has the following composition: Pt = 32.74%, Cl + Br = 38.70%, N = 4.69%. The refraction index of the compounds obtained by oxidation is:
$[(NO_2Cl)_2Br_2Pt]K_2$ N_g = 1.889, N_m = 1.830, N_p = 1.771
$[(NO_2)_2Br_2Cl_2Pt]K_2$ N_g = 1.908, N_m = 1.810, N_p = 1.778
The density for $[(NO_2Cl)_2Br_2Pt]K_2$ amounts to 3.683 and for $[(NO_2)_2Br_2Cl_2Pt]K_2$ to 3.648. The above two compounds have different degrees of solubility in water at 25°C; in the case of the

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The Isomerism of Acid Complex Compounds With Quadrivalent Platinum. IV. The Isomerism of Potassium Dinitritodibromodichloroplatinate

SOV/78-3-7-12/44

former it is 5.30%, and of the latter 4.32%. The determinations carried out of the physical-chemical properties of molar refraction, of the dielectric constants of electric conductivity, and of atomic polarization confirm the heterogeneous structure of these compounds. By the action of quinoline muriatic the following compounds are formed: $(C_9H_7NH)_2[(NO_2.Cl)_2Br_2Pt]$ with a solubility of 0.144% and $(C_9H_7NH)_2[(NO_2)_2Cl_2Br_2Pt]$ with a solubility of 0.107%. In connection with the action of two molecules of sodium nitrite upon the two compounds $[(NO_2Cl)_2Br_2\ Pt]K_2$ and $[(NO_2)_2Br_2Cl_2\ Pt]K_2$ it was found that chlorine cannot be exchanged by the nitro group. By chemical reaction the difference in structure of the dinitritodibromodichloroplatinate potassium compounds was not confirmed. Only by means of X-ray analysis and by the Debyegrams obtained was it possible to show that the two compounds differ from each other. The physical-chemical properties of these isomers are given by tables. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

The Isomerism of Acid-Complex Compounds With Quadrivalent Platinum. IV. The Isomerism of Potassium Dinitrodibromodichloroplatinate

SOV/78-3-7-12/44

SUBMITTED: June 26, 1957

1. Complex compounds--Isomerism 2. Complex compounds--Physical properties 3. Complex compounds--Chemical properties 4. Complex compounds--Oxidation 5. Platinum--Properties 6. Potassium --Properties 7. Chlorine--Chemical reactions 8. X-ray analysis --Applications

Card 3/3

SOV/75-13-5-13/24

AUTHORS: Borovik, S. A. (Deceased), Babayeva, A. V., Ushakova, N. I., Rudyy, R. I.

TITLE: Determination of Calcium, Magnesium, Aluminum, Silicon and Tin in Affined Platinum and Palladium (Opredeleniye kal'tsiya, magniya, alyuminiya, kremniya i olova v affinirovannykh platine i palladii)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 5, pp 580-582 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The spectrometric determination of small quantities of calcium, magnesium, aluminum, silicon and tin in affined platinum and palladium is most suitably carried out in solutions, since the preparation of calibration substances in form of alloys is very difficult and the use of powdery standards does not guarantee the required precision. For the determination in solutions the authors used the method according to S. A. Borovik (deceased) and T. F. Borovik-Romanova (Ref 1). The reference solutions were made from high purity preparations of $CaSO_4$, $Mg(NH_4)_2$, $(SO_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, $Al(NO_3)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$ and $SnCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ the chemical purity

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Determination of Calcium, Magnesium, Aluminum, Silicon and Tin in Affined Platinum and Palladium

of which was determined by spectral analysis. The calibration solutions contained the above mentioned metals in quantities of 3.10^{-6}% up to 1.10^{-2}%. In this concentration range the straying of the points was negligible. The silicon reference solution was formed by dissolving sodium silicate in water (the sodium silicate was formed by decomposition of purest SiO_2 by means of sodium carbonate). For the excitation of the spectra an a. c. - arc was used; the spectra were recorded in a Khil'ger spectrograph on photographic plates of the type NTKI (type 2). For the establishment of the calibration curves the following pairs of lineswere used: Ca II (3933,67 Å) - Pt I (3966,36 Å); Mg II (2802,7 Å) - Pt I (2803,24 Å); Al I (3961,52 Å) - Pt I (3966,36 Å); Si I (2881,58 Å) - Pt I (2893,87 Å); Sn I (3034,12 Å) - Pt I (3036,43 Å). The used platinum solution was a 1% one and was obtained from the Blomstrand salt $(NH_3NO_2)_2Cl_2Pt$. This preparation contained traces of calcium which could not be removed. They were considered in the results for the determination by extrapolation. The obtained calibration curves make possible

Determination of Calcium, Magnesium, Aluminum, Silicon and Tin in Affined Platinum and Palladium

the determination of amounts up to 0,002% Ca, 0,02% Mg, Al and Si and 0,06% Sn. The mean error is ± 6% for the determination of Ca, Mg and Al, and ± 9% for Si and Sn. For the analogous determination of the above elements in affined palladium reference solutions of this metal with a content of 0,5% - 1% Pd were produced. The preparation of these solutions is precisely described in the paper. The solutions contained traces of calcium and magnesium which could not be removed and were considered by extrapolation. In the reference solutions of the admixtures the content of Ca, Mg, Al and Sn was varied between 0,2% and 0,006% and the content of Si between 0,1% and 0,0003% in relation to palladium. The used analytical pairs of lines were: Ca II (3933,67 Å) - Pd I (3958,64 Å), Pd I (3922,96 Å); Mg I (2852,13 Å) - Pd II (2854,58 Å); Al I (3961,52 Å) - Pd I (3958,64 Å); Sn I (3034,12 Å) - Pd II (3032,08 Å); Si I (2881,58 Å) - medium. The sensitivity of the determination of the mentioned admixtures in platinum salt- and palladium salt solutions attains for Ca $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$%, for Mg

Determination of Calcium, Magnesium, Aluminum, Silicon and Tin in Affined Platinum and Palladium

3.10^{-5}%, for Al and Si 1.10^{-4}%, and for Sn 3.10^{-4}%.
There are 3 figures and 2 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, AS, USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: June 21, 1957

BABAYEVA, A.V.; VAN YUY-BIN'; USHAKOVA, N.I.

Isomery of bromonitroplatinates. Zhur. neorg. khim. 6 no.7:1525-1533 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Bromoplatinic acid)

BABAYEVA, A.V.; USHAKOVA, N.I.

Platinum tetrammine salt of trichlorotrihydroxoplatinic acid.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.3:487-489 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR.
(Platinum compounds)

KASSATSIYER, M.Ya.; USHAKOVA, N.I.

Seminar on statistics on public health and the health of the population. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 7 no.1:44-45 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(MEDICAL STATISTICS—CONGRESSES)

AVTOKRATOVA, T.D.; ANDRIANOVA, O.N.; BABAYEVA, A.V.; BELOVA, V.I.; GOLOVNYA, V.A.; DERBISHER, G.V.; MAYOROVA, A.G.; MURAVEYSKAYA, G.S.; NAZAROVA, L.A.; NOVOZHENYUK, Z.M.; ORLOVA, V.S.; USHAKOVA, N.I.; FEDOROV, I.A.; FILIMONOVA, V.N.; SHENDERETSKAYA, Ye.V.; SHUBOCHKINA, Ye.F.; KHANANOVA, E.Ya.; CHERNYAYEV, I.I., akademik, otv. red.

[Synthesis of complex compounds of platinum group metals; a handbook] Sintez kompleksnykh soedinenii metallov platinovoi gruppy; spravochnik. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 338 p. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii. 2. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (for all except Chernyayev).

USHAKOVA, M. M.

"Dispersion of Analytical Precipitates. "Thesis for degree of Cand. Chemical Sci Sub 8 Feb 50, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.

USHAKOVA, N. N. PA 169T22

USSR/Chemistry - Analysis

"Regulation of Dispersion of Barium Sulfate Precipitate with Organic Substances," N. A. Figurovskiy, N. N. Ushakova, Moscow State U

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 9, pp 1063-1071. 1950

Studies barium sulfate dispersion using picric acid, pyridine, pyrogallol, hydroquinone, isoamyl alcohol, salicylic, and oleic acids. Picric, salicylic acids, and pyridine cause coarsening of particles and decrease dispersion range. In the case of sodium oleate coarsening has direct relation to coagulation of finely divided barium sulfate particles.

PA 169T22

USHAKOVA, N. N. and FIGUROVSKIY, N. A.

"Changes in the Degree of Dispersion of Barium Sulfate Precipitates Depending on the Concentration of the Reacting Compounds," Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, Vol 8, 1952, pp 936-941, Aptechnoye Delo of March-April 1953.

USHAKOVA,N.N.; SOLOV'YEV,Yu.I.

A.A.Iovskii, outstanding professor of Moscow University. Trudy Inst. ist. est. i tekh. no.2:3-18 '54. (MLRA 8:9)
(Iovskii, Aleksandr Alekseevich, 1796-1857)

USHAKOVA, N.N.

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.I.; USHAKOVA, N.N.

History of the development of the oxygen theory in Russia. Vop. ist. est. i tekh. no.3:74-81 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Chemistry--History)

USHAKOVA, N.N.

Materials on the history of eithteenth century chemistry at Moscow University. Trudy inst. ist. est. i tekh. 18:21-50 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

(Chemistry--History)

ALIMARIN, Ivan Pavlovich; USHAKOVA, Nina Nikolayevna; KONDRASHKOVA, S.F., red.; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Reference tables for analytical chemistry] Spravochnye tablitsy po analiticheskoi khimii. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk.univ., 1960. 55 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Chemistry, Analytical--Tables, etc.)

ALIMARIN, I.P.; USHAKOVA, N.N.

History of the discovery of niobium and tantalum. Trudy Inst.ist. est.i tekh.30:15-28 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Niobium) (Tantalum)

USHAKOVA, N.N.; FIGUROVSKIY, N.A.

History of the chemical laboratory at Moscow University in the 19th century. Trudy Inst.ist.est.i tekh.30:241-251 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)
(Moscow--Chemical laboratories)

SOLOV'YEV, Yuriy Ivanovich; USHAKOVA, Nina Nikolayevna; CHERKASOVA, V.I., red.izd-va; GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn. red.

[Reflection of M.V.Lomonosov's works on natural science in Russian literature of the 18th and 19th centuries] Otrazhenie estestvenno-nauchnykh trudov M.V.Lomonosova v russkoi literature XVII i XIX vv. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 93 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Lomonosov, Mikhail Vasil'yevich, 1711-1765)
(Science)

L 15788-66 EWT(m)/EWG(r)/EWP(n)-2 WW

ACCESSION NR: AT5023162 UR/2892/65/000/004/0133/0136

AUTHOR: Gudkov, A. N.; Kolobashkin, V. M.; Nekrasov, V. I.; Ushakova, N. P.

TITLE: The geographical distribution of nuclear reactors

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Voprosy dozimetrii i zashchity ot izlucheniy, no. 4, 1965, 133-136

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor, economic geography, air pollution control, atomic energy plant equipment

ABSTRACT: The article presents the results of a review of Russian and foreign literature for the period from 1957 to 1964. It is intended to serve as an aid in the study of the distribution of harmful contaminants in the earth's atmosphere. A figure shows the rise in the power of atomic power reactors for the period 1951-1967 (including those presumed to be in operation). Another figure shows the change in the maximum thermal capacity of atomic energy, research, and transport reactors. An exponential relationship is proposed to predict the rise

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L 15788-66

ACCESSION RN: AT5023162

in the capacity of atomic plants. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 4 figures

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: 18,13

NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 013

Card 2/2

POPOV, N.I.; SHILOV, V.N.; FATIN, S.A.; USHAKOVA, N.P.

Strontium-90 in the surface waters of the Indian Ocean in 1960-1961. Okeanologiia 4 no.3:418-423 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

KOSOCHOV, G.I.; USHAKOVA, N.P.

Long-lasting beta-activity of the atmosphere over the Atlantic Ocean in 1960. Trudy Mor. gidrofiz. inst. AN URSR 29:13-21 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

L 6789-65 EWT(m) Pa-4 DIAAP/AFWL/APGC(c)/ASD(a)-5/SSD
ACCESSION NR: AP4047251 S/0213/64/004/005/0825/0830

AUTHORS: Ushakova, N. P.; Aleksandrov, A. V.

TITLE: Statistical characteristics of radioactivity in the atmosphere over the Atlantic Ocean

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v. 4, no. 5, 1964, 825-830

TOPIC TAGS: research ship observation, atmospheric radioactivity, statistical distribution, fallout, aerosol

ABSTRACT: In considering the activity of fallout and the concentration of activity--functions of a great number of random variables (time and meteorological conditions), the distribution of atmospheric radioactivity above the North Atlantic might be expected to be gaussian (as observed on investigations in September and November 1961), but the actual distribution, represented on histograms, differs strongly from normal distribution. Distribution maximums are strongly shifted from the mean toward low values, and there is a noticeable tail of high values (skewing to the right). The histograms appear to be composites of two distributions, each approaching normal form, but differing in shape for the high and low intensities.

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L 6789-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047251

This means that the two maximums result from different processes. Statistical evaluation indicates that the concentration of radioactive material is more stable than the activity of fallout. This may be due to slowly or weakly settling components in active aerosols. The concentration distribution completely "forgets" previous values in approximately four days; fallout has a corresponding period of but two and a half days. The observed phenomena must be explained on the basis of three types of components: rapidly setting components, moderately settling components, and slowly settling components. Active fallout is well known to be closely related to active precipitation, but studies show that processes in the lower layers of the atmosphere are but secondary to stratospheric processes, and that prolongation of fallout is a function of stratospheric conditions. The nature of the correlation functions of concentration, fallout, and the time of correlation does not depend on conditions of atmospheric contamination. The functions are stable objective characteristics, representing processes of atmospheric purification. The statistical approach may lead to a sensible theory of purification of the atmosphere. Orig. art. has: [illegible] figures.

ASSOCIATION: Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Marine Hydrophysical Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, CB NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 10546-66 EWT(m)/T IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AT5023160 UR/2892/65/000/004/0128/0130

AUTHOR: Kolobashkin, V. M.; Greshilov, A. A.; Ushakova, N. P.

TITLE: End losses in gas-filled counters

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Voprosy dozimetrii i zashchity ot izlucheniy, no. 4, 1965, 128-130

TOPIC TAGS: radiation counter, test cell, krypton, nitrogen, xenon

ABSTRACT: For determination of end losses and to study the effect of the chemical composition of the working gas in the counter on the magnitude of these losses a compensating measuring cell with a large difference in volumes was constructed. The working length of the long counter was 442.2 mm, that of the short counter was 190.0 mm, and the inside diameter of both counters was 39.4 mm. A study was also made of the dependence of end losses on the type (methylal and cyclohexane) and percentage of the quenching additive (9-25%), as well as on the percentage of nitrogen (0-16%) and xenon (2-9%) in the working mixture of the counter. The working gas in the counter was krypton. Assuming that the region of the

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L 10546-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5023160

counter of length l, subject to end losses, is proportional to the diameter of the counter D(l =kD, where k is a proportionality constant), the following expression is obtained for the magnitude of the correction y:

$$y = \frac{k}{\frac{L}{D} - k},$$

where L is the working length of the counter. Experimental results show that the coefficient k does not change over a wide range of change in the various components of the working mixture of the counter. A special unit consisting of five gas-filled counters of different lengths but with the same diameter was used to determine the dependence of the correction y on the ratio of the working length of the counter L to its diameter D. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, and 4 figures

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2 pw

USHAKOVA, N.T.

On the problem of paracystitis. Khirurgiia 36 no.11:141-143 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz urologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR N.T. Ushakova) Magadanskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach G.N. Berezovskiy).
(BLADDER—DISEASES)

USHAKOVA, N. T., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR

Teratoid tumor of the epididymis. Urologiia no.3:59-60 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz urologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. N. T. Ushakova) Magadanskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy.

(EPIDIDYMIS--TUMORS)

USHAKOVA, O.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik (Moskva I-344, Spartakovskiy pereulok, d.8-a, kv.4)

Neglected complete dislocation of the foot. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.6:72-73 Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz otdeleniya posledstviy travm (zav.- kand. med. nauk O.N. Gudushari) TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir.- chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. M.V. Volkov).

USHAKOVA, O.G.

At the Yoshkar-Olga Plant. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.11: 22-23 N '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo ob"yedineniya "Sel'khoztekhniki".

LASUNOV, N.A., otv. red.; MOROZOVA, M.P., red.; GUTOROVA, V.G., red.; ZHILYAYEVA, A.V., red.; KONDRASHOVA, A.M., red.; OKOROKOVA, A.A., red.; USHAKOVA, P.N., red.

[Regulations for the design, installation and safe operation of elevators. Compulsory for all ministries and services] Pravila ustroistva i bezopasnoi ekspluatatsii liftov. Obiazatel'nyi dlia vsekh ministerstv i vedomstv. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 73 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru.

SHMIDT, Petr Yul'yevich (1872-1949); USHAKOVA, P.V., red.; ARONS, R.A., tekhn. red.

[Transaction of the Pacific Ocean Committee]Trudy Tikhookeanskogo komiteta. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. Pt.6. [Fishes of the Sea of Okhotsk]Ryby Okhotskogo moria. 1950. 370 p. xx tables. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Tikhookeanskiy komitet. (Okhotsk, Sea of--Fishes)

USHAKOV, S.N.; TRUKHMANOVA, L.B.

Copolymerization of vinyl acetate with crotonamide and methylol-crotonamide. Vysokom.soed. 1 no.12:1754-1757 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Vinyl acetate) (Crotonamide)

USHAKOV, S.N.; LAVRENT'YEVA, Ye.M.

Synthesis of thermosetting copolymers of vinyl acetate and vinyl alcohol with methylolcrotonamide. Vysokom.soed. 1 no.12:1862-1867 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Vinyl acetate) (Vinyl alcohol) (Crotonamide)

FD 152

USHAKOVA, S. P. USHAKOVA, S. P.

USSR/Medicine - Infectious Hepatitis

Card 1/1

Author : Voronkova, O. I. and Ushakova, S. P.

Title : Some characteristics of hemocultures of Botkin's Epidemic Hepatitis

Periodical : Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 5, 36-40, May 1954

Abstract : The effects of various chemical substances: sodium carbonate, carbolic acid, chloride of lime, azochloramine, rivanol, and formalin; antibiotics: penicillin, synthomycin, ekmolin, biomycin, and gramicidin; and heat on the coccoid microorganisms isolated from the blood of patients suffering from infectious hepatitis are discussed in detail. The results are presented in 3 charts. No references are cited.

Institution : Virology Laboratory of the Scientific-Experimental Division of the Moscow Oblast Scientific-Research Clinic of the Institute imeni M. F. Vladimirskiy (Scientific Head- A. K. Shubladze)

Submitted : June 18, 1953. Presented at the Conference of Laboratory Workers of Moscow Oblast in January 1953

USHAKOVA, S.P.

BUTYAGINA, A.P.; VORONKOVA, O.I.; TALINSKAYA, A.F.; USHAKOVA, S.P.

Studying outbreaks of Botkin's disease in children's institutions. Sov.med. 19 no.12:55-59 D '55. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Iz Instituta virusologii AMN SSSR i Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F. Vladimirskogo
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

MARCHENKO, V.I., kand.med.nauk; PINEGINA, N.L., kand.med.nauk;
MATVEYEVA, N.A.; USHAKOVA, S.P.

Relationship between adenoviruses and rheumatism. Terap.arkh. (MIRA 15:1)
no.6:72-75 '61.

1. Iz nauchno-eksperimental'nogo otdela (zav. - doktor med.nauk O.I. Voronkova), otorinolaringologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. I.Ya. Sendul'skiy), detskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. M.I. Olevskiy) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F. Vladimirskogo.
(ADENOVIRUS INFECTIONS) (RHEUMATISM)

MARCHENKO, V.I.; PINEGINA, N.L.; MATVEYEVA, N.A.; USHAKOVA, S.P.

Autoimmune reaction against antigens from tonsils in chronic tonsillitis. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no.4:50-53 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issleodvatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni Vladimirskogo.
(TONSILS—DISEASES) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

VORONKOVA, O. I.; MARCHENKO, V. I.; MARKOVA, Ye. A.; USHAKOVA, S. P. (Moskva)

Antistreptolysin O titer in Botkin's disease. Klin. med. no.2: 63-66 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz virusologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. V. I. Marchenko) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta imeni M. F. Vladimirskogo i infektsionnoy kliniki (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A. F. Bilibin) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N. I. Pirogova.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIONS) (ANTISTREPTOLYSINS)

ASPIZ, M.Ye.; TROSHIN, K.A.; USHAKOVA, S.P.

Significance of succinic dehydrogenase of the cell for the reproduction of adenovirus in a tissue culture. Dokl. AN SSSR 166 no.3:732-733 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morfologii cheloveka AMN SSSR. Submitted March 12, 1965.

L 11264-63 BDS/EWP(q)/EWI(m)--AFFTC/ASD--JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3002318 S/0125/63/000/006/0041/0044

54

AUTHOR: Ushakova, S. Ye. (Gorky)

TITLE: Investigation of diffusion bonding of 2Kh13 stainless steel under vacuum

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 6, 1963, 41-44

TOPIC TAGS: 2Kh13 stainless steel, AISI 420 steel, diffusion bonding

ABSTRACT: The effect of temperature, specific pressure, holding time, depth of vacuum, and vacuum cooling on the tensile strength and notch toughness of diffusion-bonded joints of 2Kh13 [AISI 420] stainless steel has been studied under the direction of Professor N. F. Kazakov. Bonding temperature was varied from 750 to 980C, specific pressure from less than 1 to 2 kg/mm^2, holding time from 2 to 15 min, vacuum from 0.1 to 0.00001 mm Hg, and temperature to which the weldment was cooled under vacuum from 500 to 150C. The base metal had a tensile strength of 86.3 kg/mm^2. The highest bond strength (about 92 kg/mm^2) and notch toughness (not less than 6 kg-m/cm^2) were obtained by bonding at 940C (allowable range — 920 to 960C), which produced a fine-grained structure of the bond and a maximum content of the α-phase. Bonding temperatures in excess of 960C have no significant effect on bond strength but, owing to grain growth, sharply reduce the

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L 11264-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3002318

notch toughness. At the optimum temperature, 940C, a specific pressure of 1.6 kg/mm^2 was found to yield the best results. Pressures exceeding 1.8 kg/mm^2 have no detrimental effect on tensile strength, but notch toughness drops sharply. The effect of holding time follows the same pattern as that of temperature and pressure: the bond attains a maximum strength equal to that of the base metal after 10 min. A longer holding time has no significant effect on tensile strength but, because of grain growth, decreases notch toughness. Strength and notch toughness (especially the latter) of the bond increased sharply with depth of vacuum increased from 0.1 to 0.001 mm Hg. A deeper vacuum brings about no significant improvement. Completed joints should be cooled with vacuum chamber to 300C under the same vacuum of 0.001 mm Hg. Cooling with chamber to 500C and then in air increases strength but sharply reduces notch toughness. Joints of 2Kh13 steel obtained by diffusion bonding at 940C, under a specific pressure of 1.6 kg/mm^2, holding time of 10 mm, vacuum of 0.001 mm Hg, and cooling with vacuum chamber to 300C, have higher mechanical properties than joints obtained by either gas-shielded arc, manual-arc, or gas welding. Moreover, no descaling or heat treatment is required after diffusion bonding. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/3

KAZAKOV, Nikolay Fedotovich, doktor tekhn. nauk; USHAKOVA, Svetlana Yevgen'yevna, kand. tekhn. nauk; TYUL'KOV, M.D., red.

[Diffusion bonding in a vacuum of some brans of high-alloyed steels] Diffuzionnaia svarka v vakuume nekotorykh marok vysokolegirovannykh stalei. Leningrad, 1964. 18 p. (MIRA 18:3)

L 10473-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k) JD/HM

ACC NR: AR6009961 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/65/000/012/E039/E039

AUTHOR: Ushakova, S. Ye.; Kokoreva, I. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Vacuum diffusion welding 16,44,55

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 12E306

REF SOURCE: Sb. Lit'ye i obrabotka splavov chern. i tsvetn. met. Krasnoyarsk, 1965, 182-186

TOPIC TAGS: diffusion welding, vacuum welding, pipe structural hardware

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the advantages and fields of application for vacuum diffusion welding. Materials are pointed out which can be welded only by this method. The use of vacuum diffusion welding for making pipe elbows, swivel joints, and flanges, couplers and U-bolts is considered. M. Frolova [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.791.89:669.14.018

L 29157-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HM
ACC NR: AP6018662 SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/003/0077/0077

AUTHOR: Ushakova, S. Ye.; Zaselyan, B. N.; Kokoreva, I. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Microscopic investigation of joints made by diffusion welding in a vacuum

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 3, 1966, 77

TOPIC TAGS: diffusion welding, vacuum welding, copper, steel, electron microscope, welding technology/M2T copper, 30 KhGSA steel, JEM-5Y electron microscope

ABSTRACT: Vacuum diffusion welding is one of the most promising methods for joining metals. M2T copper, M2T copper with 30KhGSA steel and 30KhGSA steel alone were compared to study methods for investigation of the diffusion layer. The experimental SDVU-6 installation was used for welding. The weld zone of the specimens was first studied on an MIN-8M metallographic microscope (150-900X). A JEM-5Y electron microscope was used for a more detailed study. This instrument gives images with a resolution of 8-10 Å for studying the structure of metals and alloys with a magnification of 300-200,000. Chromium-dyed carbon film replicas were used in the electron microscope studies. The magnification was increased gradually through small intervals for a more accurate study. The quality of a joint made from homogeneous materials (30KhGSA steel) produced by diffusion welding in a vacuum is difficult to determine at small magnifications. For instance, incomplete welding is barely distinguishable at 150-200X, but become clearly visible at 600-900X. It is impossible to find the joint in copper specimens at low magnification, the boundary appears only at

UDC: 621.791.89:533.5

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L 29157-66

ACC NR: AI6018662

600-900X. The diffusion layer is very similar in structure to the grain boundaries in copper. Thus, low magnifications (150-300X) when studying specimens made up of homogeneous materials may result in erroneous conclusions on the quality of the weld. The boundary in specimens welded from two dissimilar materials (30KhGSA steel and M2T copper) is clearly visible to the unaided eye. A dark strip with bulges is visible at low magnifications (150-300X) giving the impression of incomplete welding. Higher magnifications reveal that this strip is a transition layer. The diffusion layer has a structure which differs sharply from that of steel and is similar to the structure of copper although somewhat denser. In two copper specimens, the diffusion layer for the most part is a continuation of the copper grains in one specimen. The diffusion layer is sometimes extremely small, but in most cases it is of considerable size. The diffusion layer of a copper-copper joint is 3 or 4 times as broad as the copper-steel layer, but has a structure similar to that of copper. Extremely high mangifications (50,000X) cannot be used for judging welding results. In this case the transition from the diffusion layer to the base metal is insufficiently sharp. Magnifications from 600-900 to 10,000-15,000 are optimum for determining the quality of vacuum diffusion welding. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 13, 11 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 AC

L 11317-67 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WW/RM/WW
ACC NR: AR6022163 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/003/E012/E012

AUTHOR: Ushakova, S. Ye.

TITLE: Investigation of the corrosion resistance of joints produced by diffusion welding in vacuum

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 3E84

REF SOURCE: Sb. Lit'ye, metalloved. i obrabotka met. davleniyem. Krasnoyarsk, 1965, 62-66

TOPIC TAGS: vacuum welding, diffusion welding, arc welding, corrosion resistance

ABSTRACT: The author considers the corrosion resistance of vacuum diffusion welded 2Kh13 chrome steel joints. The most dangerous factor is intercrystalline corrosion. A solution of copper sulfate acidified by H_2SO_4 was selected as the aggressive medium. Tests were conducted on the steel as delivered as well as diffusion welded and joined by arc welding in argon. The investigation showed no intercrystalline corrosion in specimens in the state of delivery or joined by diffusion welding. Intercrystalline corrosion was observed in specimens which were arc welded in argon. The depth of intercrystalline corrosion was 0.558 mm. V. Fomenko. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13

Card 1/1 bab UDC: 621.791.89.011:669.14.018.8

USHAKOVA, T.

In Norway. Rab.i sial.33 no.1:10:11 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)
(Norway--Description and travel)

USHAKOVA, T.D.

Clinical aspects and therapy of intramedullary dermoid cysts.
Vop.neirokhir. 19 no.6:54-56 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz neyrokhirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta imeni V.M.Bekhtereva.
(SPINAL CORD, neoplasms,
teratoma, intramedullary)
(TERATOMA,
spinal cord, intramedullary)

USHAKOVA, T.D.

Operation of omental drainage in epilepsy combined with hydrocephalus. Vop. psikh. i nevr. no.9:339-343 '62.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Neyrokhirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - Ye.A. Terpugov) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta imeni V.M. Bekhtereva (dir. - B.A. Lebedev).

BOBROVSKAYA, M.N.; USHAKOVA, T.D.

Experience in the use of the bilateral novocaine perirenal block in pathological pollutions. Vop. psikh. i nevr. no.9: 411-414 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Psikhonevrologicheskoye i neyrokhirurgicheskoye otdeleniye Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta imeni V.M. Bekhtereva (dir. - B.A. Lebedev).

USHAKOVA, T.D.; MAKAROV, A.Yu.

Proteins, lipoproteins and glycoproteins in the cerebrospinal fluid of patients with hydrocephalus. Vop. med. khim. 9 no.2:172-177 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Nervnoye otdeleniye i biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya Leningradskogo instituta ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov i Leningradskiy psikhonevrologicheskiy institut imeni Bekhtereva.

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68133

Author : Vikulina, L. A., Zlobina, A. V., Ushakova, T. I.

Inst : Molotov Institute.

Title : An Experiment Applying Growth Stimulators to Increase Tomato Yields in Molotov Oblast'.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Molotovsk. in-t, 1956, 10, No 1, 103-120

Abstract : At the Department of Plant Physiology of the Molotov University, a 4-year study was carried out of the effect of spraying the flowering racemes of 5 tomato varieties with solutions of 2.4-dichlorphenoxybutyric acid, trichlorphenoxyacetic acid, 2.4-D and α-naphthylace-

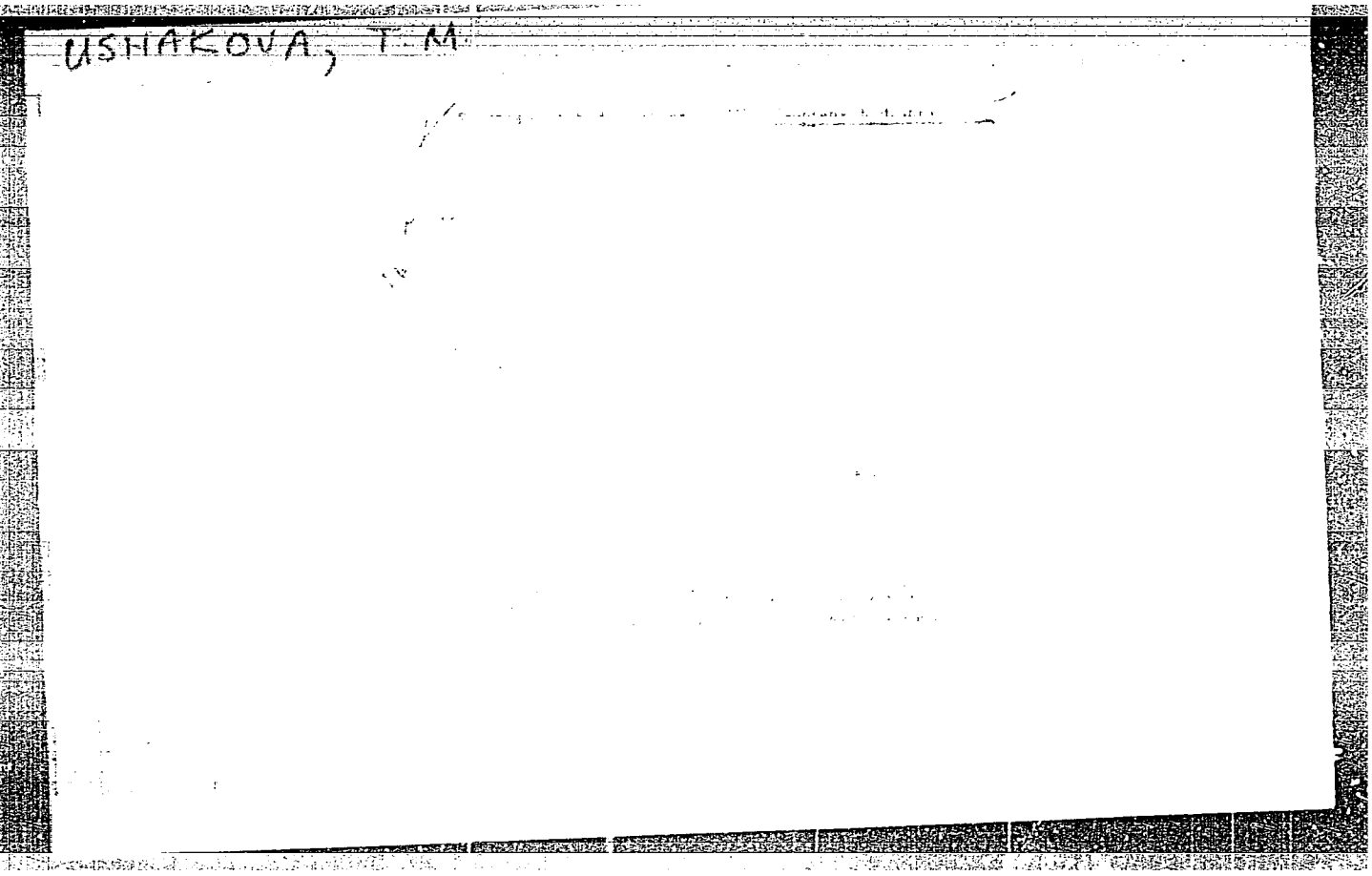
Card : 1/3

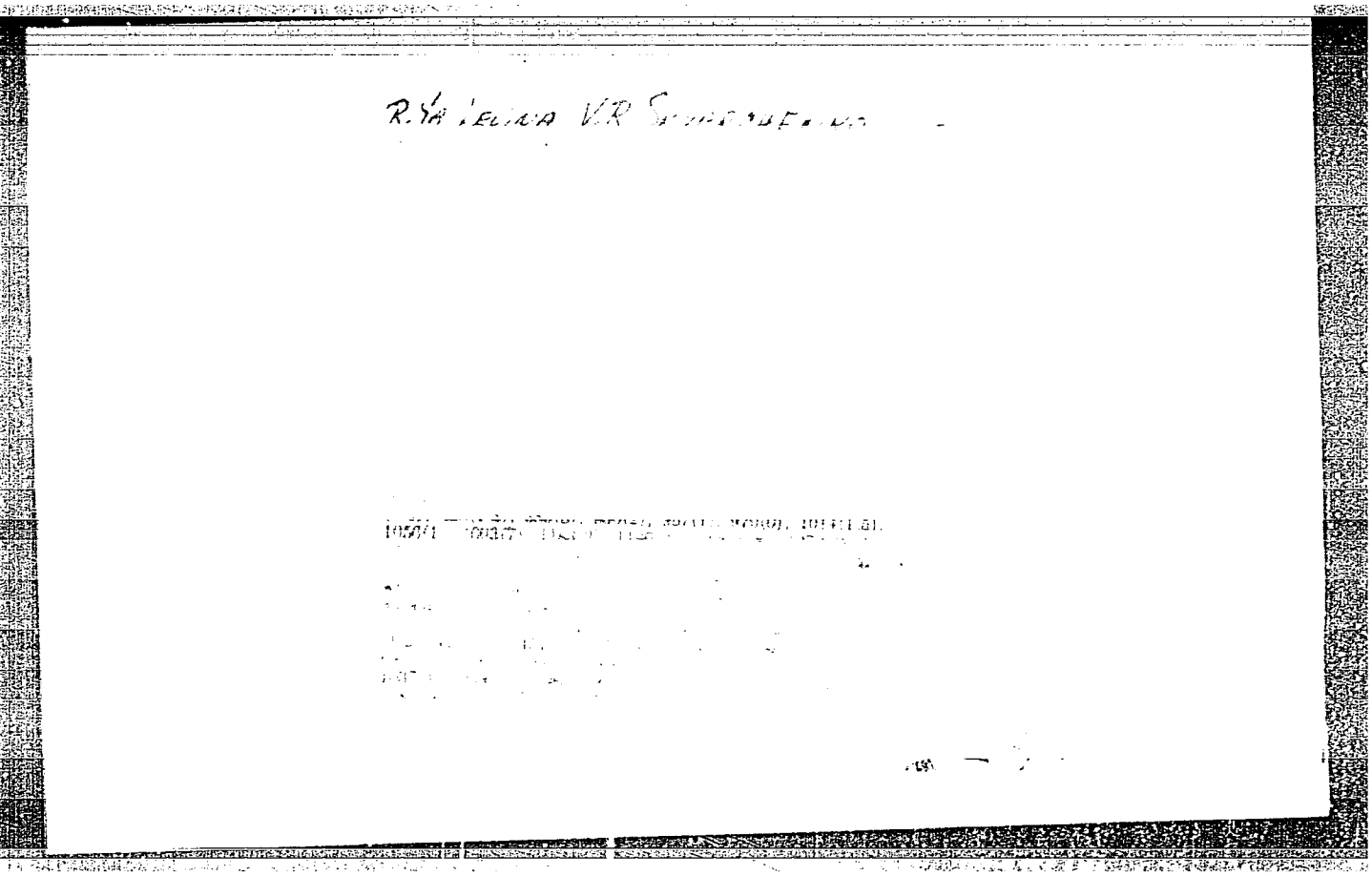
USSR/Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. M

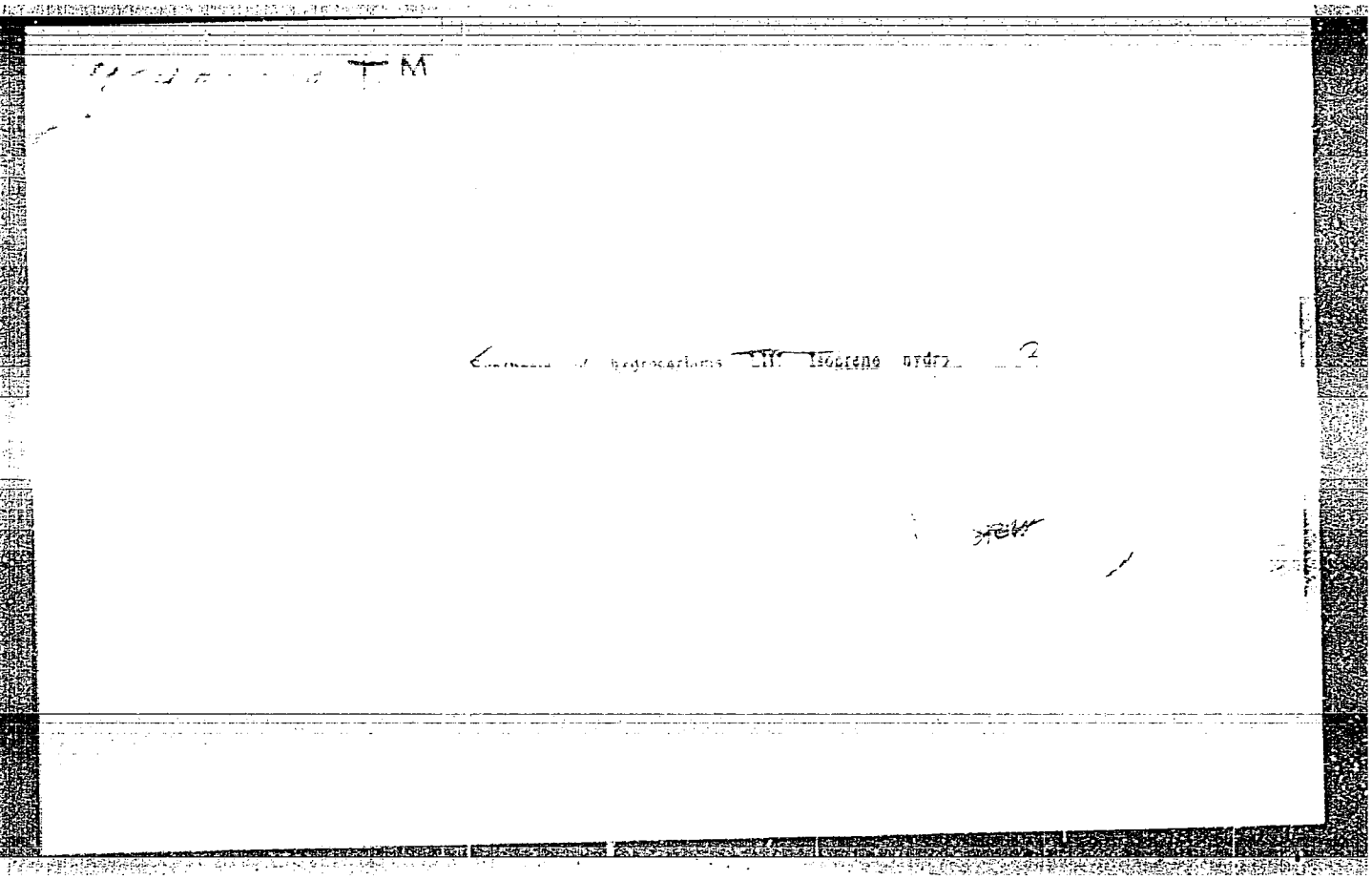
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68133

tic acid in various concentrations. The 2.4-D treatment (5 mg/liter) gave the largest increase in yields of the plants (38 percent). Of the tomato varieties which were investigated, the best results were obtained with Gruntovoy quick-maturing and Shtambovyy Alpat'yeva 905 A. There was a connection between the plant's reaction to the treatment and its variety characteristics, the dosages of growth stimulators, the meteorological conditions of the year, and the agricultural engineering techniques used. The increase in yield resulted from the increase in the size or in the number of fruits. The fruit of the treated plants ripened more rapidly, and the quantity of dry substances and

Card : 2/3







USHAKOVA, T.M.

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; BOGDANOVA, A.V.; USHAKOVA, T.M.

Vinyl compounds in diene synthesis. Report No. 1: Interaction of some vinyl ethers with cyclopentadiene and hexachlorocyclopentadiene. Izv. AN SSSR Otd. khim. nauk no.10:1245-1249 O '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1.Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Ethers) (Cyckopentadiene)

USHAKOVA, T.M.

AUTHORS: Shostakovskiy, M. F. Bogdanova, A. V., Ushakova, T. M. 20-3-29/59

TITLE: Vinyl Compounds in the Diene Synthesis (Vinilovyye soyedineniya v diyenovom sinteze). On the Diene Synthesis of Thiovinylether With Cyclopentadiene and Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (O diyenovom sinteze tiovinilovykh efirov s tsiklopentadiyenom i geksakhlortsiklopentadiyenom).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 3, pp. 520-522 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In an earlier work (reference 1) the authors proved that the simple vinyl ethers ($CH_2=CH-OR$, where R is an alkyl-, aryl- or saturated hydro-aromatic radical) can take part in the diene synthesis with cyclopentadiene and hexachlorocyclopentadiene as a philodiene compound. Other facts from this field follow (references 2,3). The authors continue the systematic investigation of the syntheses mentioned in the title as the thiovinylethers now became accessible (reference 6). The first two mentioned authors (reference 8) reported a greater tendency to the reaction according to the radical mechanism of the vinyl-aryl-ethers than to that of vinyl-alkyl-ethers. The latter also occur more easily in the diene syntheses (reference

Card 1/3

Vinyl Compounds in the Diene Synthesis. On the Diene Synthesis of Thiovinylether With Cyclopentadiene and Hexachlorocyclopentadiene. 20-3-29/59

1). Also the greater tendency of vinyl-sulfides to free--radical transformations than is the case with their oxygen--analogs was reported (reference 6). Because of this similarity an easier course of the reaction of diene synthesis with thio-vinyl than with vinyl-alkyl-ether could be expected. This was proved by experiment. The reaction mentioned in the subtitle takes place at lower temperatures and with greater yields than is the case with vinyl-alkyl-ethers. The synthesis is accompanied by the formation of bicycloheptane--thioethers as well as of corresponding derivatives of octahydro-naphtalene. The thiovinyl-ethers with hexachlorocyclopentadiene form thio-ethyl- and thiophenyl-hexachlorobicycloheptene. The stepwise course of reaction results from the fact that the isolated bicycloheptene- (I and II)-ethers condense with hexachlorocyclopentadiene forming "dihydraldrine" (VII and VIII)-thioethers. An experimental part (not mentioned as such) with the usual data follows. There are 8 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

AN USSR

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Organic Chemistry imeni N.D. Zelinskiy/(Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR).

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Vinyl Compounds in the Diene Synthesis. On the Diene Synthesis of Thiovinylether With Cyclopentadiene and Hexachlorocyclopentadiene. 20-3-29/59

PRESENTED: July 25, 1957, by A.V. Topchiyev, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 24, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

S/062/60/000/007/014/017/XX
B004/B064

AUTHORS: Shostakovskiy, M. F., Bogdanova, A. V., and Ushakova, T. M

TITLE: Vinyl Compounds in the Diene Synthesis Communication 3. Synthesis and Properties of the Ethers of the Series of Bicycloheptene and Di-endomethylene Octahydronaphthalene Containing Aromatic Radicals

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1960, No. 7, pp. 1286 - 1290

TEXT: The present paper continues the authors' investigations on the diene synthesis by means of vinyl compounds of the CH_2=CH-XR type. The authors report on the reactions of cyclopentadiene and hexachloro cyclopentadiene with vinyl-β-naphthyl-, vinylphenyl-, and vinyl p-tert-butyl phenyl ether. The condensation of the vinyl aryl ethers with cyclopentadiene proceeds according to the scheme: (1)

Card 1/5

Vinyl Compounds in the Diene Synthesis. Communication 3. Synthesis and Properties of the Ethers of the Series of Bicycloheptene and Di-endomethylene Octahydronaphthalene Containing Aromatic Radicals

S/062/60/000/007/014/017/XX
B004/B064

The ratio between the forming adducts may be varied by the initial ratio of the components. As in the case of the vinyl alkyl ethers also with the vinyl aryl ethers the second stage of reaction may be carried out by means of hexachloro cyclopentadiene; ether and dihydraldine result from this reaction: (2). With hexachloro cyclopentadiene the reaction proceeds under the formation of ethers of hexachloro bicycloheptene: (3). These compounds could be easily hydrogenated on the platinum oxide catalyst; the saturated compounds of bicycloheptane or di-endomethylene-decaline resulted. The authors describe the syntheses of: III and VI (2-β-naphtho-oxy-bicyclo-(2,2,1)-heptene-5 and 1,4,5,8-di-endomethylene-2-β-naphthoxy-1,2,3,4,4a,5,8,8a-octa-hydro naphthalene) by reaction of vinyl-β-naphthyl ether with cyclopentadiene in the autoclave at 170°C; II and V (2-p-tert-butylphenoxybicyclo-(2,2,1)-heptene-5 and 1,4,5,8-di-endomethylene 2-p-tert-butylphenoxy-1,2,3,4,4a,5,8,8a-octahydronaphthalene under the

Card 2/5

Vinyl Compounds in the Diene Synthesis. Communication 3. Syntheses and Properties of the Ethers of the Series of Bicycloheptene and Di-endomethylene Octahydronaphthalene Containing Aromatic Radicals

S/062/60/000/007/014/017/XX
B004/B064

same conditions by reacting vinyl-p-tert-butyl phenyl ether with cyclopentadiene. XI, X, and IX (2-β-naphthoxy-1,4,5,6,7,7-hexachloro bicyclo-(2,2,1)-heptene-5, and 2-p-tert-butyl phenoxy-1,4,5,6,7,7-hexachloro bicyclo-(2,2,1)-heptene-5 and 2-phenoxy-1,4,5,6,7,7-hexachloro bicyclo-(2,2,1)-heptene-5 by reacting the corresponding ethers with hexachloro cyclopentadiene at 110 - 120°C in the test glass with reflux condenser. VIII (1,4,5,8-di-endomethylene-2-β-naphthoxy-5,6,7,8,9,9,-hexachloro-1,2,3,4,4a,5,8,8a-octahydronaphthalene (dihydraldine)) was obtained from compound III and hexachloro cyclopentadiene at 120 - 135°C. Crystalline derivatives of these compounds were obtained by means of phenyl azide. There are 2 tables and 9 references: 5 Soviet, 1 US, and 3 German.

Card 3/5

Vinyl Compounds in the Diene Synthesis S/062/60/000/007/014/017/XX
Communication 3. Synthesis and Proper- B004/B064
ties of the Ethers of the Series of
Bicycloheptene and Di-endomethylene Octahydronaphthalene Containing
Aromatic Radicals

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo
Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy
of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1958

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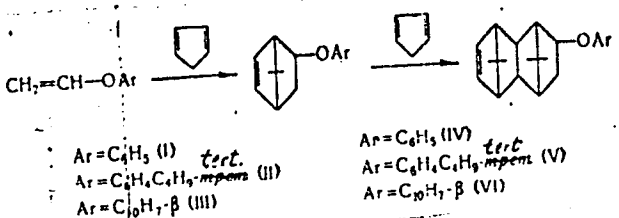
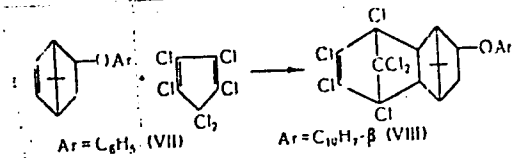
S/062/60/000/007/014/017/XX
B004/B064



Ar = C_6H_5 (I)
Ar = $C_6H_4C_4H_9$-tert (II)
Ar = $C_{10}H_7$-β (III)

Ar = C_6H_5 (IV)
Ar = $C_6H_4C_4H_9$-tert (V)
Ar = $C_{10}H_7$-β (VI)

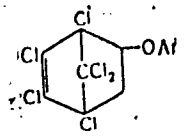
(1)



Ar = C_6H_5 (VII)

Ar = $C_{10}H_7$-β (VIII)

(2)



(3)

Ar = C_6H_5 (IX)
Ar = $C_6H_4C_4H_9$ (X)
Ar = $C_{10}H_7$-β (XI)

Card 5/5

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; BOGDANOVA, A.V.; USHAKOVA, T.M.; LOPATIN, B.V.

Vinyl compounds in diene synthesis. Stereospecific orientation of the diene synthesis of vinyl aryl ethers condensed with cyclopentadiene in relation to the temperature. Dokl.AN SSSR 132 no.5:1118-1121 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom B.A. Kazanskim.
(Ethers) (Cyclopentadiene)

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; BOGDANOVA, A.V.; USHAKOVA, T.N.; LOPATIN, B.V.

Vinyl compounds in the diene synthesis. Report No. 4: Comparative characteristics of the dienophilic activity of vinyl and thiovinyl ethers, and optical study of the adducts obtained. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no. 1:120-127 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Ethers)

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; BOGDANOVA, A.V.; USHAKOVA, T.M.

Diene synthesis with the participation of vinyl ethers. Report No. 5: Reaction of divinyl ether with hexachlorocyclopentadiene. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.4:709-714 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Ether) (Cyclopentadiene)

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; BOGDANOVA, A.V.; USHAKOVA, T.M.

Vinyl compounds in diene synthesis. Report No.9: Some properties of diene synthesis adducts with vinyl sulfides. Izv. AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.12:2217-2222 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Vinyl compounds)

ACCESSION NR: AP4010042 S/0062/64/000/001/0127/0132

AUTHOR: Dolgikh, A. N.; Bogdanova, A. V.; Plotnikova, G. I.; Ushakova, T. M.; Shostakovskiy, M. F.

TITLE: Investigation of diacetylene derivatives
Report 10. Interaction between ethinylvinylthioethers and water

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Ser. khim., no. 1, 1964, 127-132

TOPIC TAGS: diacetylene derivatives, ethinylvinylthioethers, ethinylvinylalkyloxo, thio or nitroethers, triple bond reactivity, cix-configuration, keto-enol resonance, enol stabilization, thiovinyl group, thioketo group, mercaptan addition products

ABSTRACT: Since the compounds $CH{\equiv}C-CH{=}CH-OR$ do not react with water in a neutral medium even under heating, hydration of the triple bond proceeded under the influence of $HgSO_4$ and heat to form the corresponding 2-acetylvinylalkylsulfides and their tautomeric 3-oxybutadiene-1,3-yl-acetylvinylalkylsulfides, a new series of diacetylene

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4010042

derivatives. The possibility of keto-enol tautomerism of the derivatives and conditions for stabilization of the enol form - cis-configuration and bond formation between the H of the OH-group and S, resulting in a six-membered ring - are discussed. The IR spectra confirmed presence of the cis-configuration. Acid hydration (10% H_2SO_4) yielded mainly 2-acetylvinylalkylsulfide. In the interaction with water, in compounds of the type CH≡C-CH=CH-XR where X = S, O, N, the sulfur atom, like O or N, increased the reactivity of the triple bond, compared to that in vinylacetylene. This influence appeared in the order N > O > S. The syntheses are described, as are yields and end products. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 22Aug63	DATE ACQ: 14Feb64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: CH	NO REF SOV: 011	OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

L 23073-66 EWT(1) SCIB DD

ACC NR: AP6005158 SOURCE CODE: UR/0245/66/000/001/0003/0015

AUTHOR: Ushakova, T. N.

ORG: Institute of Psychology APN RSFSR, Moscow (Institut psikhologii)

TITLE: Reaction time and problems in engineering psychology

SOURCE: Voprosy psikhologii, no. 1, 1966, 3-15

TOPIC TAGS: psychology, human engineering, man machine communication

ABSTRACT: Microtime-interval measurements are carried out for two different purposes in engineering psychology: First, for the application of microtime intervals in the direct, chronometric sense. Such application, however, is limited to important but non-particular cases of work under the highest time deficiency conditions. This includes, for example, individual moments in flying high-speed aircraft. The chronometric application of the microtime-interval indicators is not justified under an operating mode where there is no forced tempo of operations (under a non-critical mode of operation). Under such operating conditions, it is incorrect to give the operator the task of working at the limit of his speed. According to the available data, demands for operation at the capacity limit reduces the efficiency of the operator (increases stress, increases the occurrence of errors, and even slows down response). These data also show that the results obtained under time deficiency conditions are not indicative of the non-critical mode of operation. Under non-forced time conditions the reaction time should be used as an indirect indicator in the

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L 23073-66

ACC NR: AP6005158

study of the various psychophysiological functions in the process of working. In this case reaction time is not used as a universal indicator of the effectiveness, but as a test for the determination of the general, or local, physiological condition of the nervous system; as an indicator of the differentiation of the signals; and as an indicator of the amount of information contained in the signals. Reaction time is most extensively used in obtaining the characteristics of the various signal devices. Here, in the most general form, two different problems may be defined: 1) the role of the individual physical characteristics of signalization (color, size, intensity, etc.); and 2) the operator factor in the man machine relationship. On the basis of data in the literature, the author advances a hypothesis that in the non-forced mode of operation the primary factors play a secondary role and have little significance. The reverse may be said of the secondary factors, the study of which should be, apparently, related to the study of the function of the second signal system of man. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [08]

SUB CODE: 05, 06/ SUBM DATE: None / ORIG REF: 014 / OTH REF: 012 / ATD PRESS: 4234

Card 2/2 UDC

USHAKOVA, T.N.

Time relation between visual motor reactions and sensitivity to light. Vop.psikhol. 3 no.1:97-106 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Institut psikhologii Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, Moskva.
(Reaction time) (Sight)

BORISEVICH, Z.M.; USHAKOVA, T.N.

Practical work of the sixth grade students on the topic "Control of insect garden pests." Biol. v shkole no.2:29-33 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Smolenskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (for Borisevich). 2. Bazovaya shkola No.27 Smolenskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta (for Ushakova).
(Insects, Injurious and beneficial—Control)
(Entomology—Study and teaching)

USHAKOVA, T.N.

Presenting information on signal and control panels. Vop. psikhol. 9 no.1: 159-168 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut psikhologii Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, Moskva.
(Perception)

USHAKOVA, T.N.

Comprehension of the "Hick's law". Vop. psikhol. 10 no.6:56-64 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut psikhologii Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, Moskva.

USHAKOVA, T. V.

PCHELKO, Ivan Grigor'yevich; BAKANOV, A.M., otvetstvennyy red.; USHAKOVA,T.V., red.; SOLOVEYCHIK, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Meteorological conditions of flight at high altitude] Meteorologicheskie usloviia poletov na bol'shikh vysotakh. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1957. 53 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Meteorology in aeronautics)

(USHAKOVA, T.V.)

DROZDOV, O.A., prof., doktor geogr. nauk, red.; USHAKOVA, T.V., red.; KOZINKIN, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Methods for a climatological interpretation of meteorological observation] Metody klimatologicheskoi obrabotki meteorologicheskikh nabliudenii. Pod red. O.A.Drozdova. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo, 1957. 491 p. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Leningrad, Glavnaya geofizicheskaia observatoriya.
(Climatology)

BUGAYEV, V.A.; DZHORDZHIO, V.A.; PETROSYANTS, M.A.; ROMANOV, N.N.; USHAKOVA, T.V., red.; VOLKOV, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Aerosynoptic conditions causing the bumping of airplanes in Central Asia.] Aerosinopticheskie usloviia boltanki samoletov v srednei azii. Leningrad, Gidrometeoro.Izd-vo, 1958. 44p. (Srednеaziatskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii gidrometeorologicheskii institut, Trudy, no.14) (MIRA 12:6)
(Soviet Central Asia--Meteorology in aeronautics)

RUDENKO, A.I., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, red.; USHAKOVA, T.V., red.; FLAUM, M.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Droughts in the U.S.S.R., their cause, recurrence, and effect on crops] Zasukhi v SSSR, ikh proiskhozhdenie, povtoriaemost' i vliianie na urozhai. Leningrad, Gidrometeor, izd-vo, 1958. 206 p. (MIRA 11:8)
(Droughts)