

3-1-1971

... to the assoc. of the mol. of the liq. broadens with the
formation of complexes with the O-vantg. solvents. The P.
... Br. also enter into double decomp. reactions with
... and C₂H₅Br in the vapor phase.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000519810005-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000519810005-2"

SPITSYN, Vikt. I., akademik; KABANOV, V.Ya.

Mechanism of formation of high molecular weight compounds of tungsten, as studied by the dilatometric and spectrophotometric methods. Dokl. AN SSSR 132 no.5:1114-1117 Jc '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Tungsten compounds)

KABANOV, V.Ya.

Radiation and polymers. Khim. v shkole 17 no.2:8-15 Mr-Apr '62.

(MIRA 15:3)

(Radiochemistry)(Polymers)

KARGIN, V.A., KABANOV, V.YA., PAPISOV, I.M.

Effect of phase transitions on the polymerization of monomers below their melting point.

Report submitted for the International Symposium of Macromolecular Chemistry, Paris, 1-6 July 63

KABANOV, V.Ya.

Use of dilatometric methods in studying the crystallization of salts from aqueous solutions. Kristallografiia 8 no.6: 937-940 N-D'63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

KABANOV, V. Ya.

New transurainum elements. Khim. v shkole 18 no.1:91-96 Ja-F '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Transuranium elements)

KABANOV, V.Ya.

Structure of sodium paratungstate. Zhur.strukt.khim. 4 no.4:622-
623 JI-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut fizicheskey khimii AN SSSR.
(Sodium tungstates) (Chemical structure)

KABANOV, V.Ya.; SPITSYN, Vikt.I., akademik

Mechanism underlying the formation of macromolecular tungstates studied by infrared spectroscopy. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.1:109-112 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Tungstates—Spectra)

SPITSYN, Vikt.I., akademik; CHUVAYEV, V.F.; KABANOV, V.Ya.

Nuclear magnetic resonance method used in studying the state of hydrogen in aquapoly compounds of tungsten. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.1:153-155 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(Tungsten compounds) (Hydrogen)
(Nuclear magnetic resonance and relaxation)

KABANOV, V.Ya.; CHUVAYEV, V.F.

Infrared spectroscopy and nuclear magnetic resonance study
of the state of water in yellow tungstic acid. Zhur. fiz.
khim. 38 no.5:1317-1318 My '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR. Submitted June 18,
1963.

CHUVAYEV, V.F.; Kabanov, V.Ya.; SPITSYN, V.I., akademik

Study of the state of water in phosphomolybdic acid by means
of nuclear magnetic resonance. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 4:908-911
Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

KABANOV, V. Ya.; SPITSYN, Vikt. I.

Transformations of a paratungstate anion. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9
no.8:1844-1847 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

SPITSYN, V.I., akademik; BAKHCHISARAYTSEVA, S.A.; KABANOV, V.Ya.

Basicity of some heteropoly compounds studied by infrared spectroscopy.
Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.4:913-916 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

(A) L 13075-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWF(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD/
WW/RM

ACC NR: AP5028915

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/003/0626/0628

64B

AUTHOR: Kabanov, V. Ya.; Grozinskaya, Z. P.; Zubov, P. I.; Spitsyn, Vikt. I. (Academician)

ORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: The study of adhesion of polyethylene coatings on aluminum bases during irradiation

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 3, 1965, 626-628

TOPIC TAGS: adhesive bonding, polyethylene plastic, protective coating, irradiation effect, *ADHESION, ELECTRON BEAM*

ABSTRACT: It was found earlier by the authors (Vysokomolek. soyed., in print) that prolonged low intensity irradiation of polyethylene coatings results in a considerable increase in adhesion. The present paper describes the direct investigation of such adhesion on samples subjected to a beam of accelerated electrons. Samples were prepared from nonstabilized low-pressure polyethylene deposited by melting on 50μ-thick aluminum foil supports. The heating lasted 10 min. at 230C with a subsequent application of 6 kg/cm² of pressure. Results are summarized on Table 1.

Card 1/3

UDC: 541.6

L 13075-66

ACC NR: AP5028915

TABLE 1. Adhesion of polyethylene coatings to aluminum supports subjected to irradiation (samples were prepared three days prior to the tests).

NO. OF TEST	DOSE IN-IRRADIATION X 10 ⁻⁴ RAD/SEC	IRRADIATION TIME	ADHESION; KG/CM UNDER BEAM		BEAM CURRENT	BEAM TURNED OFF	
			WITH CHARGE REMOVAL	WITHOUT CHARGE REMOVAL		REMOVAL IMMEDIATELY AFTER TURNING OFF THE BEAM	WITH CHARGE REMOVAL IMMEDIATELY AFTER TURNING OFF THE BEAM
1	2.7	1	1	1	0.7	—	—
2	4.5	1	1	1	1.45	—	1
3	6.2	1	1	1	—	1	—
4	8.0	1	1	1	2.85	1	—
5	4.5	0.5	1	1	—	—	—
		2	1	1	—	—	—
		5	1	1	—	—	—

Card 2/3

L 13075-66

ACC NR: AP5028915

The independence of adhesion of dose intensity indicates that the Al-O-R and Al-R chemical bonds play no significant role. The analysis of the data indicate that the basic assumptions of the electrical theory of adhesion cannot be used for the explanation of the influence of irradiation on adhesion between polyethylene and aluminum foils. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07,20,11/ SUBM DATE: 15May65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 002

Card

3/3 DR

L 36813-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) GG/RM/JH/KW/JD
 ACC NR: AP6024415 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/169/001/0146/0149

AUTHOR: Kabanov, V. Ya.; Grozinskaya, Z. P.; Zubov, P. I.; Spitsyn, V. I. 82
 (Academician) 81
 B

ORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: The effect of radiation on adhesion of polymer coatings on aluminum 16 27

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 169, no. 1, 1966, 146-149 15

TOPIC TAGS: protective coating, polymer coating, plastic coating, adhesion, radiation effect, ionizing radiation, electron radiation, aluminum 19

ABSTRACT: Previous studies by the authors of the effect of ionizing radiation on the adhesion of polyethylene coatings on aluminum foil [Vysokomolek. soyed., v. 8, no. 4, 1966 and DAN, v. 165, no. 3, 1965] were extended to other polymeric coatings of different chemical composition. A comparative study was made of adhesion of 500-600 μ thick epoxy, polyester, perchlorovinyl and polyurethane coatings before and after irradiation at a low (from a Co^{60} source) or high ($\sim 10^4$ rad/sec from a linear accelerator) dose rate of ionizing radiation. A stripping method previously described was used to evaluate adhesion. Energy of adhesion was also determined during irradiation with a high-intensity electron beam (from the linear accelerator).

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.744

L 96913-66

ACC NR: AP6024415

An increase in adhesion of all coatings studied was noted after prolonged irradiation at a low dose rate (163 rad/sec), in air or vacuum, together with an increase in rigidity and brittleness of all but the polyurethane coatings. Epoxy coatings exhibited the most notable increase in adhesion. The initial increase in adhesion was explained as the result of radiation-induced formation of polar groups, e.g., OH, C=O, and after hardening of the coatings. In opposition to polyethylene, the energy of adhesion of other coatings was higher under the electron beam than before irradiation. The highest difference in adhesion was noted for epoxy coatings, the lowest for polyurethane coatings. This increase in adhesion was reversible in case of a short-time irradiation, irreversible in case of a longer exposure (higher radiation dose absorbed) to the electron beam. The role of chemical changes in polymers and relaxation processes was discussed to explain the increase in adhesion in polymers exposed to the electron beam. Duration of the exposure to radiation and the presence of oxygen in the coatings' composition were the most important factors contributing to increasing adhesion. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

[JK]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 09Dec65/ ORIG REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 5138

na
Card 2/2

L 32761-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EXP(j) WW/GG/RR

ACC NR: AP6012707

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/004/0604/0612

AUTHOR: Spitsyn, V. I. ; Zubov, P. I.; Kabanov, V. Ya.; Grozinskaya, Z. P. 81
79 BORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry, AN SSSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR)TITLE: The effect of radiation on the adhesion of polyethylene to aluminumSOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 4, 1966, 604-612

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, metal coating, radiation effect, adhesion, high temperature effect, polyethylene plastic

ABSTRACT: It was found that irradiation of a polyethylene coating on aluminum foil doubles its adhesion. If the coating is heated to the melting point after irradiation, adhesion triples. The nature of adhesion curves depends greatly on the type of polyethylene and the air medium. The irradiation of coatings and base layers is more effective than irradiation of the polyethylene powder alone. The increase in adhesion is explained by the radiation-induced oxidation of polyethylene in the contact area, which favors orientation of the carbonyl groups with respect to the aluminum oxide film. In addition, flexibility of the chains is increased in the radiation field, facilitating adhesive-substrate contacts. The decrease of adhesion with further irradiation is related to increased radiative crosslinking in polyethylene. The experimental results were confirmed by IR and NMP spectra, and by measuring the modulus of elasticity of irradiated polyethylene. The authors

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.01:53+678.782

L 32761-66

ACC NR: AP6012707

thank V. F. Chuvayev and S. A. Bakhchisaraytseva for photographing the IR and NMP spectra. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 7 formulas, and 2 tables. [Based on authors' translation.] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11, 20/SUBM DATE: 18Mar65/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 007/

Card 2/2 BLG

KABANOV, Ye., general-major aviatsii, Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuz;
CHERNYAVSKIY, N., polkovnik, voyenny shturman, kand.
tekhn. nauk

Young people on aviation professions. Kryl. rod. 16
no.10:18-21 0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

increased 20-fold. Working conditions of girls indicated that

GALADZHEV, R.S.; GAFANOVICH, A.A.; KAHANOV, Ye.Ye.; KATAR'YAN, Ye.S.

Investigating the strength of threshing drum shafts in combines.
Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. no.2:24-28 P '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Rostovskiy zaved sel'skokhoyuzstvennoye mashinostroyeniya.
(Combines (Agricultural machinery))

KABANOV, Yu., insh.

Sandblast apparatus with a dust-removing device. Na stroi, Mosk.
1 no. 11:20 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Façades--Cleaning) (Sandblast)

KABANOV, Yu.F.

"Jaxicon" series in the middle Mura River. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 4:
Geol. 17 no. 1: 62-67 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kazakhstanskaya ekspeditsiya geologicheskogo fakul'teta
Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Mura Valley—Geology, Stratigraphic)

KABANOV, Yu.F.

Relationship between the southern part of the Teniz Depression
and the Karaganda synclinorium. Biul. MOIP Otd. geol. 37
no.6:31-49 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:8)

KABANOV, Yu.F.; SOBOLEV, R.N.

Manifestation of Lower Carboniferous igneous activity in the eastern part of the Sarysu-Tengiz watershed (central Kazakhstan). *Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. 1 razv. 6* no.9:139-140 S '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.

KABANOV, Yu.M.; POLKHOVSKIY, S.S.

New electric tools for use in building and repair work. Gor.khoz.
Mosk. 33 no.4:35-36 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Power tools)

~~BEKIN, I.G.~~ KABANOV, Yu.N.

Investigating the pressure of rubber compounds on the calendar
rolls in the deformation zone during calendaring. Kauch. i rez.
22 no.12:31-34 D '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskii institut.

KABANOV, Yu. N., KORNEYEV, N. I.; PEVZNER, S. B.; SKUGAREV, I. G.;
KALUGIN, V. F.

Extra-strong pressed steel semifinished articles. Biul.tekh.-
ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekh.inform. no.10:
37-38 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Deep drawing(Metalwork))

ACCESSION NR: AT4040421

S/000/64/000/000/0177/0182

AUTHOR: Bokshateyn, S. Z.; Glazunov, S. G.; Yemel'yanova, T. A.;
Kabanov, Yu. N.; Kishkin, S. T.; Mirskiy, L. N.

TITLE: Thermomechanical treatment of titanium alloys with β -structure

SOURCE: Protsessy* diffuzii, struktura i svoystva metallov (Diffusion processes, structure, and properties of metals); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1964, 177-182

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, beta structure, mechanical property, thermomechanical treatment, thermomechanical treatment effect

ABSTRACT: The effect of thermomechanical treatment on the mechanical properties of β -titanium alloys VT15 (3.76% Al, 7.80 Mo, 10.7% Cr) and V-120 (US alloy, 3.1% Al, 11.6% Cr, 12.6% V) were investigated. Alloy specimens were held at 760C for 30 minutes, then rolled with a reduction of either 10 or 45% and immediately quenched (high temperature thermomechanical treatment, HTTMT) or they were cooled at 350C, held for 2-3 minutes, rolled with a reduction of 10 or 40%, and

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ACCESSION NR: AT4040421

immediately quenched. In both cases, quenching was followed by aging at 450C for 25 or 50 hr. The mechanical properties of differently treated alloys are shown in Table 1 of the Enclosure. In stress rupture tests [apparently at 400C] under a stress of 100 kg/mm², the VT15 alloy had a rupture life of 13.5—15.0 hr, elongation of 17.2—19.0%, and a reduction of area of 49.0—51.5% after HTMT. The V-120 alloy similarly treated had a rupture life of 97—100 hr. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09Dec63

ATD PRESS: 3049

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4040421

ENCLOSURE: 01

Table 1. Mechanical properties of VT13 titanium alloy

Treatment	Reduction %	Aging Hrs	Test Temperature, C	Tensile Strength Kg/mm ²	Yield Strength, Kg/mm ²	Elongation, %	Reduction of Area %	Notch Toughness, KJ/cu ²
	10	25	20	153	146	3.0	11.3	1.7
	10	25	400	127	-	5.2	31.5	-
	10	50	20	147	141	2.6	7.6	1.2
	10	50	400	117	-	5.0	31.5	-
HTHT	45	25	20	159	155	3.0	10.6	1.1
	45	25	400	123	-	6.0	38.2	-
	45	50	20	152	149	4.2	12.1	1.3
	45	50	400	-	-	-	-	-
LTHT	45	25	20	100	155	3.1	23.0	1.0
	45	25	400	124.5	-	3.5	21.2	-
	45	50	20	134	148	2.9	11.0	1.1
	45	50	400	122	-	4.0	23.8	-
Annealing at 760C, water quenched	-	25	20	126	123	7.8	31.2	-
	-	25	400	110	-	6.0	28.0	-
	-	50	20	134	128	5.2	16.7	-
	-	50	400	122	-	6.5	23.0	-

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4012434

S/0129/64/000/002/0055/0058

AUTHOR: Kabanov, Yu. N.; Korneyev, N. I.; Kalugin, V. F.; Skugarev, I. G.; Pevzner, S. B.

TITLE: Technology of hot work hardening of steel during rolling and compression

SOURCE: Metalloved. i term. obrab. metallov, no. 2, 1964, 55-58

TOPIC TAGS: VL1steel, martensite steel, austenite steel, steel rolling, steel compression, steel strain hardening, steel work hardening

ABSTRACT: A technology for hot work hardening of steel during rolling and compression was developed using martensite class VL1 type steel for testing. The carbon content in the austenite has a vital bearing upon the process after work hardening had been attained. It was established that work hardening is augmented with a carbon content up to 0.5%. Steel with a carbon content of 0.6% or more is subject to brittle fracture after hot work hardening.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012434

The optimal

carbon content in steel for hot work hardening is from 0.45 to 0.55% with best hot work hardening attained with one roll pass. It was found that it is impossible to get a 90% deformation with a single pass, but up to 87% reduction with a single pass with some small billets was obtained with rapid temperature rises from 550 to 700C at the point of deformation. The sharp increase of temperature causes a partial recrystallization with ensuing reduction in work hardening. The specific pressure also rises sharply at deformations above 80%. The austenite which is most stable at 450C and least stable at 650C is preferably deformed at temperature slightly above 450C to prevent small reductions in temperature which may cause the austenite to transform. It is important that during the hot work hardening the prescribed temperatures during rolling (500-600C) be maintained without sharp heating and cooling. The austenite rolled with several passes was found to be harder than that with only one pass. The two rolling sequences which are given for this process are very complex, especially if used in industrial conditions. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 03Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SHUBINSKIY, Aleksandr Iosifovich; KABAKOV, Yuriy Nikolayevich;
ANDREYEVA, L.S., red.; ZAREZIN, I.V., red.

[Electrician in harbor mechanization] Elektromonter
portovoi mekhanizatsii. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 183 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

KABANOVA, A. I.

AID P - 1828

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 5/16

Authors : Mamet, A. P., Doc. of Tech. Sci. and Kabanova, A. I.
Eng.

Title : Sodium-zeolite condensate treatment for the feeding
of the once-through high-pressure boilers

Periodical : Teploenergetika, 3, 21-23, Mr 1955

Abstract : The authors describe the results of sodium zeolite
treatment of condensate which is used to feed an
industrial once-through boiler with steam separator
(Sulzer boiler, $p = 100 \text{ atm}$, $t = 500^\circ\text{C}$). It was
found that the salt contents of the water and its
alkalinity increased at the expense of the pressure
in the condensate of ammonia and carbon dioxide.
One table.

Institution: Tsentroenergometallurgprom

Submitted : No date

Кабачков, А. И.

¹⁸
Water Practice for Open Hearth Furnace Evaporation
Cooling Systems. A. P. Mamon, A. V. Nikolayev and A. I.

The results are presented of a comprehensive study of water
structure and thermal and chemical properties of various

standards for such systems.

4

R23

NEW KRONE GOCHERMET

SOV/91-58-2-9/31

AUTHORS: Mamet, A.P., Doctor of Technical Sciences,
and Kabanova, A.I., and Semenova N.T.,
Engineers

TITLE: On the Work of an Ammonium-Sodium-Cationite
Installation, (Rabota ammoniy-natriy-kationi-
tovoy ustanovki)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1958, Nr 2, p 15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The plant mentioned in the article has a
heating boiler room equipped with a water-
softening carionite installation working
along the system of simultaneous ammonium-
sodium cationation. The system has lowered
the alkali and salt contents of the processed
water to such a degree that the blow-thru
process could be dropped by 7 or 8%, even
though condensed water is not recovered.
The processed water had 322 mg/l mineral

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SOV/91-58-2-9/31

On the Work of an Ammonium-Sodium-Cationite Installation

residue, mean hardness 6.2 mg-eq./l (caused almost exclusively by carbonates), 2.1 mg/l of chlorides and some traces of sulphates. The installation has 2 cationite filters, 700 mm in diameter each, a 0.6cu m container for regeneration solution, a centrifugal fan for blowing the solution towards the filters and a 600 mm diameter salt dissolver (needed in cases when sodium-cationation is necessary because of eventual lack of ammonium reagents). The experiments of the plants are described, and the results shown in form of a table. Experiments showed that by applying simultaneous ammonium-sodium

Card 2/3

SOV/91-58-2-9/31

On the Work of an Ammonium-Sodium-Cationite Installation

cationation, one obtains a comparatively higher exchange capacity of the sulpho-carbon (370 instead of 325 g-eq./cu m) and a somewhat lower specific consumption of the reagents (170 instead of 200 g/g-eq.). There is 1 table.

Card 3/3

INDYUKOV, N.M.; KABANOVA, M.F.; PANIYEVA, N.F.; KAGRAMANOVA, F.A.

Purification of No.10 and No.18 distillate automobile oils by
spent acid from an alkylation unit. Sbor.trud.AzNII NP no.2:
308-317 Ag '58. (MIRA 12:6)

(Lubrication and lubricants)
(Sulfuric acid)

BAKSHT, B.P.; KABANOVA, A.M.

Follow-up periods for women treated for gonorrhoea. Vest.
derm. i ven. 37 no.8:68-69 Ag'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Orenburgskiy oblastnoy kozlno-venerologicheskiy dispanser.

KALININ, A.A.; KABANOVA, G.B.; KIRILLOV, I.P.

Relation between the catalytic activity of phosphate catalysts
and the conditions of their preparation. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
khim. i khim. tekhn. 8 no.1:88-93 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut, kafedra tekhnologii
neorganicheskikh veshchestv.

KABANOVA, K.A.; PAL'MIN, B.A., kand. ekon. nauk, otv. red.;
DESYATNIK, F., red.; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Problems in the organization of suburban farming in
Uzbekistan as exemplified by the Tashkent suburban zone]
Voprosy organizatsii prigorodnogo sel'skogo khoziaitva v
Uzbekistane; na primere Tashkentskoi prigorodnoi zony.
Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad.nauk UzSSR, 1963. 126 p.

(MIRA 16:4)

(Tashkent region—Vegetable gardening)

KABANOVA, K. I.

"Graphical Calculations in School." Cand Ped Sci, Acad of Pedagogical Sci
RSFSR, Moscow, 1954. (RZhMat, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

KABANOVA, K. S.

Asia, Central - Sedimentation and Deposition

Genetic analysis of the flow of suspended sediment in the rivers of Central Asia.
Uch. zap. Len. un. No. 152, 1962.

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

PROSKURYAKOV, A.K.; KABANOVA, K.S.

Evaluating the accuracy of calculating the discharge in hydro-
electric power stations. Trudy GGI no.70:3-29 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Hydroelectric power stations)

GAVRILOV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, kand.geogr.nauk; KABANOVA, Kira
Sergayevna, kand.geogr.nauk; PROSKURYAKOV, Andrey Konstantinovich,
kand.tekhn.nauk; IVZHENKO, A.Kh., red.; VLADIMIROV, O.G.,
tekhn.red.

[Principles of calculating water discharge at hydroelectric
power stations] Osnovy ucheta stoka na gidroelektrostantsiyakh;
posobie dlia gidrologov. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.isd-vo, 1960.
342 p. (MIRA 14:1)

(Hydroelectric power stations)

SHPUNT, M.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: ZAYTSEVA, Ye.; KABANOVA, L.

Selecting parameters for the monitoring and controlling the
quality of petroleum products. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no. 3:
38-40 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po avtomatike v neftepe-
rerabotke i neftekhimii.

S/865/62/002/000/012/042
D405/D301

AUTHORS: Arsen'yeva, M.A., Antipov, V.V., Petrukhin, V.G.,
L'vova, T.S., Orlova, N.N., Il'ina, S.S., Kabanova,
L.A., and Kalyayeva, E.S.

TITLE: Cytologic and histologic changes in blood-forming
organs of mice under the effect of space flight
conditions

SOURCE: Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii. v. 2. Ed. by N. Sisa-
kyan and V. Yazdovskiy. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962,
116-127

TEXT: In the investigations, an attempt was made at differ-
entiating between the effects of dynamic factors of flight such as
vibration, acceleration and weightlessness. The experiments were
conducted on males of black-linear (C⁵⁷) mice, and on white mice.
A cytological analysis of the bone marrow cells revealed a distur-
bance of mitosis under the effect of space flight. It was found
that the majority of chromosome abberations appeared not as a result

Card 1/3

S/865/62/002/000/012/042
D405/D301

Cytologic and histologic ...

of chromosome disruption, but through sticking together with possible subsequent anomalous separation. Morphological studies of the bone marrow showed, after 30 days, an increase in the number of myeloblasts, promyelocytes and myelocytes. Histologic investigations of the spleen of the mice showed, during the first days of the experiment, a decrease in the number of follicles and megacaryocytes; towards the 30th day the number of the latter increased again and on the 60th day the blood formation was renewed. Special experiments were conducted in order to ascertain the specific effects of vibration, acceleration and weightlessness. It was found that Serotonin, introduced intraperitoneally into the mice 10 minutes before the experiment, was an effective means of protection against vibration damage of cells. Conclusions: Space flight caused disturbances in the bone marrow and spleen of mice that were recorded two days after the flight and lasted for a month. Both vibration and weightlessness experiments produced such alterations as chromosome fusion. Acceleration in a state of weightlessness can lead to a disruption in the spindle apparatus of the cell. It is evident that the effects of space flight on the cell constitute a complex problem, involving

Card 2/3

Cytologic and histologic ...

S/865/62/002/000/012/042
D405/D301

many factors. However, the biological action of cosmic radiation is altogether undetermined as yet, requiring further studies. There are 9 figures and 3 tables.

Card 3/3

ARSEN'YEVA, M.A.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; PETRUKHIN, V.G.; L'VGVA, T.S.;
ORLOVA, N.N.; IL'INA, S.S.; KABANOVA, L.A.; KALIAYEVA, E.S.

Effect of space flight in spaceships on the cytological and
histological changes in the hemopoietic organs of mice.
Probl.kosm.biol. 2:116-127 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(SPACE FLIGHT—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM)

KABANOVA, L. F.

SOY/112-58-2-3464

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1958, Nr 2, p 255 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Derbisher, T. V., and Kabanova, L. F.

TITLE: Yellow-Flame Carbons for Cinematic Floodlights
(Zheltoplamennyye kinos'yemochnyye ugli)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. kinofotoi-ta, 1957, Nr 1 (P), pp 24-28

ABSTRACT: Yellow-flame 16-mm 150-amp carbons have been developed for the KPD-50 cinematic floodlight. The new carbons have very smooth characteristic curves. Crater brightness and positive-carbon consumption are lower than for KSI-16 and 16-200 carbons at 150 amp. The color temperature of the new carbons with the Nr 1 light filter is 3,300° K for a focused light beam and 3,000° K at maximum defocusing; the axial luminous intensity of the floodlight is 4,120,000 and 240,000 candles respectively. Application of the yellow-flame carbons does not require any essential alterations in the design of the KPD-50 floodlight.

N. V. Ch.

Card 1/1

DERBISHER, T.V., KABANOVA, L.F.

Yellow-flame carbons for the KFD-50 arc lamp used for motion-
picture photography. Tekh.kino i telev. 4 no.5:52-55 My '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Electric lamps, Arc)
(Modern-picture studios--Equipment and supplies)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000519810005-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000519810005-2"

KARANOVA, L.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

What the reconstruction of the technological process contributed.

Vest. AN Kazakh.SSR 11 no.5:52-53 My '54.

(MLRA 7:7)

(Metallurgy)

KABANOVA, L.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Occurrence of arsenic in lead industrial products. Vest. AN Kazakh.
SSR 11 no.8:68-73 Ag'55. (MIRA 9:1)
(Lead industry) (Arsenic)

SOV/137-57-6-9808

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 71 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kabanova, L.M., Ponomarev, V.D.

TITLE: The Precipitation of Arsenic From Zinc and Cadmium Sulfate Solutions (Ob osazhdenii mysh'yaka iz sul'fatnykh tsinkovykh i kadmiyevykh rastvorov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Altaysk. gorno-metallurg. n.-i. in-ta, 1956, Vol 3, pp 136-156

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of processes of As deposition from arsenate solutions of the following composition: H_3AsO_4 (I) - $ZnSO_4$ (II), I- $CdSO_4$ (II), I- $CuSO_4$ (IV), I- $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ (V), I-II-V, I-III-V, I-IV-V, I-II-III-V, I-II-III-IV-V, I-II-III, I-II-III-IV. Precipitation was by additions of NH_4OH with continuous monitoring of the pH of the solution and of the composition of the solution and the bottom phase. It is shown that precipitation of As from neutralized solutions II, III, IV, and V results due to formation of arsenates (A), the composition of the latter being dependent upon the acidity of the solution. At one and the same As concentration in the

Card 1/2

SOV/137-57-6-9808

The Precipitation of Arsenic From Zinc and Cadmium Sulfate Solutions

starting solution (3 g/liter), As precipitates as an A of Fe, Cu, Zn, and Cd in the following pH intervals: 1.1-3.0; 1.85-5.6; 1.6-6.0, and 1.8-7.2, respectively. In alkaline media, the dissolution of all the A, ending in the 9-10 pH interval, is observed. The precipitation of A starts at lower pH values than that of the hydroxides; this indicates to an arsenate order of reaction < than the hydroxide order of reaction and consequently to the possibility of precipitating As by hydroxides. A vary in solubility at various pH values, and this may be employed to separate As and Fe from Cu, Zn, and Cd.

A.Ye.

Card 2/2

TSEFT, A.L.; ~~KABANOVA, L.M.~~

Formation of cadmium aluminates, silicates, and ferrites and their
behavior when subjected to sulfuric acid lixiviation. Vest.AN
Kazakh.SSR 12 no.1:65-71 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)

(Cadmium compounds) (Leaching)

KABANOVA L.M.

137-1958-3-4878

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 60 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kabanova, L. M.

TITLE: On the Processing of Arsenic Cakes (O pererabotke mysh'yakovykh kekov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Altaysk. gornometallurg. n.-i. in-ta, 1957, Vol 5, pp 82-92

ABSTRACT: Arsenic cake is a product of the removal of As from solutions obtained during the processing of Cd-bearing dusts of the Leninogorsk plant. A system for extraction of Cd and Zn from it is proposed. Mixed with soda, the cake is sintered at a temperature of 600° and the sinter is then leached with water. The substance remaining after the leaching process is channeled, together with the dust, to the leaching section for Cd extraction. The solution, containing up to 92-95 percent of transferred As, is subjected to crystallization which results in a commercial product, the arsenate of Na. The soda separated out in the process of evaporating the mother liquor is utilized in the sintering of cakes.

L. P.

Card 1/1

KABANOVA, L. M.

136-12-7/18

AUTHORS: Khan, O.A., Kabanova, L.M., and Kuzental', B.E.

TITLE: Electrolysis of Cadmium in Cells with Rotating Cathodes
(Ob elektrolize kadmiya v vannakh s vrashchayushchimisya katodami)

PERIODICAL: **Tsvetnyye Metally**, 1957, No.12, pp. 35 - 39 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The authors describe experiments on the practice, adopted at the Ust'-Kamenogorsk Combine (Ust'-Kamenogorskiy kombinat), for cadmium electrolysis with rotating aluminium disc cathodes in a rubber-insulated cell. Samples of electrolyte were taken every eight hours from commercial cells operating at 100 A/m^2 and analysed for cadmium, sulphuric acid and impurities (Fig.1). The deposit was removed at two-day intervals and analysed for impurities (Table 2). A graph (Fig.2) shows the changes with time of the cadmium content of the electrolyte and the quantity of the metal obtained at successive removals of the deposit. Satisfactory deposits were obtained at 100 A/m^2 . Further tests were carried out on a laboratory scale at current densities of 100, 200, 300 and 400 A/m^2 . These showed that with impurities in the electrolyte, sound deposits could not be obtained with current densities over 100 A/m^2 . The authors discuss this effect and give photomicrographs of deposits obtained. An editorial note suggests that on the available evidence,

Card1/2

136-12-7/18

Electrolysis of Cadmium in Cells with Rotating Cathodes

rotating-cathode units appear to offer no advantages and invites readers' contributions in view of the forthcoming expansion in cadmium-production capacity. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 4 Russian references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2

KABANOVA, L. M.

MISHIN, V.D.; KABANOVA, L.M.

Temperature conditions and kinetics of silicate, aluminate and ferrite formation of cobalt oxide. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst.
no.58:113-127 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Cobalt aluminate) (Cobalt silicate) (Cobalt ferrates)

KABANOVA, L.M.

MISHIN, V.D.; KABANOVA, L.M.

Reducibility and sulfidation of oxidized cobalt compounds. Trudy
Ural.politekh.inst. no.58:128-144 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Cobalt compounds)

KHAN, O.A.; KABANOVA, L.M.

Cadmium electrolysis with a high density current in baths
with rotating cathodes. TSvet.met. 33 no.1:31-38 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Cadmium--Electrometallurgy)

ABLANOV, A.D.; KABANOVA, L.M.; TKACHENKO, O.B.; YERMILOV, V.V.

Processing of Nikolayevka deposit ores. Trudy In-t. met. i
obogashch. AN Kazakh. SSR 3:90-104 '60, (MIRA 14:6)
(Nikolayevka region(Kazakhstan)--Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

KABANOVA, L.M.

Treatment of arsenic-containing semifinished products of
nonferrous metallurgy. Trudy Alt. GMI AN Kazakh SSR 9:247-
250 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Altayskiy gornometallurgicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut AN Kazakskoy SSR.

(Nonferrous metals Metallurgy)
(Arsenic)

KABANOVA, L.M.; KHAN, O.A.

Cadmium cementation from concentrated sulfate solutions. Trudy
Alt.GMNII AN Kazakh.SSR 11:34-47 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Cementation (Metallurgy)) (Cadmium—Metallurgy)

ACCESSION NR: AR4015541

S/0137/63/00C/011/G017/G017

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 110165

AUTHOR: Kabanova, L. M.; Dobosh, V. G.; Grekov, S. D.

TITLE: Precipitation of indium from sulfuric acid solutions with sodium pyrophosphate

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Teoriya i praktika metallurgii. Chelyabinsk, vy*p. 5, 1963, 190-193

TOPIC TAGS: indium, indium precipitation, indium extraction, sodium pyrophosphate

TRANSLATION: The authors studied the precipitation of In from a sulfuric acid solution with sodium pyrophosphate as a function of acidity. They found that in the process of neutralization, depending on the pH of the solution, it is possible to have the formation of both acidic and normal In pyrophosphates: $\text{In}(\text{H}_3\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_3$, $\text{In}_2(\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_3$, $\text{In}(\text{HP}_2\text{O}_7)$, and $\text{In}_4(\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_3$. Their In content varies as a function of the acidity of the solution. Thus, with a pH of 0.2-0.7, the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4015541

In content in the precipitate is 25.3-3-25%. With increasing pH of the solution, the In content increases and reaches 40.5% with a pH of 2.45 G. Svodtseva.

DATE ACQ: 09Dec63

SUB CODE: ML.

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 31039-66 ENT(m)/ENP(t)/ETI IJP(e) JD/JG

ACC NR: AR5027744

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/65/000/008/0016/0016

10
8AUTHOR: Kabarova, L. M.; Dobosh, V. G.TITLE: Extraction of molybdenum from molybdenum-containing tails

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 8Q125

REF SOURCE: Sb. Teoriya i praktika metallurgii. Vyp. 7. Chelyabinsk, 1964, 236-242

TOPIC TAGS: metal extracting, molybdenum, oxidation, flotation, chemical precipitation

ABSTRACT: The investigation of Mo extraction from the tails of molybdenum flotation was carried out through: oxidising roasting, lixiviating the cinder with Na_2S solution, and extracting Mo from the solution as MoS_3 . The roasting was performed in a rotating, over-sized laboratory kiln at $600-650^\circ\text{C}$ for 7 - 8 hrs. The extraction of Mo into cinder amounts to 95-96%. The cinder was lixiviated under optimum conditions: the concentration of Na_2S in the initial solution—40-50 g/l, the pulp temperature— 40°C , and the lixiviation time—4-5 hrs. The passing of Mo into the solution amounts to 83-84%. The Mo was then precipitated from the solution as MoS_3 . The solution was heated up to 70° and neutralized with an HCl concentration. The most complete precipitation was at $\text{pH} = 3.0-1.5$. The extraction yield of Mo and MoS_3 was 98.8 and 98% respectively.

[G. Svodtseva]

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUDM DATE: none

Card 1/1 IC

UDC: 669.28.09

BODNYA, M.D.; BARANOVSKAYA, G.M.; OBNOSOVA, A.D.; KABANOVA, L.V.

Use of catalpa oil in the manufacture of alkyd resins and drying oils. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.5:78 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Tashkentskiy lakokrasochnyy zavod.
(Paint materials) (Catalpa)

KABANOVA, M.E.

PHASE I BOOK EXPIRATION 309/7905

11(4)

Raku. Azerbaydzanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nefte-
pererabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti imeni V. V. Kuybysheva.
Sbornik tradov, svy. 2. (Collection of Works, No. 2) Baku,
Izdatel'stvo, 1998. 373 p. Errata slip inserted. 500
copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Azerbaydzhan. Ministerstvo neftynoy
promyshlennosti.

Ed. of Publishing House: T.B. Altun; Editorial Board: V.S. Aliyev,
Candidate of Chemical Sciences, V.S. Obyrya, Doctor of Chemical
Sciences, A.M. Kulliyev, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, I.M. Ismailov,
Candidate of Technical Sciences, V.Ya. Masumyan, Candidate of
Chemical Sciences, E. Suleymanova, Candidate of Technical
Sciences, A.M. Safarov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, M.M. Al-
tun, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, I.M. Ordubadi, Candidate
of Technical Sciences, M.M. Melik-Zade, Candidate of Chemical

Sciences. This collection of articles is intended for chemical
engineers, technicians, and refiners concerned with advanced
methods of petroleum conversion.

COVERAGE: The collection presents an analysis of different
types of crudes extracted in Azerbaijan and of the products
recovered from these crudes through petroleum conversion
processes. The desulfurizing and demulsifying of crudes
is described and the suitability of these crudes for the
recovery of diesel fuels is discussed. Results of catalytic
cracking performed over a fluidized bed synthetic catalyst
and the chemical composition of gasoline produced are
discussed. Catalytic cracking are analyzed. Attrition and deactiva-
tion of catalysts as well as catalyst circulation in a hyper-
flow system are reviewed. Various types of oil additives and
the production of different types of oils and of carbon black
are outlined. References accompany individual articles.

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Collection of Works, No. 2

Yambol'skiy, V.D., and V.I. Perova. Methodology of Analyzing 271
Lubrication Oil Additives

Melik-Zade, M.M., A.G. Kharlarova, K.R. MURRAY, V.Y. Babkeno-
verdizhny, and E.M. Kazandary. Problem of Approaching the Gra-
tivity of Additive Azhil-7 in Diesel Oil by Means of Medicative 279
Isotopes

Safarov, V.A., M.M. Indrakbay, I.S. Shertakov, S.M. Makhmurova, and
A.M. Budaev. Mastering the Technology of Radical Conversion of
Petroleum-Bearing Sands of Kivakhat Carried out Over a Fluidized
Bed 285

Indrakbay, M.M., M.P. Eshvarova, M.P. Fanyeva, and V.A. Kuznetsova.
Treatment of Distillates of Automobile Lubrication Oils 10 and 18
With Spent Sulfuric Acid Free Alkylation 308

Isaylov, I.M., and G.M. Abayev. Systems for Control by "Hyper-
Flow Transport" 318
card 7/8

INDYUKOV, N.M.; KABANOVA, M.F.

Catalytic cracking of thermally cracked kerosene. khim.i
tekh.topl.i masel 5 no.5:8-11 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel' skiy institut
neftepererabatyvayushchiy promyshlennosti im. V.V.
Kuybysheva.

(Kerosene) (Cracking process) (Gasoline)

ALIYEV, V.S.; INDYUKOV, N.M.; KABANOVA, M.F.; SAFONOV, V.A.; SHEVTSOV, I.S.

Pyrolysis of oil distillates and residues in the fluidized
bed of a heat carrier. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 7 no.10:
27-31 0*62 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzerSSR.

KABANOVA, M.S.

Dynamic hemograms in progressive paralysis in relation to malarial vaccination. Klin.med., Moskva 29 no.2:91-92 Feb 51. (CJML 20:7)

1. Of the Central Institute of Forensic Psychiatry imeni Prof. Serbskiy, Moscow.

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5.4600

~~5-2200(A)~~

AUTHORS:

Kabanova, O. L., Paley, P. N.68104
SOV/78-5-1-6/45

TITLE:

The Redox Potentials of ¹⁹Plutonium in Acid Solutions With Different Ionic Strengths

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 1, pp 31 - 34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors report on the influence of the concentration of chloric acid, hydrochloric acid, and potassium chloride, i.e., monovalent electrolytes (investigated by them between 1950 and 1952) on the redox potential E_f of the system Pu(III)/Pu(IV). ✓

(Abstracter's note: The authors refer to chloric acid; in formulas, however, they always write $HClO_4$). E_f was measured by the compensation method by means of a PPTV-1 potentiometer. The solution was liberated from oxygen by passing purified nitrogen through it before the emf was measured. The concentration of Pu(III) and Pu(IV) was determined by spectrophotometry. Figure 1 shows the dependence of E_f on the concentration of $HClO_4$, HCl , and 1 mol of $HCl + 0.5 - 3.8$ mol of KCl . Figure 2 shows the absorption spectra of $PuCl_4$ in HCl or $HCl + KCl$, and figure 3 the

Card 1/2

The Redox Potentials of Plutonium in Acid Solutions With Different Ionic Strengths 68104
SOV/78-5-1-6/45

dependence of E_p on the concentration of the chlorine ion. It was found that the redox potential of the system Pu(III)/Pu(IV) at 25° in 0.5-4 M HClO₄ increased with increasing acid concentration. In solutions with HCl (1-5 M) and HCl + KCl (composition as mentioned above), the redox potential becomes more negative with increasing chloride concentration. If the concentration of the chlorine ion is ten times increased, E_p decreases by 0.058 ± 0.007 v. The complex ions PuCl³⁺ and PuCl²⁺ are formed. Their stability constants are 0.8 and 0.3, respectively. The system Pu(III)/Pu(IV) has a current density of more than $10^{-5} - 10^{-4}$ a/cm² on a platinum electrode in 0.8 N HCl at room temperature and with a concentration of 10^{-3} M Pu. There are 3 figures and 17 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED:

September 1, 1958

Card 2/2

21335

S/078/61/006/004/006/018
B121/B216

213100

AUTHOR: Kabanova, O. L.

TITLE: Formation of complexes of plutonium(V) and ethylene-dinitrilo-tetraacetic acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 4, 1961, 786-789

TEXT: In the work presented, the author studied the composition of plutonium(V) complexes with ethylene-dinitrilo-tetraacetic acid (H_4Y) and determined their stability constants. Complex formation was studied by high-frequency titration of PuO_2ClO_4 with Na_2H_2Y solution (Fig. 1) and potentiometric titration of a mixture of $PuO_2ClO_4 + Na_2H_2Y$ in 0.1 M KCl solution with NaOH (Fig. 2), using a glass electrode and a ПП-4 (LP-4) potentiometer. It was found that Pu(V) forms two different complexes with the acid anion Y^{4-} , of molar ratios $PuO_2^+ : Y^{4-} = 1$ and 0.5, respectively. The course of the high-frequency titration indicates the occurrence of complex formation even in acidic medium (pH 3). At potentiometric

Card 1/6

X

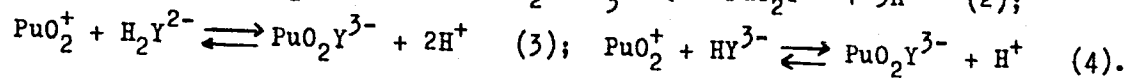
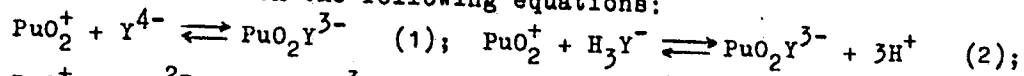
21335

Formation of complexes of ...

S/078/61/006/004/006/018
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titration of an equimolar mixture of Pu(V) and Na₂H₂Y, a green precipitate forms at pH 11.5-12. Precipitation does not occur, however, when the Na₂H₂Y content is doubled. The absorption spectra were recorded for solutions containing 2.10⁻³ mole Pu(V) + 4.10⁻³ mole Na₂H₂Y + 0.1 mole KCl with a pH = 11.5 (Fig. 3). It follows from the potentiometric data that pentavalent plutonium forms a complex with Complexon II at pH 11.5, which is stable for several hours. The stability constant of the

PuO₂Y³⁻ complex in 0.1 mole KCl solution at room temperature is log K = 12.90 ± 0.13. This value is in good agreement with the value obtained by the Bjerrum method (log K = 12.9 ± 0.1). Complex formation of pentavalent plutonium with the anion of ethylene-dinitrilo-tetraacetic acid Y⁴⁻ is in accordance with the following equations:



Card 2/6

21335

Formation of complexes of ...

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B121/B216

The logarithms of the equilibrium constants of reactions (4), (3), and (2) are 10.9, 8.2, and 2.0. The calculation of these stability constants was carried out without taking into account the possible formation of polynuclear complexes or complexes composed of more than two components molecules, or the possibility of hydrogen ions being introduced into the complex during stage-wise complex formation. The work was carried out in 1956. M. A. Danyushchenkova took part in the experiments. There are 3 figures and 8 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc..

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

SUBMITTED: March 4, 1960

Card 3/6

KABANOVA, O.L.

Effect of oxygen absorption on the oxidation of ferrocyanide ions
on a gold electrode. Zhur.anal.khim. 16 no.2:135-140 Mr-Apr '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Vernadskiy Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry,
Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Ferrocyanides)
(Oxygen)

KABANOVA, O.L. (Moscow)

Oxidation of divalent iron and passivation of a platinum electrode.
Zhur.fiz.khim. 35 no.11:2465-2471 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo
AN SSSR.

(Iron)
(Oxidation)
(Electrodes, Platinum)

KABANOVA, O.L.

Voltammetry of trivalent gold on solid electrodes. Zhur.anal.
khim. 17 no.7:796-801 0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry,
Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Gold--Analysis) (Polarography)

KABANOVA, O.L.; DANYUSHCHENKOVA, M.A.

Determination of small amounts of aluminum in metallic silver by means of stilbazo. Zhur.anal. khim. 18 no.6:780-781 Je '63.

(MIRA 16:9)

1. Vernadskiy Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Aluminum--Analysis) (Silver--Analysis) (Stilbazo)

KABANOVA, O.L.

Conference on the Electrochemical Methods of Analysis in Alma-Ata.
Elektrokhimiia 1 no.1:118 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:5)

KABANOVA, O.L.

Conductance of $TlCl$ aqueous solutions at $80^{\circ}C$. Zhur.neorg.khim.
10 no.4:996-997 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni Vernadskogo
AN SSSR.

DORONIN, A.N.; KABANOVA, O.L.

Chronopotentiometric method for determining microconcentrations of monovalent thallium after its electrolytic accumulation on a rotating platinum disk electrode. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.12: 1321-1324 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted November 3, 1964.

KABANOVA, O.L.; ZALOGINA, Ye.A.

Determination of microgram quantities of oxygen dissolved in water by the thallium column method at 32° and 40°C. Zhur. anal.khim. 20 no.5:608-611 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted April 7, 1964.

L 38108-66 EWT(m)/I/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6014140

SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/65/020/012/1321/1324

34
31
B

AUTHOR: Doronin, A. N.; Kabanova, O. L.

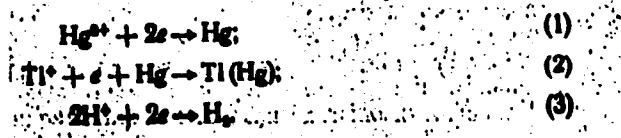
ORG: Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry im. V. I. Vernadskiy AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Chronopotentiometric method for determination of micro concentrations of monovalent thallium after electrolytical accumulation on a rotating disk platinum electrode

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 20, no. 12, 1965, 1321-1324

TOPIC TAGS: thallium, quantitative analysis, potentiometer

ABSTRACT: The article describes the determination of Tl(I) down to a minimum concentration of 5×10^{-8} M. During the cathode cycle (preliminary accumulation) the following electrochemical reactions take place at the electrode:



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UDC: 543.257.1

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ACC NR: AP6014140

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A rotating platinum electrode in the form of a disk was placed in a Teflon tube. The surface of the electrode was equal to 0.126 cm^2 . The cathode and anode spaces were separated by a porous glass diaphragm. The cell had a capacity of 100 ml. The speed of rotation of the disk was 3000 rev/min. Polarization was carried out at a current density of 5 ma/cm^2 for 3 minutes after the current was turned on. Chronopotentiograms were taken with a type S1-4 oscillograph with an entry resistance of 20 milliohms. The amalgam of thallium was deposited at a constant potential of $E = 1.0$ volts. Within 5 minutes after the start of the electrolysis, the current was shut off and an oscillographic determination was made of the change with time of the potential of the amalgam electrode. The experimental results are shown in graphic and tabular form. It was found that, for solutions of Tl^+ within the limits of 5×10^{-8} to $1.9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$, there is a straight line relationship between the transition time and the concentration of thallium ions. It was shown that it is possible to calculate the transition times for the dissociation of thin layers of amalgam by the Faraday law. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07, 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Nov64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2mLP

TIMOFFYEV, D.P.; KABANOVA, O.N.; Prinimala uchastiye YERASHKO, I.T.

Kinetics of water vapor sorption on zeolites of the type A from gas carrier flow. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.9:1539-1542 S '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(Water vapor) (Zeolites)

S/062/63/000/001/017/025
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Kabanova, O. N., and Timofeyev, D. P.

TITLE: Determination of the diffusion coefficient of water vapor on granulated zeolites by sorption from the carrier gas stream

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1963, 176 - 178

TEXT: The sorption of water vapor on granulated zeolites, grain diameter 3-4 mm, was measured at 20°C and a velocity w of the carrier gas (N_2) between 0.23 and 1.4 m/sec to find the optimum conditions for determining the diffusion coefficient D . Sorption increased with increasing w , but only slightly between 0.7 and 1.4 m/sec. Calculation of the Biot number: Bi for an infinite cylinder and for a sphere showed that at 1.4 m/sec Bi reached values which made it possible to calculate D approximately by the equation for internal diffusion: $D = kR^2/\pi^2 t_{0.5}$ (6), where $t_{0.5}$ is the time until reaching the adsorption $\gamma = 0.5$, and k a coefficient depending on the shape.

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KABANOVA, G.N.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6246

Soveshchaniye po tseolitam. 1st, Leningrad, 1961.

Sinteticheskiye tseolity; polucheniye, issledovaniye i primeneniye
(Synthetic Zeolites: Production, Investigation, and Use). Mos-
cow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 286 p. (Series: Its: Doklady)
Errata slip inserted. 2500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh
nauk. Komisiya po tseolitam.

Resp. Eds.: M. M. Dubinin, Academician and V. V. Serpinskiy, Doctor
of Chemical-Sciences; Ed.: Ye. G. Zhukovskaya; Tech. Ed.: S. P.
Golub'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and engineers engaged
in the production of synthetic zeolites (molecular sieves), and
for chemists in general.

Card 1/3