

MIKHAYLOVA, L. A.

Mikhaylova, L. A.--"Investigation of the Relation of Stability and Growth in
the Process of Development." *Journal of Economic Surveys*, 1977, 1, 1-10.
Inst. Inst. Gen. L. A. Stalin, Moscow, (USSR) and
Moskva Univ. 1977.

See: 00113, 00114, 00115

FEL'DMAN, I.Kh.; MIKHEYEVA, L.F.; Prinsipal'nyye uchastnye: BOCHKOVA, V.P.;
BRIKER, A.V.

Amino sulfides and amino sulfones. Part 25: Addition of
p-acetoaminophenylsulfonic acid to certain aldehydes. Zhur.-
ob.khim. 32 no.4:1046-1050 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Benzenesulfonic acid) (Aldehydes)

MIKHEYEVA, E.F.

Molecular light scattering and the $\alpha \rightleftharpoons \beta$ inversion of quartz. I. A. Yakovlev, L. P. Mikheeva, and T. S. Veli-chikina (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Kristallografiya* 1, 123-31 (1956); *C. A. 50, 13812c*.
 A special method was developed for the quant. detn. of the intensity of the mol. Rayleigh light scattering in quartz crystals in the temp. range between room temp. and 900°. The method was further developed for an examn. of the phase boundaries between the α , β modifications in the inversion range. The principal result is the detection of a sharp A-shaped intensity max. of the light scattering near the polymorphic inversion point 873° on the curves for the ratio I_T/I_{90} vs. T° . From this max. it is concluded that the mol. fluctuation of the dielec. permeability of quartz is much intensified with approach to this inversion temp. The phenomenon of a reversible mol. opalescence in a cryst. system in the range of polymorphic inversions was discovered and quantitatively measured. Based on these expts. the mol.-statistical mechanism is discussed which detn. in the crystal discrete mol. heterogeneities in the inversion range (*C.A. 22, 3081*). The intensity of the scattered light is proportional to λ^4 . The α - β inversion of quartz is here defined as one of the 2nd degree because of its very small vol. effect and inversion entropy. The measurements were made with a separate detn. of the polarized portions I_x, I_y, I_z in the 3-dimensional coordinates of the crystal (oriented with the c -axis either perpendicular, or parallel to the incident light beam). The depolarization $\Delta = I_x/I_z$ increases with the temp. and has a sharp discontinuity in the inversion range. The "parasitic" light scattering was only $0.3 \times I_{90}$. The abs. amt. of the A-shaped max. was $I_T/I_{90} = 1.4 \times 10^4$. The opalescence phenomenon is visible and was demonstrated by photography. The lower the horizontal temp. gradient in the crystal the more highly dispersed appears the opalescence zone. The optical phenomenon of the opalescence, which means an intense increase in mol. fluctuation beyond the normal state, coincides with the increase in compressibility, and the abrupt

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1/2

Ya Kozlov, I. I., Mikhaylov, L. F., V. I. Kholmogorov, G.

decrease in the modulus of elasticity or of the refractive indices $n(\lambda)$ (cf. Rinne and Kold, C.A. 5, 1382) in the inversion range of quartz. The opalescence phenomenon here described is much more intense than that of the phenomenon in the crit. point of liquids and gases.

W. Bittel

2/2 1

MIKHEYEVA, L. F.

Opalescence phenomenon in the phase transition in quartz. A. A. Yakovlev, T. S. Velichkin, and L. F. Mikhceva (M. V. Leningrad State Univ., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 107, 878-7(1968); *Soviet Phys. "Doklady"* 1, 216-17(1968) (Engl. translation).— An exptl. study was made of the temp. dependence of the intensity of mol. scattering of light by quartz in a temp. range from 15 to 600°, within limits of which occurs the $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ transition of quartz. In the expts. an intense beam of light from a Hg lamp was distributed along one axis of a crystal of quartz placed in a special furnace. Vertical temp. gradient of the crystal did not exceed 0.01°/mm. The horizontal gradient in the direction of distribution of beam of light was 0.03°/mm. The expt. required more than 72 hrs. Near the phase-transition point the temp. changed at a rate of 0.3°/hr. Above 600° the sharp γ -form max. of intensity of scattering of light corresponding to transition to solid was observed for the first time. Also, when one of the faces of the quartz monocrystal had reached the transition temp., an optically heterogeneous band of intensely scattering light developed. Quartz samples of entirely different origin gave results which agreed. X-ray photographs of quartz before and after the expts. were identical.

Gladys S. Macy

3 1-1/2 E20

DM MT

MIKHEYEVA, L.F.

ПРИКЛЕТ'КО, А. Ф.

24(7) 3) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1365

L'vov. Universytet

Materialy I Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po spektroskopii. t. 1: Molekulyarnaya spektroskopiya (Papers of the 10th All-Union Conference on Spectroscopy. Vol. 1: Molecular Spectroscopy) [L'vov] Izd-vo L'vovskogo univ-ta, 1957. 499 p. 4,000 copies printed. (Series: Its: Fizichnyy sbirnyk, vyp. 3/8/)

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po spektroskopii. Ed.: Jazer, S.L.; Tech. Ed.: Saranyuk, T.V.; Editorial Board: Laristerg, G.S., Academician (Resp. Ed., Deceased), Neporent, B.S., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Fabelinskiy, I.L., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Fabrikant, V.A., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Koritaviy, V.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Rayakiy, S.M., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Klimovskiy, L.K., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Milyanchuk, V.S., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, and Gleuberman, A. Ye., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

Card 1/30

Lisitsa, M.P. Spectrophotometric Study of the Dispersion and Absorption of Solids	97
Podlovochenko, R.L., and M.M. Sushchinskiy. Use of Electronic Computers for the Calculation of Frequencies of Molecular Vibrations	99
Petrash, G.O., S.O. Rautian. Accuracy of the Measurement of Optical Density	102
Rautian, S.O., G.O. Petrash. Accuracy in Measuring the Narrow Absorption Lines While Excluding the Apparatus Function	107
Velichkina, T.S., L.F. Mikheyeva, and I.A. Yakovlev. Molecular Dispersion of Light During Phase Transformations in Solids	111
Ginsburg, V.L. Scattering of Light Near the Phase-transition Points	115

Card 8/30

FEL'DMAN, I.Kh.; MIKHEYEVA, L.F.; Prinsipala uchastiye GORYNINA, R.M.

Amino sulfides and amino sulfones. Part 29: Reaction of
p-acetaminophenyl hydroxymethyl sulfone with amines. Zhur.ob.khim.
33 no.7:2116-2119 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Acetanilide) (Amines)

MIKHEYEVA, L.F.; SHUSTIN, G.A.

Rotation of the polarization plane in quartz near the
temperature of phase transition. Kristallografiya 9
no. 3:423-425 My-1968. MIP 1968

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

MIKHEYEVA, L.F.

Acetylene derivatives. Reaction of monomagnesium bromoacetylene
and dimagnesium dibromoacetylene with α -diketones. Zhur. org.
khim. 1 no.9:1536-1539 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut. Submitted
March 24, 1964.

MIKHEYEVA, L. I.

MIKHEYEVA, L. I. "The globin/heme coefficient under normal conditions
and in certain blood diseases." Min Health RSFSR.
Moscow Medical Stomatological Inst. Moscow, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Sciences)
Medical

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956

SHARPENAK, A.E.; MIKHAYEVA, L.I.; MIKOLAYEVA, N.V.; SLOVOKHOTNOVA, I.A.;
BOBIK, G.S.; ~~ALIKYEVA, V.N.~~; STUPNIKOVA, G.A.; GUSAKOVA, I.A.;
GUSARSKAYA, V.V.; VOLCHEK, K.Ye.; SMIRNOVA, V.N.; PANGYA, Y.V.;
KHEERSONSKAYA, F.M.;

Connection between enamel, the dentine, and the organism as a
whole. Vrach.delo no.2:203-205 F '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Kafedra biokhimi (zav. - prof.A.E.Sharpenak) Moskovskogo
meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.
(TEETH)

MIKHEYEVA, L.I.

Globin/heme coefficient, globin capacity of erythrocytes, and globin index in various hematological diseases. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 5 no.2:18-20 F '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. In kafedry biokhimi (sav. - prof. A.E.Sharpenak) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent G.N. Beletskiy).

(HEMOGLOBIN)

(BLOOD—DISEASES)

DOGEL', N.V., kand.med.nauk; MIKHEYEVA, L.I., kand.med.nauk

Indices of mediators of the blood in bronchial asthma in children and their change under the influence of cortisone therapy. *Pediatria* no.9:43-47 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdela (zav. - dotsent N.P. Savatimskaya)
Instituta pediatrii Moskvy (dir. - doktor med.nauk A.P.
Chernikova).
(ASTIMA) (CORTISONE) (ADRENALINE) (CHOLINESTERASE)

L 26598-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5003227

S/2563/64/000/237/0021/0025

AUTHOR: Dmitrevskiy, V. A.; Mikheyeva, L. I.

5
BFI

TITLE: Designing reciprocating engines for nonrated operations

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnikheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 237, 1964.
Teplovyye mashiny; dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya i transportnyye mashiny (Heat engines; internal combustion engines and transport machines), 21-25

TOPIC TAGS: reciprocating engine, self regulating engine, outlet pressure, diesel compressor, external dead center, indicator diagram, operational zone, polytropic curve

ABSTRACT: The design of reciprocating engines calls for a determination of their particular operational zone. The performance of such machines is determined by the changes in the following two parameters: the fuel feed and the pressure at the compressor outlet. A change in these two magnitudes changes all the other diesel and compressor parameters, and the machine automatically changes to a different operational routine. The machine cannot possibly function beyond the boundaries of its operational zone because a) the piston may strike against the cover and b) the air compression within the engine cylinder will be inadequate.

Card 1/2

L 26598-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5003227

The diagram of the machine should be one in which the pressure coincides with that of the initial expansion. This, in turn, calls for the proper selection of the polytropic curves of expansion and compression. The methods of designing reciprocating engines for nonrated operations should also be tried on different types of such engines. The engines scheduled for such experiments at the Institute are the SPDK DK-25 and the SPGG. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. M. I. Kalinina
(Leningrad polytechnical institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 00

Card 2/2

MIKHEYEVA, L. M.

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. B-8
Equilibrium. Physicochemical Analysis. Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 7486

Author : Mikheeva, L.M., Novoselova, A.V., and Biktimirov, R.
Title : Determination of the Solubility of Calcium Fluoride and
Calcium Beryllium Fluoride in Water and in Hydrochloric
Acid Solutions with Tagged Atoms

Orig Pub : Zh. neorgan. khimii, 1956, Vol 1, No 3, 499-505

Abstract : The solubility of CaF_2 in water and in 0.001, 0.01, 0.1,
and 1N HCl at room temperature increases from 0.000205
moles/liter at pH 7 to 0.0363 moles/liter at pH 0.3.
Saturation is attained after 20-40 hours. The solubility
of CaBeF_4 was determined at HCl concentrations of 0.01,
0.1, and 1N; as in the previous case the solubility was
found to increase with acidity from 0.00093 mole/liter
at pH 7 to 0.0974 moles/liter at pH 0.3. Saturation was
reached after 50-300 hours. The solubility of CaBeF_4

Card 1/2

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Card 2/2

On the Problem of the Production of Lithium-Beryllium
Fluoride From Aqueous Solutions

1957-7-19/48

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1957

Card 3/3

MIKHEYEVA, L.M.; MIKHEYEV, N.B.; PCHELINTSEVA, G.M., red.; TARAKANOVA,
A.A., red.; VLASOVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Radioactive isotopes in analytical chemistry] Radioaktivnye
izotopy v analiticheskoi khimii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry v
oblasti atomnoi nauki i tekhn., 1961. 98 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Radioisotopes) (Chemistry, Analytical)

MIKHEYEV, N.B.; MIKHEYEVA, L.M.

Effect of complex formation on the separation of elements by
cocrystallization. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.5:1109-1112 D '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
V.I. Spitsynym.
(Complex compounds) (Crystallization)

MIKHEYEV, N.B.; MIKHEYEVA, L.M.

Effect of complex formation on the cocrystallization coefficient.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.3:671-675 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Complex compounds) (Crystallization)

MIKHEYEV, N.B.; MIKHEYEVA, L.M.; MALININ, A.B.; NIKONOV, M.D.

Effect of complex formation on the separation of elements
during cocrystallization proceeding in accordance with the
logarithmic law. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.9:2267-2270 S '62.

(KIRA 15:9)

(Complex compounds) (Crystallization)

33762

5 55 00

S/075/62/017/001/003/003
B106 B101

AUTHORS: Mikheyeva, L. M., and Vikhitill, I

TITLE: Determination of arsenic, phosphorus, and sulfur in beryllium oxide by radioactivation analysis

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 17, no. 1, 1962, 84-86

TEXT: By the method of radioactivation analysis, 10^{-4} - 10^{-2} % of arsenic, phosphorus, and sulfur were determined in a beryllium oxide preparation containing no other elements. The samples were irradiated with neutrons in the nuclear reactor of the Central Institute of Nuclear Engineering (Eastern Germany). The radioisotopes P^{32} , S^{35} , and As^{76} were formed during the activating irradiation. In the sulfur activation, the reaction $S^{32}(n,p)P^{32}$ proceeds as side reaction which may elevate the results of phosphorus determination. This error could, however, be neglected since experiments showed that it was within the error limits of determinations. Owing to the small capture cross section of Be for neutrons it was not necessary to make a correction for the self-absorption of neutrons in the

Card 1, 1

33762

S/075/62/017/001/003/003
B*06/B*01

Determination of arsenic, phosphorus...

sample. The substance to be analyzed was beryllium hydroxide converted to oxide by 4-6 hrs calcination at 1200°C. During calcination in platinum crucibles under such conditions, the beryllium oxide was contaminated with about $5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ μ g of iridium per 1 g of beryllium oxide. Therefore, the samples were calcined in quartz crucibles. Three samples were irradiated in each determination: the preparation to be analyzed and two standards with the beryllium oxide to be analyzed as a basis and additions of 0.01% or 0.1% respectively, of the element to be determined. The samples were dried at 100°C before activation. During activation (10 hrs irradiation with a neutron stream of a density of $\sim 10^{13}$ neutrons cm^2/sec) the samples were placed in sealed quartz ampuls. About 30 hrs after the irradiation, the preparations were worked up. Each element was determined from a separate sample. Arsenic was precipitated as sulfide, phosphorus as ammonium hydrophosphate, and sulfur as barium sulfate. Phosphorus is precipitated with arsenic sulfide. Therefore, the activity of an arsenic sulfide preparations was measured in the presence of an aluminum foil of $16 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$ thickness which absorbed the β radiation of P^{32} .

X

Card 2/4

33762

S/075/62/077007003003
B*06/B*0

Determination of arsenic phosphorus..

99 % The arsenic content of the beryllium oxide sample was calculated from the formula $x = aI_1 / (I_2 - I_1)$ (x = percent amount of the element to be determined; a = amount of the element to be determined, added to the standard sample (in %, referred to beryllium oxide); I_1 , I_2 = ratios of activities of the element to be determined in the sample and in the standard) Deviations from the mean value of values calculated by the standards were below 3 % for the arsenic determination. For the P determination, ammonium hydrophosphate served as a carrier. The determination was performed after separating As as a sulfide. In this case, the deviation of the two values from the mean value did not exceed ± 4 % S was determined without previous separation of As or P. Ammonium sulfate served as a carrier. The barium sulfate precipitates contained some phosphorus. Therefore, the S activity was determined by analyzing the curves for the absorption of β -radiation by aluminum filters. Deviations from the mean value were ± 6.25 %. The error of determination of small As, P, and S amounts by radioactivation analysis is of the same order as in determinations by instrumental analysis methods. The radioactivation analysis is less complicated which is particularly valuable for single

Card 3/4

33762

Determination of arsenic, phosphorus .

S/075/62/017/00-003,003
B106/B101

determinations Besides, the element to be determined need not be completely separated from radioactive impurities (caused by foreign radioisotopes) There are table and 7 references: 5 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Smales A A . Atomics 4, 55 (1953)

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im M V Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V Lomonosov) School of Higher Technical Education, Dresden (Eastern Germany)

SUBMITTED: December 16 1960

Card 4/4

L 19606-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c)/SSD/AS(mp)-2/AFMDC/AFWL/AFETR/
ESD(t) JD/JG S/0020/64/158/002/0440/0441
ACCESSION NR: AP5003151

AUTHOR: Mikheyev, N. B.; Mikheyeva, L. M.;

TITLE: Mechanism of coprecipitation of microquantities of yttrium with hydroxides of polyvalent metals ²⁷

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 158, no. 2, 1964, 440-441

TOPIC TAGS: yttrium, iron, zirconium isotope, electrostatics, ion exchange, adsorption, alkali, chemical separation, radioactive source

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of the coprecipitation of microquantities of radioactive isotopes with hydroxides of polyvalent metals depends both on the properties of the hydroxides and on the state of the microelement in solution. The authors proceed from the hypothesis that in the region of acidity of the medium when yttrium exists in the ionic state, its coprecipitation with hydroxides of polyvalent metals [e.g. $Fe(OH)_3$, $Zr(OH)_4$] should occur on account of electrostatic physical adsorption. The coprecipitation of Y^{90} without a carrier with $Fe(OH)_3$ and $Zr(OH)_4$ as a function of the

Card 1/2

L 19606-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003151

acidity of the medium was found to obey the proposed equation, thus indicating that the coprecipitation is a result of electrostatic ion-exchange adsorption. In the presence of lower acidity, adsorption proceeds chiefly in the external cloud of the electric double layer, while in the presence of greater acidity it proceeds in the potential-determining layer of the precipitate. Orig. art. has 1 formula, 1 graph.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 14Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, NP

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2

KORYAKIN, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; DOROGUTIN, B.S.; CHISTOV, I.F.;
CHEREPANOVA, I.V.; DAVYDOVA, M.I.; SOROKOLETOVA, R.I.;
MIKHEYEVA, L.V.; ~~SEYBAGEY~~, V.G.; VOLKOVA, L.N.; SUMAROKOV, V.P.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KUZNETSOV, G.A., red.; ZAYTSEVA, L.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Technology of the production of wood chemicals; a manual for
foremen, technicians, and engineers] Tekhnologiya proizvod-
stva lesokhimicheskikh produktov; posobie dlia masterov i in-
zhnerno-tekhnicheskikh rabotnikov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo mest-
noi promyshl. i khidozh. promyslov RSFSR, 1961. 383 p.

(MIRA 15:3)

(Wood--Chemistry)

MIKHEYVA, M. I.

36875. O diagnosticheskom znachenii izmeneniy so storony pochek pri
retsidiviruyushchem endokardite. Trudy Med. in-ta (Izhev. gos. med. in-t),
t. IX, 1949, c. 156-60

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

MIKHAYEVA, M. I.

BOBYSKAYA, B.D., doktor meditsinskikh nauk; GLUSHKOVA, M.A.; MIKHAYEVA, M.I.

Some factors indicating renal function and chloride metabolism during systematic intake of Novo-Izhevsk mineral water. Urologia (MIRA 11:2) 22 no.6:50-54 N-D '57.

1. Iz propedevticheskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.Ya., Gubergits) Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KIDNEY FUNCTION TESTS, eff. of drugs on mineral water from Novoizhevsk)
(CHLORIDES, metab. eff. of Novoizhevsk mineral water)
(MINERAL WATER, eff. Novoizhevsk mineral water, on renal funct. & on chloride metab.)

PADEYSKIY, V.N.; Prinsipal'nykh: MERKUYEVA, M.I.; SHAYEVA, T.N.;
VOYTESHCHUK, A.K.

Chemically stable paint coatings for the protection of titanium
alloys in the process of contour dimensional pickling. *Lakokras.*
mat. i ikh prim. no.3:37-41 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Metals—Pickling) (Protective coatings)

~~MIKHEEVA, M.N.~~

MIKHEEVA, M.N.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1847
AUTHOR ALEKSEEVSKIJ, N.E., MICHEEVA, M.N.
TITLE The Critical Amperages in Supraconductive Tin Films.
PERIODICAL Zhurn. eksp. i teor. fis., 31, fasc. 6, 951-954 (1956)
Issued: 1 / 1957

Plane, disk-shaped films were investigated. The current was led in vertical to the disk and collected at its periphery; in this case $H = 2I/r$ holds for the magnetic field on the surface of the disk. Here r denotes the distance from the center of the disk to the place where field strength is to be measured. The tin film was steamed on under a diffusion pump in a high vacuum at the temperature of liquid nitrogen. Special supraconductive leads were used, and the pulse method was employed for measuring; besides, the film was in immediate contact with liquid helium.

The current pulses allowed to pass through the sample were produced by a source connected in series. The current- and voltage pulses were registered by a loop-oscillograph. The experimental system was fed by a 220 V-laboratory battery. By the variation of the parameters of the system it was possible to obtain pulses of different duration (usually 0,1 sec) and amplitude. It may be seen from an attached oscillogram that the voltage pulse occurs at a certain intensity of the current passing through the sample. This is the critical amperage for the given experimental conditions. The linear dependence $I_k(r)$ obtained is indicative of a nearly radial distribution of amperage and of a weak influence exercised by the heating (during the current pulse) of that

MIKHEYEVA, M. N.

27 18 1952
✓ Critical constants in superconducting tin films. N. B. Mikheyeva and M. N. Mikheyeva. Soviet Phys. JETP 4: 810-13 (1957) (English translation). See C.A. 51, 6326g. B. M. H.

via file
600g

ALEKSEYEVSKIY, N.Ye.; MIKHEYEVA, M.N.

Critical currents of superconducting tin films. Zhur. eksp. i teor.
fiz. 38 no.1:292-293 Jan '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut fizicheskikh problem AN SSSR.
(Superconductivity) (Magnetic fields)
(Tin--Electric properties)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 M.N. MOISEYEV, A.I.
POLIKARPOVA, I.P. CIA-RDP86-00513R001134120010-

Change of magnetic susceptibility and the behavior of small impurities
in the decomposition of an Ag - Cu solid solution. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser. fiz. 28 no.1:148-151 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR.

ACC NR: AP7006124

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/67/052/001/0040/0041

AUTHOR: Alekseyevskiy, N. Ye.; Mikheyeva, M. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: The superconducting properties of aluminum films

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 52, no. 1, 1967, 40-41

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, aluminum film, superconductivity, ~~aluminum film supercon-~~
~~ductivity, aluminum film critical temperature~~, METAL FILM, CRITICAL POINT

ABSTRACT: The superconducting properties of thin aluminum films, obtained by vaporization and condensation in a 10^{-6} — 10^{-7} mm Hg vacuum at liquid nitrogen temperature and annealed to room temperature, have been investigated. It was found that the critical temperature increases with decreased film thickness. For instance, the critical temperature of a film, $8.9 \cdot 10^{-6}$ cm thick, was 1628°K, while that of a film, $7.9 \cdot 10^{-6}$ cm thick, was 1904°K. It is concluded that, since the experiment was conducted in vacuum, the high critical temperatures of thin aluminum films were not the result of the formation of oxide layers on their surfaces. [TD]

SUB CODE: //,20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

UDC: none

BAFS, Ye. A., KODAN, S.S.: MIKHAYLOVA, N.I.

Ratio of the volatile and non-volatile organic substances in the
reservoir waters of oil fields. Neftgaz, geol. i geofiz. khim. 10:
49-51 '64 (MIRA 1964)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryu khim. resoursov AN
SSSR.

Handwritten: Nazarov, I.N.; Prostakov, N.S.; Mikhayeva, N.M.; Shavrygina, O.A.
NAZAROV, I.N.; PROSTAKOV, N.S.; MIKHEYEVA, N.M.; SHAVRYGINA, O.A.

Heterocyclic compounds. Report No. 41: Synthetic anesthetics. Part 5:
Esters of 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-aryl-4-piperidols. Zhur. ob. khim. 26
no.10:2820-2834 0 '56. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V.
Lomonosova.

(Esters) (Piperidine)

11/11/1956, 11/11/1956
NAZAROV, I.N.; PROSTAKOV, N.S.; MIKHEYEVA, N.N.; SHAVRYGINA, O.A.

Heterocyclic compounds. Report No.40: Synthetic anesthetics. Part 5:
Esters of 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidol with aromatic acids.
Zhur. ob. khim. 26 no.10:2812-2820 O '56. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V.
Lomonosova.

(Esters) (Piperidine)

Not cyclic Compound. Spectroscopic Identification. 3.12.15.1.1
1,3-N-Mor, nitro-Ethyl-2,3-dia... -17-17

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to scan quality. It appears to be a list of chemical identifiers or structural notations.]

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Heterocyclic Compounds. Synthetic Anesthetics.

1-β-N-Morpholino-Ethyl-2,5-Diethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidyl-propionate

in ether is precipitated from the other solution.
 1-β-N-morpholine-ethyl-2,5-diethyl-piperidon was
 synthesized by heating the 1-β-N-morpho-ethyl-2,5-diethyl-
 4-piperidon-hydrochloride with morpholine in benzene.
 Furthermore 1-β-N-morpholine-ethyl-2,5-diethyl-4-
 phenyl-4-piperidyl was isolated by the interaction of
 piperidon with phenyl lithium and esterified by means
 of propionic acid chloride. The propionate hydrochloride
 of 1-β-N-morpholine-ethyl-2,5-diethyl-4-phenyl-4-
 piperidyl is an analgesic of moderate strength.
 piperidyl hydrochloride of 1,2,5-triethyl-4-phenyl-4-
 piperidyl (Ref. 12) was tested as a analgesic
 effect. According to data supplied by the laboratory of
 Professor M.D. Maslovskiy (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
 skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut, All. Union
 Scientific Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research Institute),
 the propionate hydrochloride synthesized has a considerably
 stronger analgesic effect than morphine. In this effect
 it is equal to promedol but has a somewhat higher
 toxicity. Detailed results of the pharmacological

Card 3/4

Heterocyclic Compounds. Synthetic Anaesthetics. S.W. 11-10-1957, 10
1-β-N-Morpholin-ε-Ethyl-2,5-Dimethyl-4-Phenyl-4-Propion-1α,7-epoxide

investigations will be published separately. An experimental part follows. There are 11 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimii i⁸key tekhnologii i meditsiny
M.V.Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical
Technology imeni M.V.Lomonosov, Kafedra organicheskoy
khimii (Chair of Organic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: October 4, 1957

Card 4/4

79-28-4-26/60

AUTHORS: Nazarov, I. N. (Deceased), Prostakov, M. S.; Mikheyeva, N. N.

TITLE: Heterocyclic Compounds (Geterotsiklicheskiye soyedineniya) 61. Synthetic Anaesthetics (Sinteticheskiye obezbolivayushchiye veshchestva) XXV. The Esters of the 1,2,5-Trimethyl-4-Phenyl (Aryl)-4-Piperidole (XXV. Slozhnyye efiry 1,2,5-trimetil-4-fenil (aril)-4-piperidola)

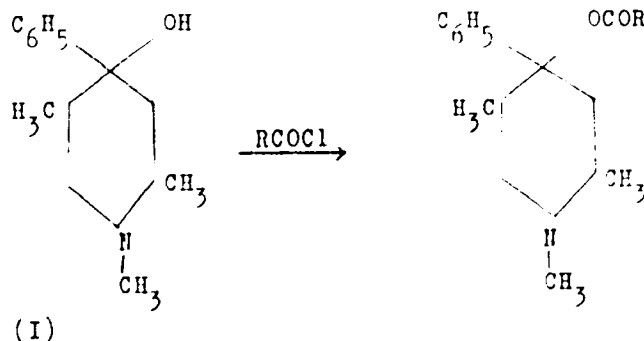
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol.28, Nr 4, pp.960-968 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the influence of the structure of the esters of the 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidole on their physiological activity and have obtained a new series of compounds of this type. The γ -isomer of the 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidole (melting point at 107-108°C) (I), the propionic ester of which is a strong analgesic (Ref 2) - at present it is frequently applied under the name of "Promedol" -, was etherified by acid chloride.

Card 1/3

79-28-4-26, 60

Heterocyclic Compounds. 61. Synthetic Anaesthetics. XXV. The Esters of the 1,2,5-Trimethyl-4-Phenyl (Aryl) 4-Piperidole



R=n-CH₃OC₆H₄OCH₂ (II); R=n-C₂H₅OC₆H₄OCH₂ (III); R=C₆H₅OCHCH₃ (IV)
 R=C₆H₅OC(CH₃)₂ (V); R=n-ClC₆H₄OC(CH₃)₂ (VI); R=n-NO₂C₆H₄OCH₂ (VII);
 R=n-NH₂C₆H₄OCH₂ (VIII); R=(C₆H₅)₂CH (IX); R=C₆H₅-C≡C (X);
 R=α-C₄H₃O (α-furyl) (XI); R=C₆H₅SCH₂CH₂ (XII).

According to pharmaceutical investigations carried out in the laboratory of M. D. Mashkovskiy some of the mentioned esters

Card 2/3

79-29-4-26/60

Heterocyclic Compounds. 61. Synthetic Anaesthetics. XXV. The Esters of the
1,2,5-Trimethyl-4-Phenyl (Aryl)-4-Piperidole

have considerable locally anaesthetizing effect. The degree of the anaesthetizing effect, which was determined according to Ren'ye's method, is given in the table for some of the preparations. The complete results of the pharmaceutical investigation of the preparations obtained will be published in a separate paper. There are 1 table and 4 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii
(Moscow Institute for Fine Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: April 1, 1957

Card 3/3

HAZAROV, I.N. [deceased]; PROSTAKOV, N.S.; MIKHEYEVA, N.N.

Heterocyclic compounds. Part 62: Stereoisomerism of 1-acyl-2,5-
dimethyl-4-piperidones. Zhur.ob.khim. 28 no.9:2431-2440 S '58.
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii.
(Piperidone) (Isomerism)

AUTHORS: Nalarov, I. N., (Deceased), Prostakov, N. S., S.V. 7.-21-10-23, et al.
Mikheyeva, N. N.

TITLE: Heterocyclic Compounds (Geterotsiklicheskiye soedineniya)
63. Synthetic Analgesics (63. Sinteticheskiye oporotlevayushchiye
veschestva) XXVI. Stereo Isomerism of 2,5-Dimethyl-4-Phenyl-4-piperidols and 1-Acyl-2,5-Dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidols (XXVI. Stereobizomeriya 2,5-dimetil-4-fenil-4-piperidolov i 1-atsil-2,5-dimetil-4-fenil-4-piperidolov).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 10,
pp 2746-2757 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors continued their investigations in the series of the 1-alkyl-2,5-dimethyl-4-aryl-4-piperidols and their esters (Ref 1) by synthesizing the analogs of these piperidine alcohols with an acyl radical as substituent on the nitrogen. They obtained 2,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidols the transition of which to the earlier described stereo-isomeric 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidols (Ref 1) was successful. 2,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidols (II) is formed by the reaction of phenyl lithium with

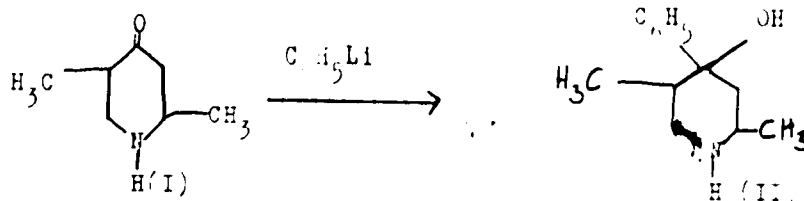
Card 1/4

Heterocyclic Compounds. 63. Synthetic Analgesics.

SOV 77-28-10-23, 60

XXVI. Stereo Isomerism of 2,5-Dimethyl-4-Phenyl-4-Piperidols and N-Acetyl-2,5-Dimethyl-4-Phenyl-4-Piperidols

2,5-dimethyl-4-piperidone (I):



Of the four stereo-isomers of the compound (II), which are theoretically possible the γ - and the α -isomer were separated in crystalline form. The third isomer of this piperidol (II) was obtained in the form of the N-acetyl derivative. The separation of the stereo-isomeric piperidol was carried out chromatographically on silica oxide and by crystallization. Among the many transformations of piperidols described (in the dehydration, on the action of hydrogen chloride and acetyl bromide, the transformation of the α -isomer of piperidol into the γ -isomer is

Card 2/4

Heterocyclic Compounds. 6³, Synthetic Analgesics. SOV/79-28-10-25/60
XXVI. Stereo Isomerism of 2,5-Dimethyl-4-Phenyl-4-Piperidols and 1-Acyl-
2,5-Dimethyl-4-Phenyl-4-Piperidols

special interest. Thus the following compounds were synthesized in yields of up to 85%: (VI) 1-acetyl-, (VII) 1-propionyl -, (VIII) 1-benzoyl-, (IX) 1-diethyl aminoacetyl-, (X) 1-mesyl-, and (XI) 1-benzene sulfo-2,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidol. Theoretical conclusions were drawn from the results obtained. There are 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: **Moskovskiy** institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii
(Moscow Institute for Fine Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: October 25, 1957

Card 3/4

Heterocyclic Compounds. 63. Synthetic Analgesics. SOV/79-28-10-25/60
XXVI. Stereo Isomerism of 2,5-Dimethyl-4-Phenyl-4-Piperidols and 1-Acyl-
2,5-Dimethyl-4-Phenyl-4-Piperidols

Card 4/4

MIKHEYEVA, N. N., Cand of Chem Sci — (diss) "The Synthesis on the Basis of γ -Piperyls of Physiologically Active Substances — Piperyl Derivatives (Anesthetics, Analgesics, Spasmolytics, and Others)," Moscow, 1959, 14 pp (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im M. V. Lomonosov) (KL, 5-60, 123)

MAZAROV, I.N. [deceased]; PROSTAKOV, N.S.; MIKHAEVA, N.M.; DOBRYNIN, V.M.

Synthesis of Schiff bases from 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-piperidone
and aromatic amines. *Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh.* 2
no.5:726-729 '59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni
M.V.Lomonosova, kafedra organicheskoy khimii.
(Schiff bases) (Piperidone) (Amines)

5 (3)

AUTHORS:

Nazarov, I. N., Prostašov, N. S.,
Mikheyeva, N. N., Davydova, S. L.

SOV/79-29-7-40/83

TITLE:

Synthetic Anodyne Compounds. γ -Piperidones, δ -Piperidols
and Their Ethers (Sinteticheskiye obezbolivayushchiye
veshchestva. δ -Piperidony, γ -piperidoly i ikh efiry)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 7, pp 2285-2292 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors continued their investigations on the synthesis of δ -piperidols and their ethers, the analogs of promedol and isopromedol (Ref 1), and obtained a number of new δ -piperidones by alkylation or acylation of the 2,5-dimethyl-4-piperidone (Refs 2, 3). The 1- β -phenyl ethyl-(I), 1- γ -phenyl allyl-(II), 1- β -p-nitro phenyl ethyl-(III), 1-phenyl carbo-methoxy-methyl-(IV), 1-(3',4',5'-trimethoxy benzoyl)-(VI), 1-nicotinoyl-(VII), 1-furfuroyl-(VIII), 1- β -diethyl-amino propionyl-(IX) and 1-carbo-benzoxy-2,5-dimethyl-4-piperidone (X) were synthesized. Compound (V) was obtained by the reduction of the nitro group of 1-p-nitro benzoyl-2,5-dimethyl-piperidone (Ref 3). In the case of hydrogenolysis of (X) the initial-2,5-dimethyl-4-piperidone is formed. Synthesis of the γ -piperidols was brought about by reaction of the corresponding piperidones

Card 1/2

Synthetic Anodyne Compounds. γ -Piperidones,
 γ -Piperidols and Their Ethers

SC7/79-29-7-40/83

with organolithium compounds or also by substitution of hydrogen of the secondary amino group of the 2,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidol (Ref 4) by the corresponding radicals. The following compounds are obtained: The piperidols (XI), (XII), (XIII), (XIV), (XV). In the case of ether formation of piperidols by means of acid chlorides the ethers (XVI), (XVIII), (XIX), (XX), (XVII) the α -, β - and γ -isomers of 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidol (I), (XXI) and (XXII) were obtained. For the pharmacological test the hydrochlorides of the ethers of some tertiary and secondary γ -piperidols were prepared (more exact information in the experimental part). There are 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Moscow
Institute for Fine Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1958

Card 2/2

4 (3)

AUTHORS:

Nazarov, I. N., Prostakov, N. S.,
Mikheyeva, N. N., Kirilovich, V. I.

SOV/79-29-B **/8

TITLE:

Synthesis of 1-Oxyalkyl-2,5-dimethyl Piperidines

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 8, pp 2508 - 2512
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For the synthesis of the amino alcohols which serve as intermediates in the syntheses of the analgesic-, local anaesthetic-, and spasmolytic pharmaceuticals (which contain a ring-substituted piperidyl radical as an amine residue), the authors used 2,5-dimethyl-4-piperidone (I), which results, according to I. N. Nazarov, from propenyl isopropenyl ketone and ammonia (Refs 1,2). By reduction of hydrazone (II), according to Kishner, compound (III) was obtained with a yield of 75% (Scheme 1). The introduction of the alkoxy substituent into the nitrogen of the piperidine ring was carried out in various ways: as in the direct reaction of piperidine (III) with ethylene chlorohydrin, compound (V) also resulted by reduction of the ethyl ester of acid (IV) obtained from (III) and ethyl bromoacetate with lithium aluminum hydride. The reduction of hydrazone (VI) of the 1- β -hydroxyethyl-2,5-dimethyl-4-piperidone likewise led to amino

Card 1/2

Synthesis of 1-Oxyalkyl-2,5-dimethyl Piperidines

SOV/79-29-8-.../8:

alcohol (V) (35% yield). The ethyl esters α -(VII) and β -(VIII) of 2,5-dimethyl-piperidyl-1 propionic acids were obtained by condensation of the esters of the corresponding bromine-substituted propionic acids with (III). The methyl esters (IX) and (X) were synthesized in the same way (Scheme). The amino ketone (X) was also reduced by sodium to the amino alcohols (XI) and (XII). The condensation of 2,5-dimethyl piperidine with propylene oxide in an alcoholic dioxane solution at 60-70° leads to a mixture of amino alcohols (XI) and (XII). There are 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1958

Card 2/2

135)
AUTHORS: Nazarov, I. N., Prostakov, M. S., Mikhayeva, N. M., Fradkina, N. A. SOV/79-29-8-38 --
TITLE: Synthesis of γ -Halogen-substituted 1,2,5-Trimethyl-, 2,5-Di-
methyl-, and 1-Acyl-2,5-dimethyl Piperidines
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 8, pp 2629-2633 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: There are but little data available in publications dealing with
the γ -halogen-substituted piperidines. On the basis of the
method of synthesizing the secondary and tertiary γ -piperidoles
already devised by the authors (Ref 2), they investigated the
substitution of halogen for the oxy-group of these piperidine
alcohols. The piperidoles (III) and (IV) used as initial products
were converted by reduction of the piperidones (I) and (II). The
compounds (Va) and (VI) were formed on reaction of the correspond-
ing piperidoles with thionyl chloride (70% yield). In this way,
the mixture of the stereoisomeric 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-chloro-pi-
peridinos (Va) is formed from the mixture of the stereoisomeric
1,2,5-trimethyl-4-piperidoles (III) which is obtained by reduc-
tion of piperidone (I) with sodium in alcohol. In this first-
mentioned mixture, one of the isomers is predominant (70%), which
melts in the form of the picrate at 198-200°. The same isomer of
the chloride (Va) was also obtained from 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-pi-

Card 1/2

Synthesis of γ -Halogen-substituted 1,2,5-Trimethyl-, 2,5-Dimethyl-, and 1-Acyl-2,5-dimethyl Piperidines SOV/79-21-8-34/81

peridole (melting-point $72-73^{\circ}$), which was separated from the mixture of the stereoisomeric piperidoles (III) (also in a yield of 70%). In the same way, compound (VI) was formed which was converted into (XVI) with acetic anhydride. Compound (Vb) resulted on reaction of the piperidole (III) with phosphorus tribromide. The halogen-substituted derivatives (Va) and (Vb) can only be distilled in the vacuum. On standing, and at 130° , they are transformed into hygroscopic products. Further chemical transformations of 1,2,5-trimethyl-4 and 2,5-dimethyl-4-chloro-piperidine were carried out. There are 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1958

Card 2/2

5(3)

SOV/79-29-9-12/76

AUTHORS: Nazarov, I. N., Prostakov, N. S., Raskina, E. M.,
Mikheyeva, N. N., Stolyarova, L. G.

TITLE: Synthetic Anti-spasmodic Substances. Synthesis of 1-Phenyl-1-cyclohexyl-3-(2',5'-dimethyl piperidyl-1')-propanol-1

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 9, pp 2861-2864 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 2,5-dimethyl-4-piperidone (II) (Refs 1, 2) obtained from ammonia and propenyl-isopropenyl ketone (I) according to I. N. Nazarov, was made use of for the synthesis of compounds structurally related to the efficient anti-spasmodic Arthan. (I) is an intermediate in the synthesis of anesthetics Promedol, Isopromedol and α -Promedol (Ref 3). Compound (II) was transformed to (VII) according to Kizhner by reducing hydrazone (III) of piperidone (II) as well as by cleaving the piperidine compound (VI) with water; the latter compound is formed by compound (V) and lithium. Chloroderivative (V) was obtained from the reaction of piperidol (IV) with thionyl chloride. Condensation of piperidine (VII) with acetophenone and formaldehyde according to Mannich caused the separation of ketone (VIII) which was further transformed into compound (IX) by

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SOV/79-29-9-12/76

Synthetic Anti-spasmodic Substances. Synthesis of 1-Phenyl-1-cyclohexyl-3-(2',5'-dimethyl piperidyl-1')-propanol-1

the reaction with magnesium chloro cyclohexyl. According to preliminary pharmacological data by M. D. Mashkovskiy (VNIKhFI), the chlorohydrate of this tertiary amino alcohol exhibits a marked anti-spasmodic activity and is but little inferior to Athan (Reaction Scheme). To investigate the structure dependence of this activity of tertiary amino alcohols containing the 2,5-dimethyl-1-piperidyl group as amine radical, the authors synthesized propanols (X), (XI), (XII), (XIII). The synthesis of these amino alcohols was made with the already earlier described ethyl esters (Ref 4) of β -(2,5-dimethyl piperidyl-1)-propionic and α -(2,5-dimethyl piperidyl-1)-propionic acid as well as with 1-acetonyl-2,5-dimethyl piperidine and the corresponding organomagnesium compounds. There are 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii
(Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1958

Card 2/2

5(5)

AUTHORS: Nazarov, I. N., Prostakov, N. S., SOV/79-29-9-27/76
Mikheyeva, N. N., Mikhaylova, N. M.

TITLE: Synthetic Anaesthetics. Derivatives of 1-Oxyalkyl-2,5-dimethyl Piperidine

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 9, pp 2940-2942 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The 1-oxyalkyl-2,5-dimethyl piperidines described in one of the previous reports (Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 29, 2861, 1959) were used for the synthesis of their esters which may be useful as anaesthetics of the methycaine and surphocaine type (meticaine? surfocaine?) as well as for the synthesis of 1-alkyl halide-2,5-dimethyl piperidine, as intermediates in the synthesis of the anaesthetics of the phenadone group. Benzoylation of 1- β -oxyethyl-2,5-dimethyl piperidine (I), 1- α -methyl- β -oxyethyl-2,5-dimethyl piperidine (II), 1- β -oxypropyl-2,5-dimethyl piperidine (III) produced benzoates of these amino alcohols, (IV), (V), (VI) (Scheme). The oxy-group in the amino alcohols (I), (II), (III) was replaced by chlorine by means of thionyl chloride. The following piperidines were obtained in yields of up to 80%:

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Synthetic Anesthetics. Derivatives of
1-Oxyalkyl-2,5-dimethyl Piperidine

SOV/79-29-9-27/76

1- β -ethyl-chloride-2,5-dimethyl piperidine (VII),
1- α -methyl- β -ethyl-chloride-2,5-dimethyl piperidine (VIII),
1- β -propyl-chloride-2,5-dimethyl piperidine (IX). In heating
the latter with 30% alcoholic alkali solution 1- β -ethoxy-
propyl-2,5-dimethyl piperidine (X) was separated instead of
the expected product of dehydrochlorination.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii
(Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1958

Card 2/2

PROSTAKOV, N.S.; MIKHEYEVA, N.N.

Substituted pyridines. 2,5-dimethyl-4-phenylpyridine and its transformations. Med.prom. 14 no.2:11-13 P '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

(PYRIDINE)

NAZAROV, I.N. [deceased]; PROSTAKOV, N.S.; WIKHEYEVA, N.H.

Preparation of a mixture of a promedol base and 1,2,5-trimethyl-
4-phenyl-4-piperidol. Med.prom. 14 no.6:26-30 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni
M.V. Lomonosova.

(PIPERIDINE)

(PIPERIDINOL)

PROSTAKOV, N.S.; MIKHAYEVA, N.N.; IGUMNOVA, A.V.; ZIMINA, G.I.

Substituted pyridines. 2,5-Dimethyl-4-[η ,(\circ)-tolyl]pyridines
and their conversions. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.7:2294-2297
Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii.
(Pyridins)

PROSTAKOV, N.S.; MIKHEYEVA, N.H.

Synthetic anesthetics. Separation of stereoisomeric 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidinols. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.1:108-113 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii.
(Piperidinol)

PROSTAKOV, N.S.; MIKHEYEVA, N.N.

Space configuration of piperidine derivatives. *Usp.khim.* 31
no.10:1190-1216 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni
Lomonosova.

(Piperidine) (Stereochemistry)

PROSTAKOV, N.S.; YAGODOVSKAYA, T.V.; MIKHETVA, N.N.

Infrared spectra of isomeric 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidinols and the structure of the β -isomer of 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidinol. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.1:234-237 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Universitet druzhby narodov imeni P.Lumumby i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.

PROSTAKOV, N.S.; ZAYTSEV, B.Ye.; MIKHAYLOVA, N.M.; MIKHEYEVA, N.N.

Spacial structure of isomeric 2,5-dimethyl- and 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidols. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.2:463-467 F '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Universitet druzhby narodov imeni Patrisa Lumumby.

L 05293-67 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB /GG

ACC INRI AR6021344

SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/66/000/002/V054/V054

AUTHOR: Greysukh, V. L.; Mikheyeva, N. N.; Nadtochiy, A. I.

37
B

TITLE: Experience in realizing an inversion-type information retrieval system with the aid of an electronic digital computer

16C

SOURCE: Ref zh. Kibern, Abs. 2V349

REF SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. inform., no. 3, 1965, 21-26

TOPIC TAGS: electronic digital computer, information storage and retrieval/Ural-2 electronic digital computer

ABSTRACT: The algorithmization of an inversion-type information retrieval system (IRS) with the object of utilizing it in electronic computers is described and the advantages of the coordinate-comparison retrieval method over the sequential retrieval method are pointed out, particularly with respect to bulky documents for the purpose of assuring the flow of documents to users without great effort on their part as well as of eliminating manual labor and accelerating the retrieval process. In addition, the authors form the class of standard processes

Card 1/2

UDC: 519.5:681.142

L 05293-67

ACC NR: AR6021344

into which the algorithm of the inversion-type IRS breaks down; this class may be utilized in the solution of other information-logic problems. The developed algorithm flowchart of the IRS corresponds to the special features of electronic digital computers and may serve as a basis for developing a practical and convenient information retrieval system. The findings of the experiments with the realization of an inversion-type IRS by means of Ural-2 electronic digital computers also are presented. V. Kozlovtssev. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 05, 09/

Card 2/2 *eqh*

L 37226-66 ENT(1) JW/RO

ACC NR: AP6015395

SOURCE CODE: UR/0409/65/000/004/0531/0536

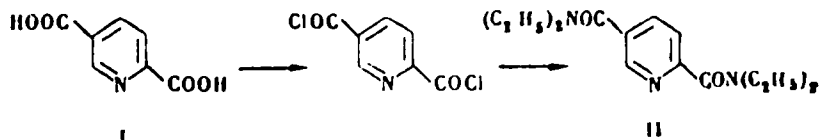
AUTHOR: Prostakov, N. S.; Mikheyeva, N. N.; Pkhal'gumani, D.; Mat'yu, K. D.

ORG: Peoples' Friendship University im. Patrice Lumumba, Moscow (Universitet druzhby narodov)

TITLE: Substituted pyridines. Amides and hydrazides of pyridinecarboxylic acids

SOURCE: Khimiya geterotsiklicheskikh soyedineniy, no. 4, 1965, 531-536

TOPIC TAGS: organic amide, hydrazine derivative, pyridine, aromatic carboxylic acid

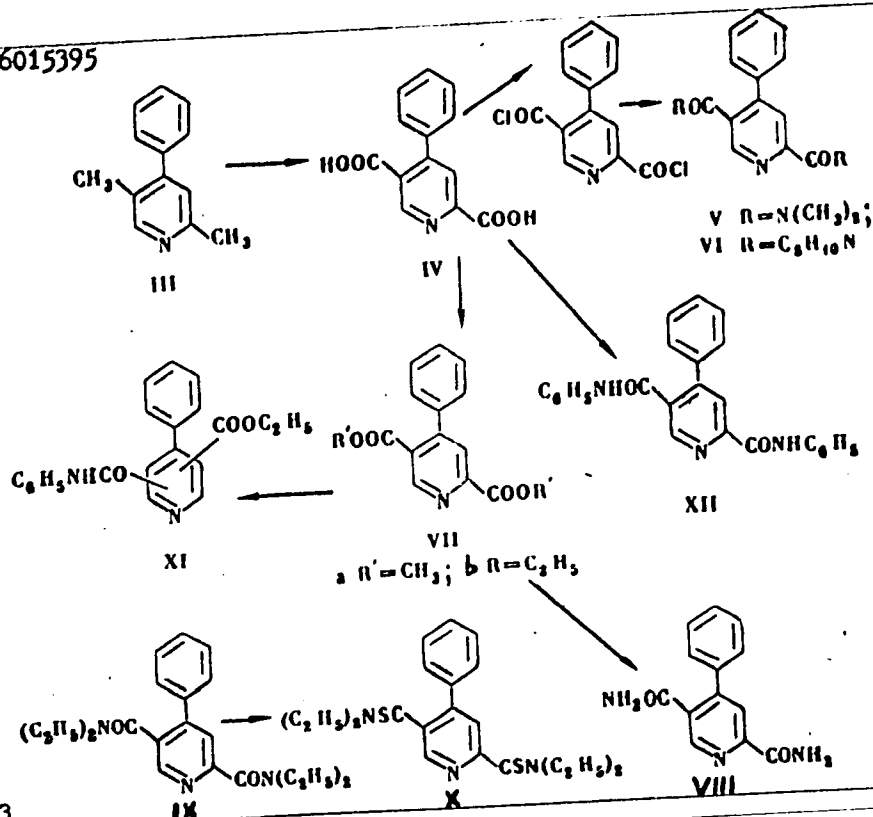
ABSTRACT: Pyridinecarboxylic acids obtained from oxidation of dimethyl-substituted pyridine bases were used for synthesizing their amides and hydrazides, which are substances of pharmacological interest. The reactions are illustrated in the diagram:

Card 1/3

UDC: 547.826 + 542.95

L 37226-66

ACC NR: AP6015395



Card 2/3

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AR6020788

SOURCE CODE: UR/0044/66/000/002/V054/V054

AUTHOR: Greysukh, V. L.; Mikhoyeva, N. N.; Nadtochiy, A. I.

TITLE: An attempt of realization on digital computers of information search systems of inverted type ¹⁶⁰

SOURCE: Ref zh. Matem, Abs. 2V349

REF SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhn. Inform. Sb. Vses. In-t nauchn. i tekhn. Inform., no. 3, 1965, 21-26

TOPIC TAGS: computer theory, computer technique, digital computer, algorithm, information storage and retrieval

ABSTRACT: The algorithm for an inverted information-search system (ISS) applicable to electronic digital computers has been described. It has the advantages of the coordinate-comparison method as compared with the consecutive search method. This is particularly important in the case of large masses of documents requiring the arrival of documents to the users without troubles arising from the side of the documents, and also with the elimination of manual work and the general acceleration of the search process. In addition, two classes of standard processes have been formed into which the algorithm for the inverted ISS can be

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UDC: 518,5:681.142

ACC NR: AR6020788

decomposed and which can be utilized during the solution of other information-logical problems. An algorithmic scheme for the ISS is developed in such a way as to correspond to the peculiarities of electronic digital computers and can thus serve as a basis for the realization of a practically convenient system of information retrieval. Results of experiments for the realization of ISS of the inverted type on electronic digital computers "Ural-2" are also presented.

[Translation of abstract] V. Kozlovstev

SUB CODE: 09

Card 2/2

CHULKOV, V.V.; MIKHEYEVA, N.S., nachal'nik.

Tomograph for the pre-war model of the X-ray apparatus manufactured by the
"Burevestnik" plant. Vest.rent.i rad. no.3:78-80 Ky-Je '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Medsanchast' Chelyabinskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda.
(X-rays--Apparatus and supplies)

MIKHAYEVA, N.S.

Studying the mechanism of drying moist materials. Trudy NTIPP no.6:64-
77 '56. (Moisture) (Drying) (MIRA 10:3)

Mikheyeva, N.S.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-32

Food Industry

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32937

Author : Mikheyeva N.S.

Inst : Moscow Technological Institute of the Food
Industry

Title : Method for the Computation of the Duration of
Drying of Lump Materials of the Food Industry

Orig Pub: Tr. Mosk. tekhnol. in-ta pishch. prom-sti,
1956, No 6, 116-127

Abstract: A correlation has been ascertained between the
critical and the initial moisture content of a
body: $W_{cr} - W_e = 0.56 W_1$, wherein W_{cr} is the

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USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

Food Industry

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32937

reduced critical moisture content, W_e -- conditional equilibrium moisture content and W_1 -- the initial moisture content. This correlation is confirmed by experimental data of the author and other researches. By means of the derived correlation between relative coefficient of drying (χ) and the initial moisture content $\chi = 1.8 / W_1$, a procedure has been worked out for calculating the duration of drying under any conditions of operation of convection driers.

Card 2/2

GINZBURG, Abram Solomonovich, prof.; MIKHEYEVA, Natal'ya Semenovna;
BAB'YEV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; SYHOYEDOV, Viktor Iul'ovich;
GRACHEV, Yuriy Pavlovich; ZHURAVLEV, Vyacheslav Fedorovich;
DASHEVSKIY, V.I.; FEDOROV, N.Ye., prof., retsenzent;
SEREGIN, P.V., dots., retsenzent; GORBATOV, A.V., dots.,
retsenzent; ROGOV, I.A., dots., retsenzent; KOVALEVSKAYA,
A.I., red.

[Processes and apparatus of the food industry; practical
laboratory work] Protsessy i apparaty pishchevykh proiz-
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institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti (for Seregin).

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BEL'KIND, M.G.; TSVELEVA, I.A.; SMOL'NAYA, L.M.; KADKOVA, N.F.;
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(TETRACYCLINE)

SHAFRAN, A.L., zasluzhenny vrach RSFSR, kand.mod.nauk, rentgenolog;
MIKHAYEVA, O.N., rentgenolog

Tenth anniversary of the death of M.D. A.D. Rybinskii. Vest. rent. 1
rad. 36 no.6:84 N-D '61. (M.A 15:2)

1. Sanatoriya "Kavkaz", predsedatel' Yessentukskoy seksii rentgenogov
(for Shafran). 2. Sanatoriya "Stavropol'ye", chlen Yessentukskoy
seksii rentgenologov (for Mikhayeva).
(RYBINSKII, ALEKSEI DMITRIEVICH, died 1951)

KANTOR, Stera Mikhaylovna; MIKHEYEVA, Ol'ga Vasil'yevna;
ZHEBROVSKAYA, A., red.; VAYSMAN, M., red. izd-va;
GARINA, T., tekhn. red.

[German-Russian dictionary of most commonly used words in
technical literature] Nemetsko-russkii slovar'-minimum ob-
shcheupotrebitel'nykh slov v tekhnicheskoi literature. Mo-
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(German language--Dictionaries--Russian)
(Technology--Terminology)

17714410 22 11 1 11
LOZOVY, A.V.; KRICHKO, A.A.; MIKHAYEVA, R.A.

Hydrogenation of enriched Baltic Sea region shales under low pressure. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i mass! no.5:32-40 My '57. (MIRA 10:7)

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(Baltic Sea region--Shales) (Hydrogenation)

MIKHEYEVA, R.I.

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no.14:129-134 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
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(Fungi, Phytopathogenic)

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MUKHOMYVA, Serafima Fedorovna; SUVOROV, I.V., red.; ZHUKOVA, Ye.O.,
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(MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES, culture,
on solid media, toxin-prod. strains (Rus)

Mikheyeva T.G.
SKOHEL'TSYN, Yu.V.; MIKHEYEVA, T.G.; KOCHETKOV, P.P.; KODOCHIGOV, D.I.

Rural hydroelectric power stations on the small rivers of the Mari
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Technical and economic indices in operating the Martasskaya
locomobile rural electric power station. Izv.Mar.sta.po elek.
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Mikheyeva, T. G.
SKOBEL'TSYN, Yu.V.; MIKHEYEVA, T.G.; KOCHETKOV, P.P.; KODOCHIGOV, D.I.

Local rural electric power systems based on the example of Mari-
Turek Region of the Mari A.S.S.R. Izv.Mar.sta.po elek.sel'.1
les.khos. no.1:51-81 '51. (MIRA 10:11)
(Mari A.S.S.R.--Electric power plants)

МИХЕЕВА Т.С.
MINHEYEVA, T.O.; SMIRNOV, R.V.

Operational indices for rural electric power plants. kv.nar.
sta.po elek.sel.1 les.khoz.no.2:5-21 '53. (MIRA 10:12)
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MIKHAYEVA, T.G.
SKOBELET'SYN, Yu.V.; MIKHAYEVA, T.G.

Power consumption of the agricultural districts in the area of
the Kuybyshev Hydroelectric Power Station. Izv.mar.sta.po elek.
sel.i les.khoz.no.2:51-66 '53. (MIRA 10:12)
(Electricity in agriculture)
(Kuybyshev hydroelectric power station)

MIKHEYEVA, T.O.

Adjusting the load graphs of rural consumers and matching them with
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

9

Phase limits in the system copper-cadmium. S. A. Pogodin, V. I. Mikheeva and G. A. Kagan. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR* 7, 49 (1945). Curves for the solidus and the phase limits in the system of Cu-Cd (Jenkins and Harrison, *J. Inst. Metals* 31, 257, 1942) were developed from the microscopic examn. of the specimens of alloys, contg. 0.25, 1.5, Cd, heated at 1000° and 1050° for 1 hr. and then water quenched. Cu alloys contg. 0.2 to 51% Cd were heated in sealed vacuum tubes at 625° for 13 days. Some specimens were immediately water quenched or cooled in the furnace to room temp., while others were allowed to cool in the furnace to 475°, 400° and 250° and held at these temps. for 10 days and then water quenched. Microscopic examn. of the specimens showed the following solubilities of Cd in Cu: 50° 2.8, 3, 525° 2.5, 475° 2.1, 400° 1.6, 250° 1.2 and 15° 1%.

Chav. Blanc

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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