

NIKITINA, G.P.; PUSHLENKOV, M.F.

Vibrational spectra of zirconium complexes with organophosphorus derivatives. Part 2: complexes of zirconium tetrachloride.
Radiokhimiia 5 no.4:456-464 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Zirconium chlorides) (Complex compounds—Spectra)

NIKITINA, G.P.; FISHLENKOV, M.F.

Vibration spectra of zirconium complexes with organophosphorus
compounds. Part 3: Spectra of zirconium extracts from strong
nitric acid solutions. Radiokhimiia 6 no. 3: 347-360 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

POPOV, S.G., dotsent, kand.fiz.-matemat.nauk; BAL'CHENKO, V.I., student-diplomnik; NIKITINA, G.V., student-diplomnik

Horizontal tensing of the thread by air currents. Tekst. prom.
21 no.10:47-49 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Yarn--Testing)

NIKITINA, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Applying the hydrodynamic theory of lubrication to antifriction bearings used in instruments. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; prib. no.2: 150-158 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki.
(Lubrication and lubricants) (Bearings (Machinery))

S/180/62/000/003/004/016
E202/E335

AUTHORS: Romanenko, V.N. and Nikitina, G.V. (Leningrad)
TITLE: Homogenization of the binary system crystals using
the self-feeding melt method

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye
tekhnicheskikh nauk. Metallurgiya i toplivo,
no. 3, 1962, 56 - 57

TEXT: This new method was developed and evaluated on solid
solutions of InSb - GaSb and other semiconducting binary systems
(e.g. Ge-Si) and may be carried out in two variants: in the
first the crystal is grown by pulling out of a melt in which the
more readily fusible component A is contained in a crucible of
the more refractory component B, A and B being mutually
fully soluble in both phases. Holding the crucible above the
m.p. of A, - T_A but below that of B, - T_B , all the liquid
phase will comprise (A + B) liq. where T_1 is any temperature
within the interval $T_A < T_1 < T_B$ and the liquid-phase
composition is determined simply by the point on the solidus
Card 1/2

S/170/62/005/008/004/009
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Gabelina, L. G., ~~Nikitina, G. V.~~, Romanenko, V. N.,
Tuchkevich, V. M.

TITLE: Effect of heat abduction through the end of an ingot on zone
melting

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 8, 1962, 81-83

ABSTRACT: The zone levelling of the impurity concentration distribution in
Ge is studied. The germanium samples were purified by zone melting and
then alloyed with various impurities. The composition was checked by
measuring the resistivity and the Hall-emf. After some cycles of zone
levelling the impurity distribution was measured (Fig. 1), which showed
that the position of the zone strongly influences the impurity
concentration. This is related to the heat balance in zone levelling.
To ensure regular conditions the adoption of annular ingots is recommended. ✓
There is 1 figure.

Card 1/2

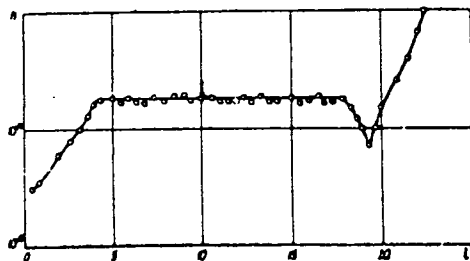
S/170/62/005/008/004/009

Effect of heat abduction through the end...E104/3102

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR imeni A. F. Ioffe, g. Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute AC USSR imeni A. F. Ioffe, Leningrad)

DATE RECEIVED: December 2, 1961

Fig. 1. Impurity distribution n (cm^{-3}) over the length l (cm) of a crystal.



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L 26049-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWG(k)/EWP(t)/T/EPB/EWP(b)/EWA(h) Pz-6/Pa-4/
Feb LJP(c) JB/JG/KT
ACCESSION NR: AF5001819 S/0279/64/000/006/0156/0160

38
36
B

AUTHOR: Nikitina, G. V. (Leningrad); Romanenko, V. N. (Leningrad)

TITLE: Calculation of phase diagrams of several semiconductor systems

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metallurgiya i gornoye delo, no. 6, 1964, 156-160

TOPIC TAGS: phase diagram, calculated phase diagram, semiconductor compound containing system, InSb-GaSb, InSb-AlSb, InSb-InAs, InAs-GaAs, InAs-InP, Ge-Si, ideal solution, regular solution

ABSTRACT: Phase diagrams showing the quasi-binary cross sections in ternary systems based on type AIII^BV semiconductor compounds were constructed based on experimental data from the literature. The phase diagrams of the investigated systems (InSb-GaSb, InSb-AlSb, InSb-InAs, InAs-GaAs and InAs-InP, and of Ge-Si) were similar, showing complete mutual solubility of the components in both phases. The positive values for the energies of mixing in all the systems indicated the tendency of all the similar components in the system to associate.

Card 1/2

L 26049-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001619

In the investigated systems most of the values of the reduced energy of mixing $\bar{V} = V/RT$ approached 2, indicating a breakdown of the solid solutions. Phase diagrams of these systems calculated by approximation to ideal solutions showed considerable deviation from experimental phase diagrams, while diagrams calculated by approximation of these systems to regular solutions were in very good agreement with the experimental diagrams. It was thus shown possible to construct (without experimental data) orienting phase diagrams of systems based on type $AIIB^V$ semiconductor compounds from the energy of mixing for this class of compounds if the fusion temperatures and heats of fusion of the components of the system are known. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 23Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, SS

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 010

Card 2/2

1

Theoretical investigation of the phase diagrams of some semiconducting systems. G. V. Nikitina, V. N. Romanenko.

Report presented at the 3rd National Conference on Semiconductor Compounds, Kishinev, 16-21 Sept 1963

I. 13540-63 EWP(g)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3002753

S/0120/63/000/003/0196/0197

AUTHOR: Nikitina, G. V.; Fodya, A. I.; Romanenko, V. N.

57
56

TITLE: Device for vibrating the crystal pulled from the melt

SOURCE: Pribery* 1 tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1963, 196-197

TOPIC TAGS: crystal pulling, vibrating crystals

ABSTRACT: As it was pointed out before (G. V. Nikitina, V. N. Romanenko, V. M. Tuchkevich, Sb., Kristallizatsiya i fazovy*ye perekhody*, 1962, Izd-vo AN BSSR), vibrating the crystal being pulled with a double commercial frequency! expedites the process of crystal growing. The article describes a new device for producing axial vibrations in the crystal by means of a VSP-1/electromagnet in addition, the crystal can be turned in the melt. Vibration amplitude is adjustable from a few hundredths mm to a few mm. A construction sketch is presented. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Associations: Physico-Technical Inst., AN SSSR

Card 1/2

KOROL'KOV, V.I. (Leningrad); NIKITINA, G.I. (Leningrad); ROMANENKO, V.N.
(Leningrad)

Zone melting as an auxiliary method in the analysis of phase
diagrams. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Met. i vor. delo no.4:
95-99. Il-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:16)

NIKITINA, G.V.; PODYA, A.I.; ROMANENKO, V.N.

Device for imparting vibration to crystals extracted from the melt.
Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 8 no.3:196-197 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Crystals--Growth)

NIKIT NA, D.V. (Leningrad), I.M.NeNe, V.N. ...

Plotting of phase diagram ...
129. AN SSSR. Met. ...
y 1981 R 1

L 05628-67 EWI(m)/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6024500

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/007/2247/2248

AUTHOR: Dubrovskaya, I. N.; Nensberg, Ye. D.; Nikitina, G. V.; Ravich, Yu. I.ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of the nonparabolicity of the valence band of PbTe by the method of measuring the thermal emf in a strong magnetic field

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 7, 1966, 2247-2248

TOPIC TAGS: lead compound, telluride, valence band, thermal emf, semiconductor carrier, carrier density, forbidden band width

ABSTRACT: In analogy with an earlier investigation of the conduction band of PbTe (FTT v. 8, 1455, 1966), the authors present the results of an investigation of the valence band of this material. The measurements were made at liquid-nitrogen temperature using samples with hole density from 5.4×10^{17} to $4 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. Plots of the Fermi level against the hole density and of the density of states against the energy are presented. The obtained dependence of the density of states is compared with the values calculated on the basis of two simple models, that of E. O. Kane (J. Phys. Chem. Sol. v. 1, 249, 1957) and that of M. H. Cohen (Phys. Rev. v. 127, 387, 1963). Both models gave satisfactory agreement with experiment. The effective mass of the state density m_d near the top of the valence band is found to be $0.13m_0$ for both models. The effective width of the forbidden band was found to be 0.12 eV for the Kane model

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L 05628-67

ACC NR: AF6024500

and 0.08 ev for the Cohen model. Both are smaller than the optical width of the forbidden band. The authors thank S. S. Shalyt and B. A. Yefimova for help with the work. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. 0

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 21Jan66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 *right*

ACC NR: AP6031649

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/170/001/0107/0109

57

AUTHOR: Nikitina, G. V.; Romanenko, V. N.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut poluprovodnikov Akademiya nauk SSSR); All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Sources of Electricity (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut istochnikov toka)

TITLE: Solid solutions in the In-Al-As system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 170, no. 1, 1966, 107-109

TOPIC TACS: indium aluminum arsenic system, indium aluminum arsenic compound, compound phase diagram, ALLOY SYSTEM, INDIUM CONTAINING ALLOY, ALUMINIUM CONTAINING ALLOY, ARSENIC COMPOUND, SOLID SOLUTION

ABSTRACT: Several alloys of the In-Al-As system containing 0-100% AlAs have been investigated. It was found that all obtained specimens of solid solution had the n-type conductivity with an electron concentration on the order of 10^{19} cm^{-3} . The microhardness of the alloy containing 20 at% AlAs was about 480 kg/mm². The thermal conductivity of the alloys containing 80% InAs and 20% AlAs was $127 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ w/degree}$ at room temperature. The authors believe that alloys of this system may be used in the thermoelectrical field. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [TD]

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 15Dec65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.315.592:536.717/537.323

LOBASHEV, M. Ye.; NIKITINA, I. A.

Temporary conditioned reflexes in silkworms. Doklady Akad.
nauk SSSR 79 no.6:1053-1056 21 Aug 1951. (CIAM 21:1)

1. Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov, Academy of
Sciences USSR. 2. Presented 21 May 1951 by Academician K.
M. Bykov.

OTRSPL No. 45

Lobashev, M.E. and Nikitina, L.A. (I.P. Pavlov Institute of Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences). Temporary bonds in silkworms. 1057-9

Akademiya Nauk S.S.S.R., Doklady Vol. 79 No. 6

NIKITINA, I.A.

Neural regulation of silk filament extrusion in the tussah moth and silkworm. Trudy Inst.fiziol. no.2:562-578 '53. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii nizshikh zhivotnykh (sveduyushchiy - M.Ye.Lobashov). (Silkworms)

...ITPA, I.A., ...
and ...
...
(Acad Sci ...
... 27-... 19...)

NIKITINA, I.A.

Role of suprapharyngeal and subpharyngeal ganglia in the cocoon-spinning instinct of silkworms [with summary in English]. Zool. zhur. 37 no. 6:875-883 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii nizshikh zivotnykh Instituta fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

(Silkworms)

(Nervous system--Insects)

(Instinct)

NIKITINA, I.A.

Vestigial conditioned reflexes in the honeybee. Nauch. soob. Inst.
fiziol. AN SSSR no.1:55-57 '59. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii nizshikh zivotnykh (zav. - M.Ye. Lobashev).
Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

NIKITINA, I.A.

Training the mobility of nervous processes in the honey bee.
Trudy Inst.fiziol. 8:157-164 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii nizshikh zivotnykh (zaveduyushchiy -
M.Ye. Lobashev) Instituta fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (BRES)

LOBASHEV, M. Ye.; LOPATINA, N. G.; NIKITINA, I. A.; CHESNOKOVA, Ye. G. (Leningrad)

Physiological mechanism of the orientation of honeybees in space.
Usp. sovr. biol. 53 no.2:152-168 Mar-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(BEES) (ORIENTATION)

LEPITINA, I.A.

Rate of the formation of a conditioned reflex depending on the intensity of the conditioned and nonconditioned stimulants in honeybees. Nauch.spob. Inst.fiziol. AN SSSR no.3:223-226 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

Gruppa fiziologii nizshikh zhivotnykh (zav. - N.G.Lopatina)
Instituta fiziologii Imeri Pavlova AN SSSR.

LOBASHEV, M.Ye.; LOPATINA, N.G.; MIKITINA, I.A.; CHESNOKOVA, Ye.G.

Simultaneous action of acoustic and tactile stimuli on the locomotive and flying activity of the honeybee *Apis mellifera* (Hymenoptera, Apidae). Ent. oboz. 44 no.3:557-562 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR, Koltushi Leningradskoy oblasti.

LOPATINA, N.G.; NIKITINA, I.A.; CHESNOKOVA, Ye.G.

Conditioned reflex as a mechanism of the functional succession
between the generations of social insects (*Apis mellifera* L.).
Zool.zhur. 44 no.10:1512-1515 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut fiziologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.

PERTSEV, N.N.; NIKITINA, I.B.

New data on serendibite. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 88 no.2:169-172
'59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralologii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Serendibite)

MARKHININ, Ye.K.; ALYPOVA, O.M.; NIKITINA, I.B.; PUGACH, V.B.; TOKAREV, P.I.

State of volcanoes of the Klyuchevskaya group and the Sheveluch
Volcano in 1960. *Bul. Vulk. sta.* no.32:3-13 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Kamchatka--Volcanoes)

BORISOV, O.G.; NIKITINA, I.B.

Status of fumaroles of the Sheveluch and Bezmyanny volcanoes
in 1960. Biul.Vulk.sta. no.33:3-19 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Kamchatka--Volcanoes)

PERTSEV, N.N.; OSTROVSKAYA, I.V.; NIKITINA, I.B.

New mineral "borcanite." Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 94 no.2:180-182 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

BYKOVA, Ye.L.; NIKITINA, I.B.

Water soluble organic matter of underground waters and surface
waters of southern Yakutia. Geokhimiia no.12:1266-1267 1964.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, peir grafii,
mineralogii i geokhimi AN SSSR, Moskva.

NIKITINA, I.G. (Moskva); SHISHOVA, V.A. (Moskva)

Use of correspondence courses for the training of technicians
specialised in the technology of clothing manufacture. Shvein.
próm. no.4:7-8 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Clothing industry)
(Vocational education)

KRYLOV, V.D. (Moskva); LOZINSKIY, M.S. (Moskva); NIFITINA, I.I. (Moskva)

Fine crystal structure of nickel following a high-temperature thermomechanical treatment. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Met. i gor. delo no.4:135-140 Ji-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:16)

L 18078-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pad JD/HW
 ACCESSION NR: AP3004599 8/0126/63/016/001/0107/0112

AUTHORS: Rybakova, L. M.; Nikitina, I. I. 61
59

TITLE: Study of time-strength relations in nickel-aluminum and copper-aluminum
 alloys 18 27 27 27

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 16, no. 1, 1963, 107-112

TOPIC TAGS: Ni-Al, Cu-Al, time-strength relation

ABSTRACT: The investigation included: 1) the behavior of Ni-Al and Cu-Al alloys subjected to the durability test; 2) structural state of the metal at its failure; and 3) the evaluation of work (W) required for metal failure. The sample composition was: Ni samples with 0, 2.8, 4.1 and 6.2% by weight of Al, and Cu samples with 0, 3.1, 6.2 and 8.2% by weight of Al. The samples were subjected to tensile stresses at various elongation speeds at room temperature. The results obtained are shown on graphs with $\log \tau$ as ordinates and \bar{S} or W as abscissas (τ - durability; \bar{S} - average effective true stress at a cross section in time; W - work). It was established that metals can be divided into three groups: 1) those with strength-time relation expressed by a straight line on semilogarithmic coordinates; 2) those which age in time (the curve line $\log \tau - \bar{S}$ curves toward large values of \bar{S}); and 3) those for which curves $\log \tau - \bar{S}$ or $\ln \tau - W$ deviate toward smaller values of \bar{S} or W . These
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L 18078-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004599

2

deviations may be caused by technological defects or by heterogeneity in the alloy concentration. They indicate that the metal is unfit for long-term service. "The authors express their appreciation to B. M. Rovinsky for his attention and interest in this work." Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mashinovedeniya (Institute of Machines Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 03Oct62

DATE ACO: 27Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

S/032/63/029/002/025/028
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Lozinskiy, M. G., Antipova, Ye. I., and Nikitina, I. I.

TITLE: Device for protecting the inspection glass in high-temperature studies

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 2, 1963, 237 - 238

TEXT: In order to avoid misting of the field of vision caused by sublimates when studying the microstructure of heated samples in vacuo, driving device is suggested which causes a quartz glass disc of 105 mm diameter to rotate and simultaneously to shift in plane-parallel direction at a rate of 3.8 mm per rotation. This ensures that a clear section of the quartz glass always appears in front of the eyepiece. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mashinovedeniya (Institute of the Sciences of Machines)

Card 1/1

SHARLAY, I.V.; ZHAGULLO, Ye.I.; ZAKHAROVA, L.A.; NIKITINA, I.I.

Use of aminokrovin in Botkin's disease in children. Sov.
med. 28 no.10:48-52 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney u detey (zav.- prof.
A.T. Kuz'micheva) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

NIKITINA, I.K.

Irrational drug prescriptions encountered in pharmacies in
the Gorkiy Province. Apt. delo 12 no.2:64-70 Mr-Ap '63.
(MIRA 17:7)
1. Gor'kovskaya oblastnaya kontrol'no-analiticheskaya labora-
toriya.

WATSON, J. W.

"Reflex Indices in Irritation of the Dental Receptors," *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1954, 57, 1-10.
Ph.D., *University of California, Los Angeles*, 1954.

~~NIKITINA~~ NIKITINA, I.P.

NIKITINA, I.P.

Data on interoceptive adaptation. Fiziol.zh.SSSR 36 no.4:480-
487 July-Aug 50. (GLML 20:4)

1. Laboratory of Higher Nervous Activity of Leningrad University.

NIKITINA, I.P.; AYRAPET'YANTS, E.Sh., zaveduyushchiy.

Comparative evaluation of adaptation phenomena during stimulation of receptors of internal organs. Vop.fiziol.int. no.1:429-436 '52. (MLR 6:8)

1. Laboratoriya vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Fiziologicheskogo instituta Leningradskogo Gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina universiteta im.A.A.Zhdanova. (Nervous system)

1. NIKITINA, I. P.
2. USSE 600
4. Nervous System
7. Comparative evaluation of adaptive phenomena in receptors of internal organs, Nauch. biul.Len.un, No. 30, 1952.

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

NIKITINA, I.P.

Variation in interoceptive salt reflexes accompanying additional salt supply to the organism. Dokl. AN SSSR 109 no.3:661-664 J1 '56.

(MIRA 9:10)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni A.A. Zhdanova. Predstavleno akademikom K.M. Bykovya.

(SALT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (REFLEXES)

NIKITINA, I.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

~~Selection~~ of parameters for composite gear-link mechanisms having
arresting devices. Trudy MAI no.72:55-72 '57. (MIRA 10:4)
(Mechanical movements) (Machinery, Kinematics of)

SOV/20-114-4-61/63

AUTHOR:

Nikitina, I. P.

TITLE:

Conditional Interceptive and Exteroceptive Reflexes Under Conditions of Restricted Salt Supply to the Organism (Uslovnnye interotseptivnyye i eksterotseptivnyye refleksy pri ogranichennom postuplenii soli v organizm)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 4, pp. 901 - 903 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Continuing her works (references 1 - 4, 5, 7) on the internal chemical analyzer the author performed investigations under conditions of an experimentally modified salt-content in the organism. She produced food- and motor-defensive conditional reflexes upon moistening of the mucous membrane of an isolated section of an intestinal loop by a 1 - 1,5 % sodium chloride solution and a retardation of differentiation upon moistening by water. The values of positive interoceptive salt-reflexes and the de-retardation of introduction of salt-solution). This indicates a modification of functional state of the internal chemical analyzer. Then the problem of the influence of a reduced supply of salt was investigated for this purpose the following conditional reflexes were worked

SOV/20-114-4-61/63

Conditional Interoceptive and Exteroceptive Reflexes Under Conditions of Restricted Salt Supply to the Organism

in dogs under the conditions of a chronic experiment in which the salivary-pancreatic duct was led to the outside and a section of the small intestine was isolated: a) interoceptive salt-reflex (as above) together with moistening by water (as differentiation to it) on the basis of a support of nutriment ("pishchevoye podkrepleniye") (in the dog Mil'ka) and on the basis of a motor defensive reaction (in the dog Merik), b) exteroceptive optical and exteroceptive skin-reflexes on the basis of the motor defensive reflex. The latter served for reference. Recorded were: secretion of saliva, movements of the hind paw (kinematographically) and the character of respiration. The animals were set to a comparatively "saltless" diet. The tests showed that marked modifications of the values of the interoceptive conditional reflexes took place during this diet (table 1). The interoceptive salt-reflex considerably increased and the differentiation was improved. The saltless diet at the same time did not influence the exteroceptive food-reflexes (proof in table 2). The modification of the course of the interoceptive salt-reflexes lasted during the entire duration of the saltless diet and after the introduction of a normal diet rapidly disappeared (table 3). The reduction of the salt-eco-

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SOV/20-114-4-61/63

Conditional Interoceptive and Exteroceptive Reflexes Under Conditions of Restricted Salt Supply to the Organism

onomy just as markedly influenced the motor conditional defensive reflexes. In the control-tests a positive interoceptive signal caused repeated liftings of the paw and a considerable increase in respiration, the breaths became much more frequent; the differentiation was not complete; the dog stepped from one paw on the other while the breaths only insignificantly increased (figure 1). On the third day of the radically restricted salt-supply the cortical analysis of the interoceptive stimuli was in a characteristic manner modified; the paw was markedly more often lifted. The differentiation was improved, completely attained the "zero" point. The intensification of the process of retardation manifested itself in a subsequent retardation. After the test of a retardation-stimulus the positive interoceptive conditional reflex did not show itself for 12 minutes. The exteroceptive reflexes remained unchanged (figure 2). In parallel with the tests urine was biochemically investigated. During the saltless diet the salt-content markedly decreased (from 0,08 to 0,03 - 0,02 %). Thus the humoral shifts, caused by lack of salt, occur synchronously with the disturbances of the interoceptive reflexes. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 7 references, all of which are **Soviet**..

Card 3/4

SOV/20-114-4-61/63
Conditional Interoceptive and Exteroceptive Reflexes Under Conditions of Restricted Salt Supply to the Organism

ASSOCIATION: State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov, Leningrad
(Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova)

PRESENTED: November 14, 1956, by K. M. Bykov, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 23, 1956

Card 4/4

NIKITINA, I.P.

Exteroceptive conditioned reflexes in various saline regimens.
Nerv. sist. no. 2:115-121 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (SALT IN THE BODY)

BEREZINA, Mariya Pavlovna; VASILEVSKAYA, Natal'ya Yefimovna; AVERBAKH, Mikhail Solomonovich; VEYUKOV, Ivan Alekseyevich, dots.; GOLIKOV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; GULYAYEV, Pavel Ivanovich; ZHUKOV, Yevgraf Konstantinovich; LATMANIZOVA, Lyudmila Vladimirovna; MAKAROV, Petr Osipovich; NIKITINA, Iya Pavlovna; SPERANSKAYA, Yekaterina Nikolayevna; VASIL'YEV, L.L., prof., red.; PEREDEL'SKAYA, N.M., red.; PARSADANOVA, K.G., red. izd-va; GRIGOR-CHUK, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Comprehensive laboratory manual of human and animal physiology] Bol'shoi praktikum po fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Vyshaya shkola," 1961. 674 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(PHYSIOLOGY--LABORATORY MANUALS)

BATUYEV, A.S.; NIKITINA, I.P.; AYRAPET'YANTS, E.Sh., prof., red.

[Handbook for practical lessons in physiology] *Rukovodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiyam po fiziologii*. Pod red. E.Sh. Airapet'iantsa. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1963. 305 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.A. Zhdanova (for Ayrapet'yants). (PHYSIOLOGY--STUDY AND TEACHING)

NIKITINA, I.S.

VALLER, R.L.; NIKITINA, I.S.

Exhaustive utilisation of lead and zinc ores. Tsvet. met. 27 no.1:
4-8 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut tsvetnykh metallov.
(Lead--Metallurgy) (Zinc--Metallurgy)

137-58 4-6804

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya 1958, Nr 4, p 70 (USSR)

AUTHORS Nikitina I.S. Veller, R.L.

TITLE: On the Solubility of Tungsten and Molybdenum Acids in Hydrochloric Acid (O rastvorimosti vol'framovoy i molibdenovoy kislot v solyanoy kisloste)

PERIODICAL Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-tsvetn. met. 1957, Nr 3, pp 129-133

ABSTRACT In order to render more precise the technical process for separation of Mo and W in the extraction of Mo from scheelite the solubility (S) of H_2WO_4 and H_2MoO_4 in HCl was investigated. The experiments were conducted in chemically pure solid acids. The solvent employed was chemically pure HCl in concentrations of 400, 270, 200, 130, 80, and 40 g/l. The S of each of the 2 acids was studied severally and jointly. The investigations were run at 20, 50 and 70°. The values of the S of H_2MoO_4 and H_2WO_4 in HCl are compared. The investigations demonstrated a sharp difference in the S of Mo and W acids when both are present in HCl at the same time, a fact that may be able to be employed in processes for separating these metals. O B

Card 1/1

1. Tungsten acid--Solubility 2. Molybdenum acid--Solubility
3. Hydrochloric acid--Applications

VALLER, R.L. [deceased]; NIKITINA, I.S.; BLINOVA, L.A.

New techniques for treating copper-zinc concentrates. Bul. TSIN
tsvet. met. no.9:17-20 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Copper--Metallurgy) (Zinc--Metallurgy)

NIKITINA, I.S.

Tectonics of the northern part of the Central Russian Lowland
based on gravity prospecting data. Geofiz.razved. no.10:44-48
'62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Russian Platform--Geology, Structural)
(Gravity prospecting)

MASLOVSKIY, M.F.; VINOGRADOVA, M.A.; ZABEREZHNYI, I.I.; NIKITINA, I.S.;
PARETSKIY, V.M.

Fluidized bed drying of dust pulp at the Chimkent Lead Plant.

Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.19:367-373 '62.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Chimkent—Lead industry)
(Fluidization)

MESHCHANINOVA, V.I.; VINOGRADOVA, M.A.; BABICHEVA, L.M.; BABINA, I.V.;
NIKITINA, I.S.; SYROVEGINA, K.V.; MYZENKOV, F.A.

Developing a flow sheet for the dressing of zinc fluorite
ores from the "Voznesenskoye" deposit and determining the
behavior of fluorine in the process of zinc recovery from
concentrates. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.23:
165-181 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

SOV/68-58-2-5/28

AUTHORS: Medvedev, K.P., Petropol'skaya, V.M. and Nikitina, K.A.

TITLE: Catalytic Action of Additions of Organic and Inorganic Substances on the Behaviour of Sulphur During the Process of Coking of Coals (Kataliticheskoye deystviye dobavok organicheskikh i neorganicheskikh veshchestv na povedeniye sery v protsesse koksovaniya ugley)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 8, pp 15 - 18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Views expressed in the literature on the catalytic action of various organic and inorganic additives to coals on the evolution of sulphur during coking are reviewed. In order to check the possibility of such an action, numerous experiments on coking various coals with $AlCl_3$ (Tables 1, 2), Fe_2O_3 , $CuCl_2$ (Table 3), $MgCO_3$, CaO , Al_2O_3 , NH_4Cl (Table 4), urea, thiourea, pyridine, aniline, aniline chloride, heavy pyridine bases, β -naphthylamine, benzidine chloride, phenol, xylols, brown coal, hexachlorocyclohexane (Table 5), anthracene oil, lignine and chlorinated lignin were carried out. The scale of experiments varied from small laboratory tests to 200 kg pilot plant tests. In no case was any improvement in

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SOV/68-58-8-5/28
Catalytic Action of Additions of Organic and Inorganic Substances
on the Behaviour of Sulphur During the Process of Coking of Coals

the degree of desulphurisation of coke observed. On consideration of the heterogeneous nature of the coking process, it is concluded that efforts of various investigators to remove sulphur during coking by "catalytic" action of various additives will remain unsuccessful. There are 5 tables and 11 references, 7 of which are Soviet, 3 German and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: UKhIN

1. Coal--Processing
2. Inorganic substances--Catalytic properties
3. Organic materials--Catalytic properties
4. Sulfur--Catalysis

Card 2/2

SO/68-58-2-2/20

AUTHORS: Medvedev, K.P., Petropol'skaya, V.M. and Nikitina, K.A.

TITLE: De-sulphurisation of Coals with Molecular Hydrogen
(Obesserivaniye ugley molekulyarnym vodorodom)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 5 - 9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the behaviour of pyrites in coal on interaction with hydrogen at various pressures and temperatures is described. The experimental technique consisted of treating the coal in a rotating autoclave with hydrogen either at a constant pressure and various temperatures or at a constant temperature and various pressures. The distribution of sulphur in coal before and after treatment and the degree of de-sulphurisation obtained as well as sulphur content of coke obtained from treated and untreated coal were compared. Three types of coals G (gas coal), K (coking coal) and OS were tested under the following experimental conditions: pressure of hydrogen from 1 to 100 atm and the temperature range 100 - 360 °C; reaction time - 2 hours. The experimental results obtained are shown in Tables 1-6. The behaviour of pyritic sulphur in coal G under 100 atm pressure was as follows (Table 1): under the influence of hydrogen at 100 atm an intensive decomposition of pyrite

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SOV/68-58-2-2/20

De-sulphurisation of Coals with Molecular Hydrogen

begins at 200 °C, i.e., about 150 °C below the temperature at which the reaction takes place in the absence of coal. The transfer of pyritic sulphur into organic is insignificant at all temperatures and does not exceed 0.2-0.3%. At temperature 200 - 250 °C, approximately half the pyritic sulphur is transformed into sulphide sulphur. At 300 °C, the content of sulphide sulphur sharply increases, becoming equal to the theoretically possible according to the reaction: $FeS_2 + H_2 = Fe + H_2S$.

This phenomenon is explained by the fact that at 300 °C the reduction of metallic oxides by hydrogen takes place with the formation of reactive metallic ions which then react with hydrogen sulphide previously evolved. Thus, the total sulphur content of coal at temperatures 100 - 250 °C decreases and at higher temperatures again increases. The sulphur content of sulphide, organic and total sulphur in coke from hydrogen-treated coal decreases with increasing temperature of hydrogenation up to 250 °C; the hydrogenation at 300 °C is accompanied with a sharp increase of all types of sulphur in coke. Thus, the total de-sulphurising effect of mild hydrogenation of coal is

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SOV/68-58-2-2/20

De-sulphurisation of Coals with Molecular Hydrogen

insignificant. Similar experiments carried out with coking coal (K) gave similar results except that the temperature at which an intensive reaction of pyrite with hydrogen takes place and the temperature at which a sharp increase in sulphide sulphur takes place are respectively 50 and 40 °C higher than for gas coal (Table 2). Total sulphur content of the coal hydrogenated at temperatures 200 - 300 °C decreases (up to 47% decrease) but on hydrogenation at 340 °C the total sulphur content of coal remains the same as in untreated coal. Sulphur of coke obtained from coal hydrogenated at temperatures up to 300 °C decreases but sulphur content of coke from coal treated at 340 °C considerably increases, even in comparison with coke made from the untreated coal. The distribution of sulphur in coke made from K coal hydrogenated at various temperatures (Table 3) indicates that during the coking of coal K hydrogenated at 340 °C practically no volatile sulphur is evolved (about 95-98% of the initial sulphur is retained in coke). The experimental results for OS coal (Table 4) indicated that in this coal an intensive decomposition of pyrites takes place at a higher temperature (270 °C) than in gas and

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De-sulphurisation of Coals with Molecular Hydrogen

coking coals. Moreover, no sharp increase in the content of sulphide sulphur takes place even at 360 °C. Thus, with increasing hydrogenation temperature the degree of desulphurisation increases: on hydrogenation at 360 °C about 1.3% of sulphur was removed (initial sulphur 3.9%) but the decrease of sulphur content of coke amounted only to 0.4%, as about 93% of the initial sulphur was retained on coking (as against 67% for untreated coal). The results of hydrogenation of coal K at a pressure of 1 atm and various temperatures (170 - 340 °C) are shown in Table 5. The decomposition of pyrite begins at 170 °C and at 300 °C practically all pyrite is decomposed into sulphide and hydrogen sulphide. Unlike the hydrogenation at 100 atm no increase in the sulphide content at 340 °C takes place. However, coal treated at 340 °C and 1 atm pressure loses its caking ability. The influence of pressure (1, 50 and 100 atm) at 340 °C was studied on coal K (Table 6). It was found that: 1) at 340 °C pyrite in coal is decomposed at any pressure; 2) changes in pressure from 1 to 100 atm have no practical influence on the content of organic sulphur in coal, thus sulphur-containing organic compounds in coking coal are stable under these conditions;

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SOV/68-58-2-2/20

De-sulphurisation of Coals with Molecular Hydrogen

3) with increasing hydrogen pressure, the amount of sulphide sulphur in coal increases; at 340 °C and 100 atm pressure the whole pyritic sulphur is transformed into sulphide sulphur. Thus, increasing hydrogen pressure leads to a decrease in the degree of desulphurisation. On the basis of the results obtained it is concluded that the method of treatment of coal with hydrogen is not suitable for decreasing the sulphur content of metallurgical coke. There are 6 tables and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: UKhIN

Card 5/5

MEDVEDEV, K.P.; PETROPOL'SKAYA, V.M.; NIKITINA, K.A.; KHAR'KINA, L.M.

Polyatomic phenols obtained by high-temperature carbonization. Koks i
khim. no.10:33-36 '62. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut.
(Phenols) (Coke industry—By-products)

L 18170-63 EWP(q)/BDS/EWT(m) AFFTC/ASD JD
ACCESSION NR: AP3004231 S/0032/63/029/007/0805/0805

AUTHORS: Medvedev, K. P.; Khar'kina, I. M.; Petropol'skaya, V. M.; Nikitina, K. A.

TITLE: Accelerated method for determination of germanium in coal tar, heavy coal-tar products, and coal-tar pitch

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 7, 1963, 805

TOPIC TAGS: coal tar, pitch, distillation, germanium

ABSTRACT: In the process of coal tar and coal tar pitch distillation practically all the germanium content is located in nonvolatile products and does not volatilize with the light tar fractions. Consequently, a simple, rapid method for germanium determination was developed--combustion of samples in porcelain dishes without recourse to an oxidizing agent. An aliquot of 1-3 gms of tar was placed in a porcelain dish, covered with a paper filter to prevent spattering, and heated on sand to remove the light volatile substances. Thereafter the dish was placed in a furnace at 550C until all the carbon had burned out. The residue

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L 18170-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004231

2

was transferred to a distillation flask by means of 10 ml of 6-n hydrochloric acid, then the germanium was distilled out as germanium chloride. The germanium was determined in a photolorimeter in the form of a reaction compound with phenylfluorone. This method is nearly three times faster than the standard oxidation procedure, and the difference in yield by the two techniques does not exceed + - 10%, which is within the permissible limits of error.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy uglekhimicheskiy institut
(Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Coal Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 02Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

GRECHUSHKINA, N.N.; NIKITINA, K.A.; RABOTNOVA, I.L.

Study of the physiology of *Mycobacterium lacticolum* strain
35 as related to the use of hydrocarbons. Prikl. biokhim. i
mikrobiol. 1 no. 6:627-634 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova,
biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet. Submitted Dec. 29, 1964.

GRECHUSHKINA, N.N.; NIKITINA, K.A.; RABOTNOVA, I.L.

Factors determining oxidation-reduction potential drop in
sporeforming aerobic bacteria cultures. Mikrobiologiya 34
no.2:200-203 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta imeni Lomonosova.

NIKITINA, K.A.; GRACHOVSKINA, N.N.

Methods of the calculation of microorganisms in the culture of media with liquid carbohydrates. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. of Biol., pochv. 20 no.5:45-49 3-9 '65. (1965 12:11)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Moskovskogo universiteta. Submitted March 15, 1965.

L 27402-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6017700

SOURCE CODE: UR/0220/65/034/002/0200/0203

AUTHOR: Grechshchikina, N. N.; Nikitina, K. A.; Rabotnova, I. L. 29ORG: Biology-Soil Faculty, Moscow State University in. M. V. Lomonosov (Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta) B

TITLE: Factors underlying the decrease of the redox potential in cultures of sporogenous aerobic bacteria

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mikrobiologiya, v. 34, no. 2, 1965, 200-203

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, bacteriology, plant metabolism

ABSTRACT: In experiments on the culturing⁶ of *Bacillus mesentericus*, *Bac. brevis*, *Bac. cereus*, and *Bac. simplex*, it was established that the decrease in the rH_2 of the medium during culturing was associated with an increase in the content of reducing substances formed by the bacteria. However, aeration of the cultures also had an effect: the rH_2 decreased to a greater extent during culturing in test tubes than during cultivation in flasks. The effect of aeration could be seen most clearly in connection with the culturing of *Bac. Mesentericus* on a dulcitol medium, i.e., under conditions in which reducing substances are not formed. The rH_2 was lower when *Bac. mesentericus* was cultured in test tubes, because the aeration was less effective. For bacteria of the group investigated, aeration probably had a greater effect on the rH_2 than the formation of reducing substances. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 30Mar64 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 1/1 J0

UDC: 576.851.51.098

I. 3554-65 EWT(1)/EWA(h) Feb GW
ACCESSION NR: AP5008209

2C
S/0286/65/000/005/0075/0076,
203

AUTHORS: Mangolov, N. Ya.; Dondoshanskiy, L. K.; Fedorenko, A. N.; Pevzner, Z. I.; Nikitina, K. I.; Petrov, L. V.; Blagovestov, V. A.

TITLE: A device for multichannel magnetic record of seismic waves, Class 42, No. 168899

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 75-76

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, magnetic recording

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for multichannel record of seismic waves based on Author Certificate No. 90068. It is distinguished by improved automation of seismic-station control. A step-type selector is used as the commutator, one sliding brush of which is connected to the intake of the rerecording amplifier, the other to the intake of the mixing circuit. The printing device for making time marks has the form of a geared drum, each tenth gear elongated, fastened on rotating brackets that are connected through a tie rod to a handle equipped with a stop. For matching a long time mark with shot time, the axis of the rerecording drum has a freely rotating lever arm, one end of which is equipped with a notch into which a lug corresponding to the tenth,

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L 35554-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008209

elongated gear of the printing mechanism fits. To maintain strictly constant velocity and diminution in electrical power requirements, a dual supply electrical motor is used with a drum rotating in one direction, the AC winding of which is connected to a tuning-fork oscillator through a frequency and phase comparison circuit. This circuit is equipped with a relay safety link to protect the tuning fork from overloading, connected between the output of the tuning-fork oscillator and the winding of the electrical motor. To obtain a wide selection of directivity characteristics of seismic-control channels and to improve directional reception, a mixer is used that has a variable number of channels and decoupling elements with vector impedance proportional to the total vector impedance of the magnetic head and the instrumental resistance between the intake of the rerecording amplifier and the magnetic heads. This should report a weak signal. In using two-resonance rerecording, the frame of the device is connected to a regulating lever, the end of which is attached to a roller for keeping constant pressure of the pen on the paper.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 24Dec59

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, DP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KISELEV, P.N.; BUZINI, P.A.; NIKITINA, K.I.

Immunologic analysis of the state of increased resistance of the
organism to ionizing irradiations. Med.rad. 1 no.1:43-49 Ja-F '56.
(MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz bakterio-serologicheskoy laboratorii (zav.-prof. P.N.Kiselev)
TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo
instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir.-prof.
M.N.Pobedinskiy)

(RADIATIONS, effects

ionizing, increased resist. of animals to repeated
irradiations (Rus))

NIKITINA, K.I., vrach-ekspert

Amount of chlorine in the blood and urine in chronic nonspecific
pneumonia; preliminary communication. Trudy LIETIN 2:158-162

'59.

(MIRA 13:7)

(PNEUMONIA)

(CHLORINE)

KEVILIVITSKAYA, M.I., prof.; NIKITINA, K.I., vrach-ekspert; MAGARIL,
M.Yu., kand.med.nauk

Work capacity in elderly and senile hypertension patients. Trudy
LIEFIN no.4:92-99 '60. (MIRA 16:2)
(GERIATRICS) (HYPERTENSION) (DISABILITY EVALUATION)

KHVILIVITSKAYA, M.I., prof.; NIKITINA, K.I., vrach-ekspert;
MAGARIL, N.Yu., kand.med.nauk

Characteristics of the clinical manifestations of hypertension
in elderly and senile persons. Trudy LIETIN no.4:100-112 '60.
(MIRA 16:2)

(GERIATRICS) (HYPERTENSION)

KISELEV, P.N.; SIVERTSEVA, V.N.; NIKITINA, K.I.

Detoxication disorders of the body in radiation sickness. Med.
rad. 6 no.4:41-48 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

KISELEV, I.N.; MIZELINA, E. G.; HINCHAM, H.H.; KARMAN'YA, I. I.

Role of autoinfection in the development of infectious diseases
in acute radiation sickness. *Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR Seriya Biologicheskaya*
1984, 2, 1-4.

I. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
Institut Ministerstva Zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Leningrad.

KISELEV, P.N.; NIKITINA, N. I.; CHEN SHAI-CHEN

Significance of the formation of antiendotoxins against *Escherichia coli* in the involution of hemorrhagic syndrome in radiation sickness.
Radiobiologiya 5 no.1:87-92 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

MEVILIVITSKAYA, M.I., prof.; NIKITINA, A.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Characteristics of clinical manifestations of coronary atherosclerosis in elderly and senile persons. Trudy LITIM no.16: 218-222 '64.

Indices of the working capacity and characteristics of work organization for elderly and senile persons with atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries. Ibid.:223-228 (MIRA 19:1)

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Medicinal, Other Oleaginous, F
and Poisonous Plants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 60387

Author : Nikitina, K. V.
Inst : Leningrad Institute of Soviet Trade.
Title : The Phytocidal Properties of the Antonovka
Apple.

Orig Pub : Sb. rabot. Leningrad. in-t. sov. tovgovli,
1957, No 11, 39-49

Abstract : On the theory that natural phytocidal ability
improves the tardiness of fruits and vegetables
in winter storage, the Leningrad Institute of
Soviet Trade tested the phytocidal activity of
two varieties of apples while they were in sto-
rage, taking into account the time when they

Card : 1/2

KHAIMOV, P. T. ...

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STROYEVA, O.G.; NIKITINA, L.A.

Nuclear transfer in amphibians and its significance in studying the
problem of differentiation. Zhur. ob. biol. 21 no.5:335-336 8-0 '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

1. Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,
Moscow.

(OVUM)

(CELL NUCLEI—TRANSPLANTATION)

DETLAF, E.A.; NIKOLINA, I.A.; YAKOVA, I.I.

Analysis of the role and specificity of the germinal center in the maturation of B-lymphocytes of aneuploid mice and replacement by the model of somatic selection. *Izv. AN SSSR Ser. Biol. Sci.* 1980 no. 6:1241-1246. P 1245.

I. Institut morfologii i fiziologii im. N.N. Burdenko, Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Submitted May 20, 1980.

FRYDENDLICH, C.A.; TO

Investigation of
alloyed with
nickel and
20-100-100
and sodium using the method of

GENICH, A.P.; YEREMENKO, L.T.; NIKITINA, I.A.

Spectra and molecular structure of nitric acid in solutions.
Report No.2: Solutions of 1,2-dichloroethane, methylene
chloride, and chloroform. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.khim. no.11(1963)
'66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut Khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Submitted August ,
1963.

NIKITINA L. B.
Name: NIKITINA, L. B.

Dissertation: Problem of the microbiology of the hemorrhagic septicemia pathogen and its differentiation from the causative agents of plague

Degree: Cand Med Sci

Defended at:
Affiliation: Min Health USSR, State Sci Res Inst of Microbiology and Epidemiology of the Southeastern USSR

Publication
~~Defense~~ Date, Place: 1956, Saratov

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 2, 1957

CHERVINSKIY, K.A., IVANOV, I.M., LIFSHIN, I.M.

Some regularities of the low frequency oscillations of polyenes.
Khim. prom. no. 12 (1974) 1300-1302. (MIRA 1975)

FILINOV, G.P.; NIKITINA, I.A.; TITOV, A.P.

Production of carbon black extended butadiene-styrene rubber.
Kauch. i rez. 23 no.9:1-4 3 '64.

(MIRA 17:17)

1. Voronezhskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S.V. Lebedeva.

L 15305-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: AP4045694 S/0138/64/000/009/0001/0004

AUTHOR: Filincev, G.P., Nikdtina, L.A., Titov, A.P. 6

TITLE: Preparation of butadiene-styrene rubbers compounded with carbon black 15

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina²⁹, no. 9, 1964, 1-4 15

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic rubber, butadiene styrene rubber, carbon black, filler, latex viscosity, rosin soap, Leykanol, Nekal¹, Daksad¹¹, Vulkan 3, KhAF carbon black

ABSTRACT: The effect of stabilizers such as rosin soaps, Lykanol, Daksad 11 and Nekal¹, as well as of temperature, the alkalinity of the medium and the concentration of carbon black, on the viscosity and stability of carbon black dispersions was investigated, using KhAF type carbon black (Vulkan 3), Leykanol (32.0%), Nekal (99.8%), Daksad 11, and potassium soaps of soft, hydrogenated and disproportionated rosin in the form of aqueous solutions obtained by the saponification of the corresponding rosin with KOH at 80C. When the viscosity of the carbon black dispersion was plotted against the amount of stabilizer and temperature (see Fig. 1 in the Enclosure), it was found that the stabilizing effect of rosin soaps is practically equivalent to that of Daksad 11 and Leykanol. A

Card 1/5

L 15305-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045694

decrease in the amount of stabilizer in the dispersion (less than 5.0-6.0 parts by wt. for 100 parts by wt. of carbon black) causes its viscosity to increase considerably, probably because of the formation of more stable coagulated structures. Tabulated data show that a decrease below the critical value leads to a considerable increase in the amount of carbon black agglomerates and to unstable dispersions. The kinetic stability of the system decreases. An increase in the carbon black concentration also increases the viscosity and density of the dispersion. Dispersions stabilized with rosin soaps and containing 30% by weight of carbon black are characterized by a higher viscosity and have sufficient kinetic and aggregative stability. Variations in alkali content within 0.2-0.8 parts by wt. for 100 parts by wt. of carbon black affect the viscosity of dispersions stabilized by rosin soaps only slightly. Above 0.8 parts by wt., the viscosity increases sharply. Carbon black dispersions stabilized by rosin soaps and showing satisfactory technological properties must contain 18-25% of KhAF type carbon black, as well as 5.0-6.0 parts by wt. of rosin potash soaps and 0.3-0.4 parts by wt. of alkali per 100 parts by wt. of carbon black. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 tables.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045694

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S.V. Lebedeva (Voronezh Branch, All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: OC, MT

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 003

Card 3/5

L 15305-65
 ACCESSION NR: AP4045694

ENCLOSURE: 01

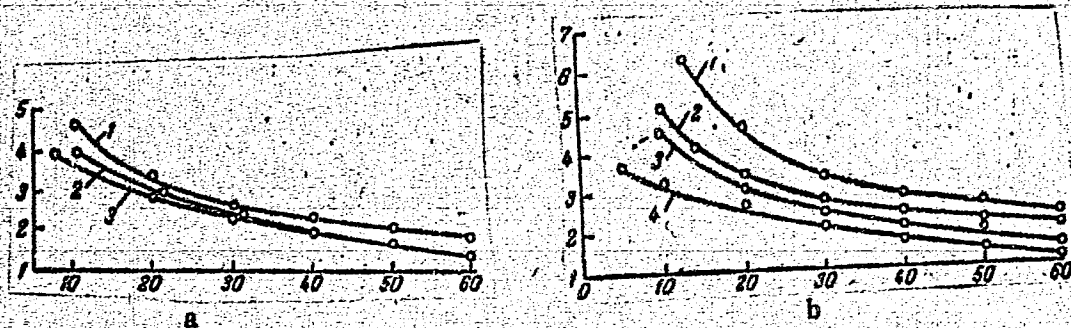


Fig. 1. Relationship between the viscosity of a dispersion containing 18 wt. % carbon black, temperature, and the type and amount of stabilizer: a - stabilized with the potassium soap of soft rosin (alkali content 0.4 parts by wt.): 1 - 4.0 parts by wt.; 2 - 5.0 parts by wt.; 3 - 6.0 parts by wt. b - stabilized with Daxad 11: 1, 2, and 3 as under a).

Card 4/5

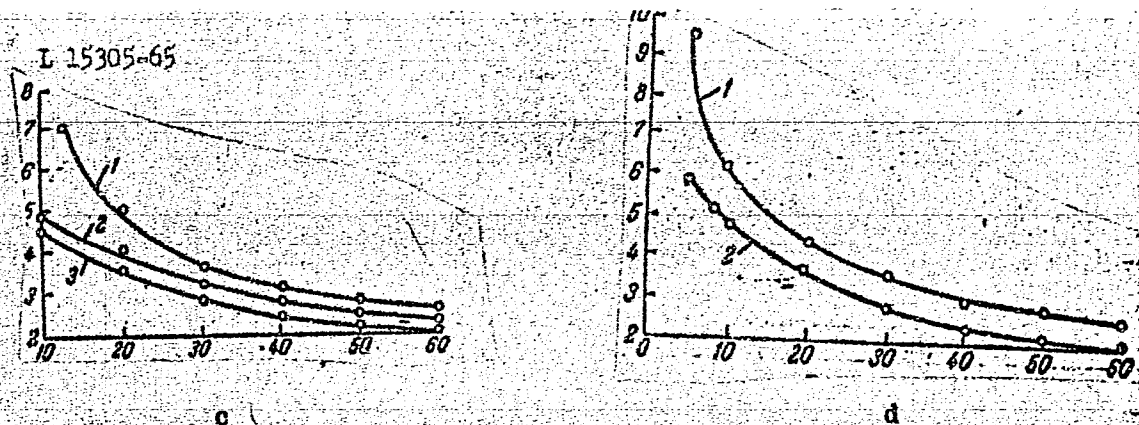


Fig. 1. c - stabilized with Leykanol (alkali content 0.4 parts by wt.): 1 - 3.0, 2 - 4.0, 3 - 5.0, 4 - 6.0 parts by wt. d - stabilized with Nekal (alkali content 0.4 parts by wt.): 1 - 8.0 parts by wt.; 2 - 10.0 parts by wt. Ordinate and abscissa in each of the four graphs are Viscosity in centipoise, and Temperature in °C, respectively.

Card 5/5

ACCESSION NR: APLC65594

ENCLOSURE: C

NIKITINA, L.A.

Transplantation of nuclei from the ectoderm and neural rudiment of developing embryos in *Bufo bufo*, *Rana arvalis* and *Rana temporaria* into enucleated eggs of the same species. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no.6: 1468-1471 Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Bakulevym.

NIKITINA, L. D.

2

✓ The oxalate method of phosphoric anhydride determination in an apatite concentrate and in the apatite-nepheline ore. E. D. Nikitina. *Zemskaya Lab.* 22, 184-7(1956).--
 The ~~oxalate~~ method for P detn. is accurate but too slow for industrial use. The following simplified method is proposed. It is based on the const. compn. of the apatite mineral, $Ca_5(PO_4)_3F$, which is present to the extent of 95-98% in the concentrate. It dissolves readily in dil. HCl. Of the accompanying minerals, only nepheline will dissolve and only CaF_2 and PO_4 from the apatite will be found. It is proposed to det. Ca^{++} in soln. by using oxalic acid at a pH of about 4.4 (methyl orange color change), at a temp. not exceeding 55°, to prevent Ca phosphate pptn.

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W. M. Sternberg

NIKITINA, L.F.

27
 Removal of sulfide acid fog. E. K. Kildashov, V. M. Khilens, L. F. Nikitina, I. P. Mikhonov, and G. S. Tsvetkova (Chem. Kombiz. Stalinozavsk). *Khim. Nauka i Prom.* 2, 783-4 (1967). Different methods for the removal of H₂SO₄ fog from an acid concentrator with 76% H₂SO₄ at 170-110° were investigated: a 2-plate foam scrubber, a Venturi nozzle, packed columns, and a film filter. These devices were placed between the concentrator and the elec. precipitator. The gas contained SO₂ 1.5, N₂O₂ 0.6, SO₂ 73, and steam 200 g./cu. m. The foam scrubber operating at 3-4 m./sec. in the column and 15 m./sec. through the perforations and a packed tower at 2-2.5 m./sec. (emulsification range) were found most economical. The first removed 70-80% of the total gases at a back-pressure of 300-50 mm. H₂O and the 2nd 87% at a back-pressure of 160 mm. H₂O. I. Besicovitz

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