

L 06573-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6029814 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/008/1397/1402

AUTHOR: Novoselova, A. V.; Odin, I. N.; Popovkin, B. A.ORG: Department of Chemistry, Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy uni-
versitet, khimicheskiy fakul'tet)TITLE: Investigation of the PbSe-PbI₂ cross section of the ternary system Pb-Se-I₂

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 8, 1966, 1397-1402

TOPIC TAGS: lead, selenium, iodine, phase diagram, phase structure, phase equilibrium

ABSTRACT: The fusibility diagram of the PbSe-PbI₂ system was studied by thermal, x-ray, and microstructure techniques. The samples were prepared by fusing suitable mixtures of pure components in vacuo. The results are graphed and tabulated. The diagram of the PbSe-PbI₂ system was found to have one eutectic point. At this point, at 384°C, the PbSe content is equal to 14 mol %. Under cooling, the melts of the PbSe-PbI₂ system were found to behave as if they were in a non-equilibrium condition. This was reflected in compensation effects on the cooling curve. X-ray examination revealed two modifications of PbI₂ in the melts. The solubility limit of PbI₂ in the solid PbSe at 384°C was found to be equal to 0.8 mol % PbI₂. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11,20/

SUBM DATE: 28Mar66/

ORIG REF: 001/

OTH REF: 004

UDC: 546.815+546.23+546.15

MS/
Card 1/1

L 06199-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EET - IJP(c) JD/JG/JH
 ACC NR: AF6031723 SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/66/000/005/0137/0147

AUTHOR: Nagorskaya, N. D. (Moscow); Gol'denberg, A. E. (Moscow); Novoselova, A. V. (Moscow); Borisova, A. P. (Moscow); Fridlyander, I. N. (Moscow); Yatsenko, K. P. 35

ORG: none

TITLE: Partial phase diagram of the Al-Be-Mg system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 5, 1966, 137-147

TOPIC TAGS: *MAGNESIUM CONTAINING ALLOY*, aluminum beryllium magnesium alloy, aluminum beryllium magnesium system, alloy structure, METAL CRYSTALLIZATION, phase diagram, phase composition, *BERYLLIUM CONTAINING ALLOY*, *ALUMINUM CONTAINING ALLOY*

ABSTRACT: A partial phase diagram of the aluminum-beryllium-magnesium system (see Fig. 1) has been plotted on the basis of data obtained by physicochemical analysis of 30 alloys containing 0-90% aluminum, 7.17-56.28% beryllium and 0-27.73% magnesium. Alloys were melted from AB-000-grade aluminum (99.99%-pure), MG-1 grade magnesium (99.91%-pure) and sublimated beryllium (99.4%-pure). It was found that three phases crystallize in the partial Al- β_{Al-Mg} -Be system: aluminum-base solid solution (α_{Al}); beryllium-base solid solution (β); and $\beta_{Al-Mg-Be}$ phase. At 445C the ternary eutectic solidifies according to the following reaction:



Card 1/3

UDC: 669.715'725'721

L 06199-67

ACC NR: AP6031723

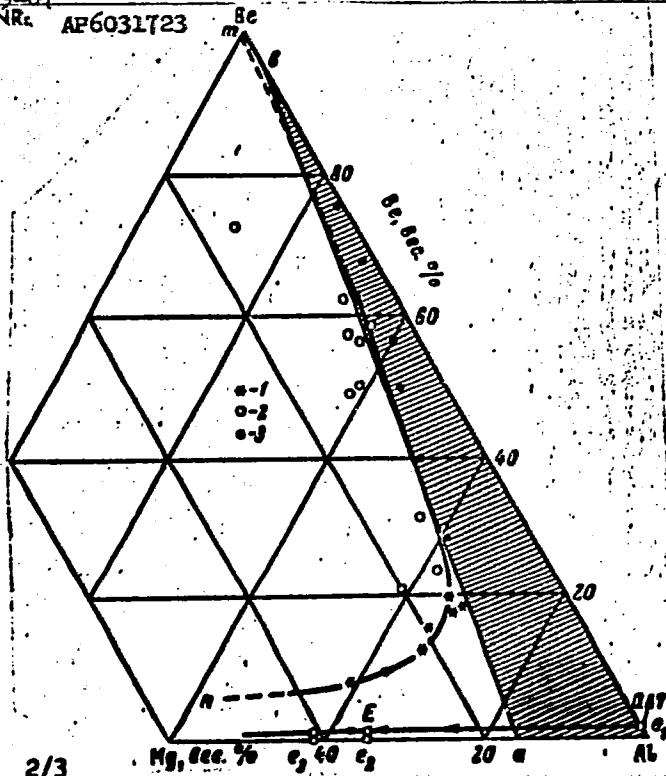


Fig. 1. Partial phase diagram of the Al-Be-Mg system

1 - Boundary line; 2 - two liquid phases; 3 - one liquid phase.

Card 2/3

L 06199-67

ACC No: AP6031723

Ternary eutectic contains 35% Mg and slightly over 0.6% Be. A decomposition of the liquid phase into two mutually immiscible liquids occurs in a wide range of compositions. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 27Mar65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 017

Card 3/3 afa

NOVOSELOVA, G. A.

U.S.S.R. Abs

U-48 257a-54

Botany

(3)

✓ Effect of temperature on growth and movement of substances in tomatoes. N. I. Yakushkina, B. E. Kravtsova, and G. A. Novoselova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 61, 969-72 (1963).—Expts. were made with tomato plants exposed to 23°, 23° in daytime and 15° at night, and 23° in daytime and 8° at night. Low night temp. aids growth of side-runners and total root system. Night temp. of 15° gave the best crop yield, 56% higher than that from const. 23° exposure. Lower night temp. failed to change the photosynthetic activity, but aided the transport of carbohydrates from the leaves and the degradation of starch into sugars. O. M. Kozlov

NOVOSELOVA, G.S.

Diuresis following rectal introduction of water. *Biol. eksp. biol.*
i med. 50 no. 11:28-32 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii (zav. - dotsent Ye.B. Berkhin)
Altayskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta, Barnaul.
(DIURETICS AND DIURESIS)

ACCESSION NR: APh027972

s/0205/64/004/002/0234/0238

AUTHOR: By*obkovskaya, I. B.; Novoselova, G. S.

TITLE: Evaluation of AET radioprotective efficacy

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 234-238

TOPIC TAGS: AET, radioprotective efficacy, evaluation method, wide radiation dose range, X-irradiation, survival dose curve, reduced radiation dose effectiveness

ABSTRACT: AET radioprotective efficacy was evaluated by using a wide range of radiation doses, as opposed to the limited few used in most literature studies, and by determining the relation of radiation injury to radiation dose. White mice were X-irradiated (200 kv, 20 ma, filter 0.5 Cu + 0.5Al, 76.5 r/min) with doses of 300, 400, 475, 500, 600, 650, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, and 1200 r. Fifteen min before irradiation a 1% AET solution (150 mg/kg) was administered intraperitoneally to experimental mice and a physiological solution was administered to control mice. Survival rate and average lifetime dose curves were plotted for a 30 day period following radiation.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4027972

Comparison of survival dose curves for the experimental and control mice shows that the general nature of radiation injury does not change with AET, but the radiation dose required to produce the same effect changes. AET reduces radiation dose effectiveness by 25 to 30% for all investigated doses. The authors strongly recommend the use of a wide range of radiation doses in evaluating the efficacy of other radioprotective preparations. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskii institut MZ SSSR, Leningrad (Central Scientific-Research Roentgeno-Radiological Institute MZ SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 25Jun63

DATE ACQ: 28Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

RUSANOV, A.M., prof.; NOVOSELOVA, G.S.

Pharmacology of aminethylisothiuronium. Farm. i toks. 28
no.1:81-82 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Otdel radiatsionnoy farmakologii (zav. - prof. A.M.Rusanov)
TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy
radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Leningrad.
Submitted October 23, 1963.

L 20697-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6007768

SOURCE CODE: UR/0205/66/096/001/0149/0150

AUTHOR: Arbuzov, S. Ya.; Novoselova, G. S.; Frolov, S. F.; Shmuskovich, N. N. ³⁰ B

ORG: Military Medical Academy im. S. M. Kirov, Leningrad (Voyenno-meditsinskaya akademiya)

TITLE: The radiation protection effect of apilac in an experiment on animals

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 6, no. 1, 1966, 149-150

TOPIC TAGS: irradiation resistance, irradiation damage, x ray irradiation, radiation protection, cystamine, apilac

ABSTRACT: The radiation protection effect of apilac (a substance secreted by bees) was studied in experiments on white mice, white rats, and rabbits. The animals were subjected to x rays in lethal and sublethal doses (700-800 rad). Apilac was injected intraperitoneally in the mice and subcutaneously in the rats and rabbits in doses described as nontoxic for animals and humans alike. The effectiveness of apilac was measured in terms of survival, weight, mean longevity, clinical course of radiation sickness, quantitative changes in peripheral blood, and the relative

UDC: 628.58; 577.391

Card 1/2

L 20697-66

ACC NR: AP6007768

weight of the animals surviving the irradiation. It was found that a single injection of apilac had no protective effect. When apilac was injected prior to and seven days after irradiation, the number of survivors was higher. On the 30th day after irradiation, 40% of the mice treated with apilac were still alive while the untreated control group had all perished. Sixty percent of the mice treated with cystamine were still alive during the same time span. A combination of cystamine and apilac was found to be less effective than apilac alone. Complete data on the effect of apilac, cystamine, and a combination of the two on mice, rats, and rabbits are presented in tabular form. It is concluded that apilac has a pronounced protective effect on mice, rats, and rabbits that have been exposed to lethal and sub-lethal x-ray dosages. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [14]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 4223

Card 2/2 BK

EWI (S) EPA(S)-2/EFF (S) S/0191765/006/002/0015/0017
APPROVAL NR: AP5004309

Levantovskaya, I. I.; Kovarskaya, B. M.; Novoselova, I. A.; Berlin, A. A.;
S. I.; Klapovskaya, O. A.; Grachova, B. S.; Andrianova, N. V.

Stabilization of polyethylene terephthalate

Plasticheskiye massy, no. 2, 1965, 15-17

TOPIC TAGS: polymer stabilization polyethylene terephthalate, polymer heat stability, polymer film, dielectric property, film strength, activated anthracene, polyester

ABSTRACT: The thermal stability of polyethylene terephthalate was determined in the presence and absence of thermally activated anthracene to study the effect of this stabilizer on the mechanical and dielectric properties of polyethylene terephthalate films. The thermal decomposition of polyester crumb, indicated by the loss in gas pressure, was determined at 260°C and was found to increase with initial oxygen pressure in the absence of stabilizer. Thermally activated anthracene prepared by heating in an inert atmosphere to 450°C for 1 hour. In 0.1% concentration, the stabilizer markedly decreased the initial decomposition rate; 1% additions were more effective than non-activated anthracene and decreased the

Card 1/2

L 27788-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004309

2

gas generation at 260C and 450 mm Hg oxygen pressure to about one fourth of the values measured with non-stabilized polymer. A similar but lesser effect was observed at 260C in a helium atmosphere. Films prepared with 0.1% activated anthracene showed improved tensile strength, both longitudinal and crosswise, an increase in specific electrical resistance and a slight decrease in dielectric loss angle. In 0.1% concentration the additive also had a significant effect on aging of films at 100C for up to 30 days. After this period, stabilized films exhibited good tensile strength, whereas the strength of non-stabilized films was reduced to a fraction of the initial value. The improved inhibitor activity of thermally treated anthracene can be related to the formation of paramagnetic particles and the polarization of molecules, as indicated by published studies. Activated anthracene is recommended as an additive for producing stabilized films of polyethylene terephthalate. Orig. art. has 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

FORWARDED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 24695-66

ACC NR: AF6015826

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0321/65/026/005/0569/0576

AUTHOR: Zhenevskaya, R. P.; Rumyantseva, O. N.; Novoselova, I. L.-Novosyolova, I. L.
Proshlyakova, Ye. V.--Proshlyakova, E. V.

ORG: Institute of Animal Morphology im. A. N. Severtsov, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut morfologii zhivotnykh AN SSSR)

TITLE: Regenerative processes in the ²²transplant of intact ²²muscles of young rats

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey biologii, v. 26, no. 5, 1965, 569-576

TOPIC TAGS: rat, myology, animal physiology

ABSTRACT: The article contains results from research on reorganization and shaping processes in skeletal muscle transplants. More than 100 operations were performed on 1.5-2.5 month-old rats. Cross transplants of the gastrocnemius muscle (from one extremity to another) were done. A detailed morphological and histological description is given of the healing and regenerative processes taking place up to 8 months after the operation. The processes in good and poor transplants are described with respect to the time passed since the operation. Of 11 transplants examined after 6-8 months, 5 consisted mainly of muscle tissue, 2 had a mixed muscle-connective tissue structure, and 4 were predominantly connective tissue. Reformation of the transplant's nervous system is described in detail. In transplantation of intact muscles a considerable part of the material is lost and resorbed; intense shaping processes take place only in the peripheral zone, and the newly formed muscle never exceeds 50% of normal weight. Orig. art. has: 10 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 19Mar65 / ORIG REF: 012 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 FW

UDC: 591.169:001.5

MAKOVSKIY, Daniil Pavlovich, prof.; USACHEV, N.N., otv. red.;
NOVOSELOVA, L., red.

[Development of commodity and monetary relations in the
agriculture of the Russian state in the 16th century]
Razvitie tovarno-denezhnykh otnoshenii v sel'skom kho-
ziaistve Russkogo gosudarstva v XVI veke. Smolensk, Smo-
lenskii gos. pedagog. in-t in. Karla Marksa, 1963. 558 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

NOVOSELOVA, L.N.

Amphibole of the hastingsite-dashkewite series from the
Akutuy deposit (eastern Transbaiklia). Zap. Vses. min.ob-va
no.2:225-230 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kafedra mineralogii Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta.

(Akutuy region--Amphibole)

NOVOSELOVA, L.N.

Allophane of the Lyangar deposit. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 91
no.5:609-612 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Leningradskiy universitet, kafedra mineralogii.
(Mura-Tau--Allophane)

Novoselova, d. V.

ZHURAVSKIY, G.I., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; **NOVOSELOVA, L.V.**, mikro-
biolog; **YELISEYEV, M.I.**, inzhener-khimik; **BULKHMAN, A.A.**, inzhener;
SAKHAROVA, G.S., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; **ZHURAVLEVA, Ye.I.**,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; **RYSEVA, G.B.**, redaktor;
MEDVEDOVA, L.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Production of the food acids] Proizvodstvo pishchevykh kislot. Pod
obshchey red. E.I. Zhuravlevoi. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1953. 233 p.
[Microfilm] (MIRA 7:10)

(Citric acid) (Tartaric acid) (Lactic acid)

USSR/Microbiology. Technical Microbiology

F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57569

Author : Novoselova L. V., Shilova A. V., Rumba A. A.
Inst : All-Union Institute of the Confectionary
Industry

Title : New Technology of the Preparation of Seeding
Material in the Production of Citric Acid

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. n-i in-ta konditer. prom-sti, 1955,
vyp. 11, 136-139

Abstract : No abstract

Card 1/1

28

STRAYZHS, V.; NOVOSHLOVA, N.

Auroras borealis. Astron. tsir. no. 212:20-21 Jo '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Auroras)

NOVOSELOVA, N. S.
USSR/Physics - Heat conduction

FD-2165

Card 1/1 Pub. 129-5/20

Author : Filippov, L. P., and Novoselova, N. S.

Title : Heat conduction of solutions of normal liquids

Periodical : Vest. Mosk. un., Ser. fizikomat. i yest. nauk, 10, No 2, 37-40, Mar 1955

Abstract : Information on the heat conduction of solutions is almost absent in the literature. This information is of definite interest in three respects: for explanation of the problem of the character of thermal motion in liquids particularly in solutions; as a means of physical chemical analysis (V.P. Frontas'yev, ZhFKh, 20, 91, 1946); and for practical purposes. The Chair of Molecular Physics, Moscow State University, accordingly posed a number of problems on the study of heat conduction of solutions. The present work is devoted to an investigation of the simplest case, namely solutions of normal organic liquids. The results are presented in seven graphs, showing λ (kcal/m²·hr²·C) versus % weight at various temperatures for various solutions (ether-benzol, chloroform-benzol, CCl₄-benzol, toluolbenzol, CCl₄-chloroform). Four references (e.g. N. B. Vargaftik, Izv. VTI, No 8, 1949). The authors thank Prof. A. S. Predvoditelev, Corr. Memb. Academy of Sciences USSR.

Institution : Chair of Molecular Physics

Submitted : September 3, 1954

1 13351-63 EMP(j)/EPP(c)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD/ESD-3 Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3002625

S/0079/63/033/006/1919/1923

AUTHOR: Bruker, A. B.; Baranayev, M. K.; Grinshteyn, Ye. I.; Novoselova, R. I.;
Prokhorova, V. V.; Soborovskiy, L. Z.

TITLE: Mechanism and kinetics of hydroxymethylation of phosphines...

70
69

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 33, no. 6, 1963, 1919-1923

TOPIC TAGS: hydroxymethylation, methylation, phosphine, electron-donor
properties, electron-donor, formaldehyde, activation energy, phosphorus, carbon

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of reactions of hydrogen phosphide, ethyl phosphine,⁷
methyl phosphine, methyl-ethyl phosphine and dimethyl phosphine with paraformal-
dehyde without using special catalysts and solvents has been investigated. The
activation energy of the reaction was determined. It was found that according to
the values of the energy of activation in the reaction of paraformaldehyde,
the studied phosphines follow the order: PH sub 3 less than C sub 2 H sub 5
PH sub 2 much less than CH sub 3 PH sub 2 less than CH sub 3 (C sub 2 H sub 5)
PH much less than (CH sub 3) sub 2 PH. The proposed mechanism was confirmed,
according to which the reaction proceeds with the electrophilic attack by the

Card 1/2

L 13351-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3002625

carbon atom of the carbonyl group to the electron-donor phosphorus atom in the phosphine molecule with the subsequent rearrangement of the intermediate complex. The theory is advanced that, in the reactions investigated, the increase in reactivity of phosphines substituted by methyl groups is connected with the fact that the weakly localized electron pair of the C-H bond in the methyl group at phosphorus reacts with 3rd-orbitals of the latter. This increases the electron-donor properties of phosphorus and hence facilitates the reaction with the electrophilic atom of the carbonyl group. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 22Jun62

DATE ACQ: 20Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

PROKHOROVA, V.V.; SERAFIMOV, L.A.; NOVOSELCVA, R.I.; TARKHTAMYSHEVA, L.S.

Solubility in the systems acrylonitrile - propionitrile - water
and acrylonitrile - acetonitrile - water. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38
no.6:1488-1492 Je '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni Lomonosova,
Moskva.

SERAFIMOV, L.A.; PROKROROVA, V.V.; NOVOSELOVA, R.I.

Liquid - vapor phase equilibrium in the system acrylonitrile -
propionitrile at atmospheric pressure. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.6:
1662-1665. Je '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni Lomonosova.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol 12/11 Pediatrics Nov 58

2945. THE WOLFF-PARKINSON-WHITE SYNDROME IN EARLY CHILDHOOD
(Russian text) - Novoselova R. S. - PEDIATRIYA - 1958, 3 (33-39)

Graphs 4

The author describes 3 cases. An 11-month-old child was admitted to the hospital with repeated attacks of paroxysmal tachycardia, together with heart failure. The ECG revealed the ventricular form of paroxysmal tachycardia. After cessation of attacks the ECG disclosed the W.-P.-W. syndrome. A relapse occurred 2 months after discharge. The 2nd patient, 15 months old, with congenital heart (abnormal development of the interventricular septum) has been under observation for 7.5 months. The 3rd patient, a boy of 12, was admitted to the hospital on account of serous meningitis. At the age of 6 he sustained a cranial injury. The author's observations indicate that the W.-P.-W. syndrome may occur in children at different age periods and can be accompanied by attacks of paroxysmal tachycardia. Various factors, which frequently cannot be accurately detected, play a part in the aetiology of the syndrome. (XVIII, 7)

FLEKSER, S.Ya., TSIRLINA, F.G., NOVOSELOVA, R.S.

Problem of arterial embolism in diphtheria. Sov.med. 22 no.9:
128-129 S '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz Moskovskoy detskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.2
imeni I.V. Busakova (glavnyy vrach - dotsent V.A. Krushkov).
(DIPHTHERIA, compl.
arterial embolism (Rus))
(EMBOLISM, compl.
arterial, in diphtheria (Rus))

NOVOSELOVA, R.S., kand.med.nauk

Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome in children [with summary in English].
Pediatrics 36 no.3:33-38 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.2 imeni I.V.Rusakova
(glavnyy vrach-zasluzhennyy vrach MSPSR dotsent V.A.Krushkov)
(WOLFF-PARKINSON-WHITE SYNDROME)

NOVOSELOVA, R.S.

Stable atrioventricular heart rhythm in children. Vop. okh. mat. i det.
4 no.4:82-85 Ji-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.2 imeni I.V. Bisakova (glavnyy
vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR dotsent V.A. Kruzikov).
(HEART--ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

NOVOSELOVA, R.S.; RAKHMANINA, L.S.

Auricular flutter in a 5-year-old child [with summary in English].
Pediatria 36 no.2:77-79 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz Detakoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.2 imeni I.V. Rusakova (glavnyy
vrach - sasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR V.A. Krushkov).
(AURICULAR FIBRILLATION, in inf. & child
in 5-year-old boy (Rus))

NOVOSELOVA, R.S.

Electrocardiographic changes in children with measles. Vop. okh.
mat. 1 det. 5 no.6:87-88 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.2 imeni I.V.Rusakova, Moskva.
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (MEASLES)

NOVOSELOVA, Raisa Semenovna; DMITRIYEVA, N.M., red.; BUL'DYAYEV,
N.A., tekhn. red.

[The electrocardiogram in acute infectious diseases in children]
Elektrokardiogramma pri ostrykh infeksionnykh zabolevaniyakh u
detei. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 179 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (CHILDREN--DISEASES)

MANANNIKOVA, Nadezhda Vasil'yevna; BULYGINA, Yelizaveta Aleksandrovna;
ROMANOVSKAYA, Sof'ya Yul'yevna; SHESTAKOVA, Natal'ya Petrovna;
SEAPIRO, Sof'ya L'vovna; SHISHLYANNIKOVA, Mariya Abramovna;
NOVOSELOVA, Raisa Samonovna; POPOVA, G.F., red.; YUKHNOVSKAYA,
S.I., red.; KOKIN, N.M., tekhn. red.

[Course of lectures for gravidas and mothers] Kurs lektsii
dlia beremennykh i materei. 7 lektsii. 5 izd. Moskva, Medgiz,
1963. 238 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(PRENATAL CARE) (WOMEN--HEALTH AND HYGIENE)
(INFANTS--CARE AND HYGIENE)

NOVOSELOVA, R.S.; BLYAKHER, I.M.; NOVIKOVA, A.V.

Disorders of cardiac rhythm in fibroelastosis. Gor.zhur. no.12:
86 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.2 imeni I.V.Rusakova.

NOVOSELOVA, R.S.; ELYAKHER, I.M.; NOVIKOVA, A.V.

Disorders of cardiac rhythm in fibroelastosis. Vop. okhr.
materin. dets. 8 no.1: 86 '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.2 imeni I.V.Rusakova.

NOVSELOVA, Raisa Semenovna; YUKHNOVSKAYA, S.I., red.

[Influenza and pulmonary inflammation in young children]
Gripp i vospalenie legkikh u detei rannego vozrasta. Izd.5.
Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 16 p. (Kurs lektsii dlia beremen-
nykh i materei, no.7) (MIRA 17:6)

NOVOSELOVA, S.L. (Moskva)

Development of intellectual operations in apes during an
experiment. Vop. psikhol no.3:88-98 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:2)

CHIZHIKOV, David Mikhaylovich; GULYANITSKAYA, Zoya Feodos'yevna;
GUROVICH, Natal'ya Aleksandrovna; KITLER, Igor' Nikolayevich;
KREYNGAUZ, Bella Pavlovna; NOVOSELOVA, Valentina Nikolayevna;
PLIGINSKAYA, Lyubov' Vladimirovna; USTINOVSKIY, Boris
Zinov'yevich; KLIMOV, V.A., red. izd-va; LAUT, V.G., tekhn. red.

[Hydro- and electrometallurgy of sulfide alloys and mattes]
Gidroelektrometallurgiya sul'fidnykh splavov i shteynov. Mo-
skva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 204 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Chizhikov).
(Sulfides—Metallurgy) (Hydrometallurgy)
(Electrometallurgy)

TONITROVA, N.S.; NOVOSELOVA, V.P. (Moskva)

Sarcoidosis (Besnier-Boeck-Schaumann disease); clinical
morphological study. Arkh. pat. 25 no.8:65-70 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz diagnosticheskogo (rukovoditel' - prof. D.D. Aseyev) i
patomorfologicheskogo (rukovoditel' - prof. B.P. Ugryumov)
otdeleniy Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
tuberkuleza Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (direktor-
kand. med. nauk T.P. Mochalova).

58/49778

NOVOSMLOVA, Ye. I.

USSR/Medicine - Paludrine, Effect of
Medicine - Malaria, Therapy Jan 49

"Changes in the White Count Following the 'Bigmaji'
(Paludrine) Treatment of Malaria," Ye. I.
Novoselova, Clinical Dept, Inst of Malaria and
Med Parasitol, Acad Med Sci USSR, 5 pp

"Klin Med" Vol XXVII, No 1

Paludrine doses of 0.6 gram the first day and 0.3
gram the next 4 - 9 days induce neutrophilia.
Myelocytes in the peripheral blood. Normaliza-
tion of bone marrow is observed on the 6th or 7th
day after the start of paludrine treatment.
Changes in the white count in paludrine treatment
58/49778

USSR/Medicine - Paludrine, Effect
of (Contd) Jan 49

of malaria can be fully clarified only after
frequent systematic differential blood counts.
Dir, Clinical Dept; Prof Ye. M. Parayev, Hon
Sol; Dir, Inst of Malaria and Med Parasitol;
P. G. Sergeyev, Active Mem, Acad Med Sci USSR.

58/49778

NOVOSELOVA, Ye.I.

The role of spleen in malarial leukopenia. *Klin, med., Moskva*
no.4:46-48 Ap '50. (CML 19:3)

1. Of the Clinical Department (Head -- Prof. Ye.M.Faragayev),
Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR), Institute
of Malaria and Medical Parasitology, Ministry of Public
Health USSR (Director -- Prof. P.G.Sergiyev, Active Member of
the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR).

NOVOSELOVA, Ye.I.

ROZENBURG, S.S.; BUTYAGINA, A.P.; NOVOSELOVA, Ye.I.

Study of clinical and laboratory characteristics in patients with frequent recurrences of malaria. Med.paras.i paras.bol. no.5:430-433 S-O '53.

(MLRA 6:12)

1. Is klinicheskogo otdeleniya Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (direktor instituta - professor P.G.Sergiyev, zavednyushchiy otdeleniyem - professor Ye.M.fareyev).
(Malarial fever)

NOVOSELOVA, Ye.I.; TAREYEV, Ye.M., professor, deystvitel'nyy chlen akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, direktor.

Characteristic blood changes in acute lupus erythematosus disseminatus.
Sov.med. 17 no.8:24-27 Ag '53. (MLBA 6:8)

1. Gospi'tal'naya terapevticheskaya klinika sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.
(Tuberculosis) (Blood--Examination)

NOVOSELOVA, Ye. I.; TRAYANOVA, T. G.

Unusual cause of erroneous diagnosis of malaria. Sov. med. 19 no.11:62-63
N '55 (MIRA 9:1)

1. Iz gospiatal'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir-deystvitel'nyy chlen Akade-
mii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. Y.M. Tareyev) sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo
fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.

(MALARIA-DIAGNOSIS
errors)

NOVOSELOVA, Ye. I.

NOVOSELOVA, Ye. I.: "The problem of the pathogenesis of leukopenia in malaria (the role of the spleen in neurohumoral regulation of hematopoiesis)." First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute I. M. Sechenov. Moscow, 1956.
(Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 36, 1956, Moscow.

NOVOSELOVA, Ye.I., kand.med.nauk

L.E. phenomenon and its significance in systemic lupus erythematosus; review of literature. Sov.med. 23 no.4:122-128
Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey i gospital'noy terapii (zav. - deystvitel'-nyy chlen ANS prof. Ye.M.Fareyev) sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.

(LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS,

L. E. phenomenon, review (Rus))

AUTHORS: Berdichevskiy, E. G., Rachinskiy, F. Yu. 79-28 3-28/61
Novoselova, Ye. K.

TITLE: Some Derivatives of Mercaptocaffeine and Mercaptotheobromine (Nekotoryye proizvodnyye merkaptokofeina i merkaptoteobromina)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 3, pp. 689-692 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The importance of sulfohydryl compounds in physiological processes is the object of comprehensive investigations. Therefore the mercapto derivatives of caffeine and theobromine are of special interest to scientists. E. Fischer (ref. 2) had patented the synthesis of 8-mercaptocaffeine, obtained by the reaction of 8-chlorocaffeine with potassium hydro-sulfide. On the synthesis of 8-mercaptotheobromine nothing has been published, that of 8-mercaptotheophylline was, however, described in a patent (ref. 3). Khaletskiy and Eshman synthesized thiocompounds of theobromine similar in structure. The authors carried out the synthesis of 8-mercaptocaffeine (I) ^{under} somehow changed conditions starting

Card 1/3

Some Derivatives of Mercaptocaffeine and Mercaptotheobromine 79-225-28/61

from 8-bromocaffeine and the sodiumhydrosulfide dissolved in alcohol. Analogously also the 8-mercaptotheobromine (II) was produced. The sodium salts soluble in water (mercaptides) of the mercaptocaffeine and the mercaptotheobromine can pharmacologically be compared to caffeine and theobromine and can be used only in place of the soluble preparations of caffeine and theobromine. Of practical interest is the substitution of diuretine by mercaptotheobromine, as the high basicity of the former brings about its carbonization and decreases its solubility in water. As mercaptanes are subject to oxidation the sulfohydrylgroup must be protected against any reactions in order to increase the resistivity of the preparations. Some derivatives of mercaptocaffeine and mercaptotheobromine were synthesized by substituting the hydrogen by the sulfohydrylgroup, this with a view to the fact that sulfides and disulfides can be converted in the organism to compounds with free sulfohydrylgroups. The disulfides were of little pharmacological interest because of their insolubility in water. 8 derivatives of mercaptopurine were synthesized; 6 of which were described for the first time.

Card 2/3

Some Derivatives of Mercaptocaffeine and Mercaptotheobromine 79-28-3-28/61

There are 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 14, 1956

AVAILABILITY :

Card 3/3

NOVOSELOVA, Yelena Yakovlayna; SERPOKRYL, S.M., red.

[A motor ship sails the Volga-Baltic Sea Waterway]
Teplokhod idet po Volgo-Baltu. Leningrad, Lenizdat,
1965. 136 p. (MIRA 19:1)

NOVOSELSKA-TEKHAROVA, Lilia

Parasitism, and mutual relations between the parasite and the host. Priroda Bulg 13 no.5:54-56 S-0 '64.

NOVOSELSKA-GEORGIEVA

Clarification of species specificity of *Ascaris lumbricoides* and some other animal ascarides. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 39 no.1: 311-318 '60.

1. Predstavena ot prof. R. Popivanov, zav. Katedrata po obshta biologija.

(ASCARIS)

NOVOSELSKA, Liliya
~~SURNAME (in caps); Given Names~~

Country: Bulgaria

Academic Degrees: not indicated

Affiliation: Senior Assistant at the Advanced Medical Institute,
Sofia (Vissh Meditsinski Institut, Sofia)

Source: Sofia, Biologiya i Khimiya, No 1, 1961 pp 8-10

Data: "Transplantation in Animals."

NOVOSELSKA-GEORGIEVA, L.

Immunological studies on the antigenic structure of some organs and tissues of *Ascaris suum*. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 40 no.5: 181-186 '61.

1. Predstavena ot prof. R. Popivanov, rukovoditel na katedrata po obshcha biologiya.

(ASCARIS immunol)

NOVOSELSKA-GEORGIEVA, E.

Use of passive hemagglutination for the study of echinococcal antigens. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 41 no.1:109-113 '62.

1. Predstavena ot prof. R. Popivanov.
(HEMAGGLUTINATION) (ECHINOCOCCUS) (ANTIGENS)

NOVOSELSKA, L.

Studies on the antigen structure of the eggs of *Ascaris*
sumu (I.). Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 41 no.1:115-121
'62.

1. Predstavena ot prof. R. Popivanov.
(ASCARIS) (OVUM) (ANTIGENS)

NOVOSELSKA-TEOHAROVA, L.

On the antigens of the Echinococcus and its intermediary host.
Dokl. Bolg. akad. nauk 17 no.1:163-166 '64

1. Submitted by Corresponding Member K.Matow.

NOVOSELSKA-TECHAREVA, L. [Novoselska-Teokhareva, L.]

On the antigens of the echinococcus and its intermediary
host. Doklady BAN 17 no.2:163-166 '64.

1. Submitted by K.Matov, Corresponding Member of the
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

NOVOSILSKA-TEOHAROVA, L.

Electrophoretic studies on protein fractions in sera of dogs,
infected with echinococcus. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia
43 no.2&45-52 '64

1. Chair of General Biology (Director - prof. R. Popivanov).

L 30208-66

ACC NR: AP6020318

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/007/0679/0682

AUTHOR: Usunoff, G.; Novoselaka-Tosharova, L. 26
B

ORG: Department of Psychiatry, Higher Medical Institute, Sofia; Department of General Biology, Higher Medical Institute, Sofia

TITLE: Morphology of a P. malariae strain after 20 years' passage in mental patients 22

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite, Doklady, v. 18, no. 7, 1965, 679-682

TOPIC TAGS: psychoneurotic disorder, man, animal parasite, medical research, blood, bone marrow, morphology

ABSTRACT: For the past twenty years (1945-64) many mental patients (suffering from progressive paralysis, schizophrenia, etc.) at the Psychiatric Clinic of the Higher Medical Institute in Sofia have been subjected to intravenous inoculation with the same Plasmodium malariae strain. The strain was introduced in the clinic by A. Penschew and G. Usunoff in 1945. The results of recent detailed investigations described in the paper show that

1. after a 20-year in vivo cultivation of Plasmodium malariae by continuous reinoculation in patients, the schizogonic cycle of the plasmodium proceeds normally although it does not correspond in all cases to the temperature curve; there are no data on mixed invasion;
2. no morphological changes were detected in the asexual forms of examined Plasmodium malariae strain; and
3. no macro- and microgametocytes were found either in the peripheral blood or in the bone marrow of the patients studied. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUM DATE: 15Apr65 / ORIG REF: 007
Card 1/1 (C)

NOVOSEL'SKAYA, A. F.

NOVOSEL'SKAYA, A. F.

**Therapeutic use of antiphagin in pyoderma. Vest. vener. No. 4,
July-Aug. 50. p. 25-9**

**I. Of the Skin-Venerological Clinic, First Leningrad Medical
Institute imeni I. P. Pavlov (Director—Prof. O. N. Podvysotskaya,
Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR), Leningrad.**

GLME 19, 5, Nov., 1950

NOVOSEL'SKAYA, A. I.

AUTHORS: Nakhodkin, N. G., Novosel'skaya, A. I. 46-22-4-26/24

TITLE: Investigation of the Structure and of the Properties of Tapered Films of Ge, Cr and Bi in Connection With Their Secondary Emission Properties (Issledovaniye struktury i svoystv klinoobraznykh plenok Ge, Cr i Bi v svyazi s ikh vtorichnoemissionnymi svoystvami)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol. 22, Nr 4, pp. 448-453 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to clarify the nature of secondary emission, it is interesting to investigate the dependence of the coefficient of secondary emission δ on the thickness of the film (d). The authors of the present paper as well as others (references 1-5) showed, that the coefficient of secondary emission also varies with a modification of d up to a certain thickness (d_{eff}). This latter was denominated the effective depth of secondary emission. The investigation of the effective depth of secondary emission in various substances in metals as well as in semiconductors (germanium, Sn-Cs- and Sb-Cs-cathodes), showed, that d_{eff} varies only

Card 1/4

Investigation of the Structure and of the Properties of 48-22-4-20/24
Tapered Films of Ge, Cr and Bi in Connection With Their
Secondary Emission Properties

slightly with a variation of the energy of the primary electrons V_p of from 200 — 3000 eV.

This fact makes assume, that d_{eff} is above all determined by the kinetics of motion of the excited secondary electrons. These investigations, however, exhibit a shortcoming (reference 3). The values of the effective depth d_{eff} were of the same order of magnitude as the limit thickness of the aggregation of the film (references 4 and 5). In the present paper the authors investigated films of germanium, chromium and bismuth condensed in a vacuum. The germanium films with a thickness of from 3 to 100 $m\mu$ exhibit a continuous appearance under the electron microscope, that is to say, that no inhomogeneities were discovered at an accuracy of up to a permitted distance (below 100 Å).

In accordance with data from publications (reference 10) it can be maintained, that freshly precipitated germanium layers are amorphous. The authors also investigated the modification

Card 2/4

Investigation of the Structure and of the Properties of 48-22-4-20/24
Tapered Films of Ge, Cr and Bi in Connection With Their
Secondary Emission Properties

of the specific electron resistance of the condensed layers with the thickness (figure 4). The shift of a markedly increasing resistance in the range of great thickness because of heating can easily be explained by an aggregation of the film, which actually can be observed after the action of an electron beam in the microscope. The thickness interval of bismuth films suitable for microscopic investigations was within the limits of from 6 — 60 m. Thicker layers were impenetrable to electrons. Electronographic pictures proved the assumption that the needles on the film represent single monocrystals. The structure of the bismuth film is shown by figure 5. After the recrystallization a finely crystalline layer is formed under the action of the beam and the texture disappears. In thinner layers a stronger increase of the specific resistance of the bismuth layer is observed, as is in germanium, namely at $d < 10 \text{ m}\mu$ (figure 8). Next chromium was investigated. Freshly evaporated chromium films with a thickness of from 3-70 $\text{m}\mu$ look amorphous under the electron microscope. Electronographs, however, further the

Card 3/4

Investigation of the Structure and of the Properties of Tapered Films of Ge, Cr and Bi in Connection With Their Secondary Emission Properties 48-22-4-20/24

assumption, that chromium films are polycrystalline. Under the action of an electron beam the chromium films form a finely crystalline structure. The increase of the specific resistance with a reduction of the thickness starts at 10 μ m (figure 9). At the same time the dependence of the coefficient of transmission τ and of the reflection R of monochromatic light on the layer thickness was investigated for all three substances (figures 10,11). The effective depth of secondary emission proves to be less in the metal (chromium) than in the semiconductor (germanium). The author expresses his gratitude to N. D. Morgulis for the interest exhibited by him, V. N. Lepeshinskaya, L. N. Dobretsov, A. N. Arsen'yeva, I. M. Bronshteyn, B. N. Popov took part in the discussion. There are 11 figures and 12 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gos. universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko (Kiyev State University imeni T. G. Shevchenko)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

1. Bismuth films--Properties 2. Chromium films--Properties
3. Germanium films--Properties 4. Secondary emission--Theoretical analysis 5. Test equipment--Applications

VAGNER, I.V.; NOVOSEL'SKAYA, A.I.; TITARENKO, L.P.

The beta concentration meter for potassium salt solutions.

Avtom.1 prib. no.1:64-68 '59.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Potassium salts--Testing) (Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

5.5500

68924

AUTHORS: Vagner, I. V., Novosel'skaya, A. I.,
Titarenko, I. P.

8/032/60/036/03/035/064
H010/B117

TITLE: Beta Ray Concentration Meter¹⁹ for Solutions of Potassium Salts

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol 36, Nr 3, pp 342-344 (USSR)

TEXT: A device has been designed which permits the determination of the concentration of potassium salts from the natural radioactivity of K^{40} within 15 to 20 minutes, with a maximum relative error of 1%. The device is intended for use in plant laboratories. Because of the low specific activity of K^{40} , ten counters of the type STS-6 connected in parallel are used to determine the number of decays. The concentration of the solution is determined by measuring the maximum counting rate. It was shown by calculations that, for an accuracy of measurement of 1% and a probability of 0.95, 40000 pulses must be positively recorded. Under these conditions, it takes 15 minutes to measure a 20% KCl solution. A block diagram (Fig 2) as well as a circuit diagram of the electronic counting arrangement (Fig 3) are given. The device is calibrated with KCl solutions, with a calibration curve being drawn for each channel. There are 4 figures and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut avtomatiki Gosplana USSR (Institute of Automation of the Gosplan, UkrSSR)

Card 1/1

NOVOSEL'SKAYA, A. I.

SOLECHNIK, N.Ya., professor; NOVOSEL'SKAYA, A.I.

Corrugated cardboard-base manufacture. Bus.prom. 27 no.12:14-16
D '52. (MIRA 7:10)

1. Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M.Kirova.
(Paperboard)

SOLNCHENIK, N.Ya.; NOVOSHEL'SKAYA, A.I.; IVANOVA, A.P.

Production of brown wood pulp from wood chips. *Buz.prom.* 28 no.11:25-28
N '59. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M.Kirova.

(Wood pulp)

NOVOSEL'SKAYA, A. I.

SOLICHNIK, N.Ya.; NATKINA, L.H.; NOVOSEL'SKAYA, A.I.

Thermal treatment of hard wood-fiber boards. Dum.prom. 29 no.7:
15-16 JI '54. (MIRA 7:8)

1. Ordena Lenina Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M.Kirova.
(Paperboard)

SOLECHNIK, N.Ya.; NOVOSEL'SKAYA, A.I.

Searching for methods helping to increase the water resistance of
wood. Trudy IMA no.87:65-72 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

(Wood--Preservation)

SOLECHNIK, N.Ya.; LASKEYEV, P.Kh.; NOVOSEL'SKAYA, A.I.; MOZHE, Z.V.

Theoretical bases of the preparation of chips for milling.
Nauch. trudy LTA no.98:27-36 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Hardboard)

NOVOSEL'SKAYA, A.I.

Water cooking of chips in the presence of buffers. Nauch.
trudy LTA no.98:37-43 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Hardboard)

SOLECHNIK, N.Ya.; NOVOSEL'SKAYA, A.I.; BROVKINA, V.I.

Using sawdust for the production of fiberboard. Der. prom. 13
no.2:15 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

24(4), 5(1)

SOV/32-25-2-27/78

AUTHORS:

Gol'der, G. A., Zhdanov, G. S., Levina, V. M., Novosel'skaya, G. N., Shugam, Ye. A.

TITLE:

The Use of X-Ray Phase Analysis in Chemical Technology (Primeneniye rentgenovskogo fazovogo analiza v khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 2, pp 181 - 182 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present paper lists the results of investigations carried out by the laboratories of the plants "Svobodnyy trud", Yaroslavl', GIPI-4, IRYeA, "Krasnyy khimik", Leningrad, Fiziko khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-Chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov) and others. A standard domestic X-ray apparatus was used. Since the X-ray phase analysis has a low sensitivity for impurities, it should not be used for determining small amounts of impurities (less than 1-3%). 6 analyses of different substances are described: 1) A study of titanium dioxide aimed at determining the optimum production conditions of rutile. 2) In the case of a lead oxide it was found by X-ray analysis that the

Card 1/2

The Use of X-Ray Phase Analysis in Chemical Technology

SOV/32-25-2-27/78

yellow substance did not correspond to the usual red tetragonal modification of PbO, but to the yellow rhombic modification, and that the color was due to a polymorphous change. 3) By means of X-ray analysis it was possible to simplify the production control of active pyrolusite of the GAP. 4) Examinations of domestic and foreign recording tapes were carried out to determine the dispersion degree of the iron oxide. 5) Moreover, the production of thiourea was controlled with regard to dicyan-diamide. 6) The X-ray analysis was also successfully used in the examination of luminophores, and can also be applied for the examination of other substances (e.g. catalysts).

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Research Institute of Physical Chemistry imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

Card 2/2

CA

3A

The natural system of nuclei and the problem of element 61. N. A. Novosel'skiy. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 74, 921-2 (1960); *C. A.* 43, 4263h. — Properties of the nucleus Pm^{146} are sought in a study of neighboring nuclei; their properties indicate that Pm^{146} can be only α -radioactive, in accordance with general rules. Also, the following type of regularity is found: of 2 isobaric radioactive nuclei of the end of a system the nucleus of even Z and odd mass with β -radioactivity has a smaller half life than the α -radioactive nucleus, in which the β -transition ends (with rare exceptions). Since the half life of Nd^{146} is 10^{15} yrs., the rule indicates a half life for Pm^{146} at least as great, but other data suggest 10^7 - 10^9 yrs. Pm^{146} might be found mixed with Sm. P. H. Murray.

GOLOVATYY, R.N.; NOVOSEL'SKAYA, M.I.; OSHCHAPOVSKIY, V.V.

Separation of Li^+ and Na^+ from Mg^{2+} , Ca^{2+} and Al^{3+} by the
ion exchange method. Ukr. khim. zhur. 28 no.1:112-115 '62.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

NOVOSEL'SKAYA, N.B.

Traces of the existence of permanently frozen layers of rock within the European part of the U.S.S.R. outside the area of their present distribution. Trudy Inst. merzl. AN SSSR 17:78-93 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Frozen ground)

L 11190-67 ENT(1) GW

ACC NR: AR6016653

SOURCE CODE: UR/0270/66/000/001/0029/0030

AUTHOR: Novosel'skaya, V. P.

TITLE: Precision of a chain of linear-angular triangulation ¹²

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geodeziya, Abs. 1.52.216

REF SOURCE: Geod. kartogr. i aerofotos'yemka. Resp. mezhved. nauchno-tekhn. sb. vyp. 1, 1964, 40-55

TOPIC TAGS: ^{geodetic} surveying, triangulation, triangulation chain precision

ABSTRACT: The question of error distribution in a chain of geodetic squares of a linear - angular triangulation is considered. For this purpose, the normal equations for such a chain have been formulated; from their solution, approximate formulas for the azimuth weights of a finite side of the chain (P) and the longitudinal (P_l) and transverse shift (P_⊥) have been derived:

$$\frac{1}{P_{\alpha}} = \left(1 - \frac{0,5209}{q+3,3391} - \frac{1,3052}{q+0,7420} - \frac{1,2432}{q+7,7366} + \frac{1,0149}{q+0,7214} - \frac{0,0133}{q+1,9766} - \frac{0,3275q+12,3903}{(q+6,0865)^2} \right) N;$$

$$\frac{1}{P_L} = \left(0,1259q + 3,5593 + \frac{0,9583}{q+3,3391} - \frac{24,1737}{q+7,7366} + \frac{0,0130}{q+0,7214} - \frac{1,1518}{q+1,9766} + \frac{0,1868}{q+0,8559} \right) \left(\frac{L}{10^4 \mu} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{N};$$

Card 1/2

UDC 528.33/.35:528.113

Card 2/2 *mjs*

NOVOSEL'SKAYA, V. V.

USSR/Medicine - Blood Serum
Cattle

Feb 49

"Utilizing the Blood of Farm Animals," Acad N. G. Belen'kiy, V. V. Novosel'skaya, Cand Biol Sci, Moscow Chem and Tech Inst of Meat Ind, 6 pp

"Dok v-s Ak Selkhoz Nauk" No 2

Studies, tabulates, and discusses data on the physicochemical indexes and chemical properties of nonspecific bovine blood serum. Examined changes in these properties after keeping this serum for 8 months. Found the properties to be very similar to those of human plasma and whole blood. The few changes observed after the 8-month period were minor and in no case affected its value for transfusion in man. Longer preservation at temperatures of 15-20°C did not affect its therapeutic properties.

PA 66/49T85

11B

CA NOVOSEL'SKAYA, V. V.

The utilization of the blood of farm animals. V. V. Novosel'skaya. Doklady Vsesoyuz. Nauchno Ispyt. Inst. Ser. Zhivotovod. Nauk im. V. I. Lenina 15, No. 1, 16-19 (1950).--Serum preps. of the blood of farm animals were administered intravenously to dogs, and every 24 hrs. tests were made on urea, d., color, turbidity, and for protein in the urine. The N of the feces also was detd. The protein of the blood serum is readily utilized, and the excess is deposited in the tissues. J. S. Joffe

NOVOSEL'SKAYA, V.V.

Utilization of the Blood of Agricultural Animals,

RUSSIAN, no per, Dok v-s Ak Selkhoz Nauk, Vol XX, No. 1, Moscow, Jan. 1950

BOGANTSEV, N.I., kand. med. nauk; NOVOSEL'SKAYA, V.V., kand. med. nauk

Blood coagulogram and its significance for the diagnosis of thromboembolic states. Khirurgiia no.1:101-105 '63.

(MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz Moskovskogo gorodskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta skoroy pomoshchi imeni N.V. Sklifosovskogo (glavnyy khirurg-zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki RSFSR chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. B.A. Petrov, dir. M.M. Tarasov).

NOVOSEL'SKAYA, Y.V.; OSKORKIN, A.S.

Determination of alcohol concentration in human blood in clinical practice under emergency first aid conditions. Sov. med. 27
no.8:101-103 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut skoroy pomoshchi imeni Sklifosovskogo (dir. M.M. Tarasov), Moskva.

SOKOLOV, I.I., prof. (Moskva A-252, Novopeshanaya ul., d. 16, korpus 62, kv.157); NOVOSEL'SKAYA, V.V., kand. med. nauk; ARTAMONOVA, S.A.

State of the blood coagulation system following fractures of the femoral neck in elderly persons. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.11:49-53 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Iz travmatologicheskoy kliniki (rukovoditel' - prof. I.I. Sokolov) i tsentral'noy klinicheskoy laboratorii (rukovoditel' - V.V. Novosel'skaya) Instituta imeni Sklifosovskogo (direktor - zasluzhennyy vrach UkrSSR M.M. Tarasov).

NOVOSEL'SKIY, A.A.

PAVLENKO, N.I.; NOVOSEL'SKIY, A.A., doktor istoricheskikh nauk, redaktor.

[Development of the Russian metallurgical industry in the first half of the 18th century] Razvitie metallurgicheskoi promyshlennosti Rossii v pervoi polovine XVIII veka. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1953. 536 p. (MLRA 7:3)
(Mineral industries--History)

KUZNETSOV, B.G., inzh.; MITIN, V.I., inzh.; NOVOSEL'SKIY, B.S.,
inzh., retsenzent; DENISOVA, T.V., inzh., red.;
BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Electrical equipment of diesel locomotives] Teplovoznaia
elektricheskaia apparatura. Izd.2., dop. Moskva, "Transport"
1964. 190 p. (MIRA 17:2)

TEREKHOV, V.M., inzh.; MURZHIN, I.I., inzh.; LEVITSKIY, A.L., inzh.;
retsenzent; MOISEYEV, G.A., inzh., retsenzent;
NOVOSEL'SKIY, B.S., inzh., retsenzent; DENISOVA, T.V.,
inzh., retsenzent; YEREMEYEV, A.S., inzh., retsenzent;
DZHAVAKHYAN, T.V., inzh., retsenzent; BOL'SHAKOV, A.S.,
inzh., retsenzent; SHCHERBACHEVICH, G.S., inzh.,
retsenzent; KLIMOV, N.N., inzh., retsenzent; KHARLAMOV,
P.G., inzh., retsenzent; VIL'CHINSKIY, V.L., inzh.,
retsenzent; KONOVALOV, S.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; MAMCHENKO,
V.P., inzh., retsenzent; YURCHENKO, I.F., inzh., retsenzent;
POLEKHA, A.M., inzh., red.; MEL'NIKOV, V.Ye., inzh., red.;
KHITROVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the diesel locomotive operator] Spravochnik ma-
shinista teplovoza. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Transzhel-
dorizdat, 1963. 479 p. (MIRA 17:1)

NOVOSEL'SKIY, G.Ye. [Novosel's'kiy, H.IE.]

Experimental automatic lines for the production of synthetic
floor covering materials. Khim. prom. no.4:52-54 O-D '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

VOZDVIZHENSKIY, G.S.; NOVOSEL'SKIY, I.M.

Mechanism of the electrochemical dissolution of aluminum single
crystals in acid and alkaline solutions. Trudy AKHTI no.30:
303-311 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

SOV/137-59-5-9655

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 26 - 27
(USSR)

AUTHOR: Novosel'skiy, I.M.

TITLE: High-Speed Method of Obtaining Large-Size Aluminum Crystals ⁴¹

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kazansk. khim.-tehnol. in-ta, 1958, Nr 22, pp 78 - 82

ABSTRACT: The process of growing large-size Al crystals by means of re-crystallization is very labor consuming and sometimes requires continuous annealing for 11 days. The author describes a method of growing sufficiently large Al crystals within 4-6 hours. This is achieved by a short-time recrystallization stage of Al samples and subsequent extended holding at a temperature approaching the melting point, for the purpose of grain growth on account of accumulative recrystallization. /B

Yu.G.

Card 1/1

30544

18 9500

S/564/61/003/000/016/029
D258/D304

AUTHOR: Novosel'skiy, I. M.

TITLE: A new method for obtaining large aluminum crystals and some observations on their anodic dissolution

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut kristallografii. Rost kristallov, v. 3, 1961, 395-401

TEXT: This paper describes a fast method for obtaining large crystals of aluminum by recrystallization and reports observations made on their etching in solutions of halogen acids and H_3PO_4 . It was shown by G.

Bakly (Ref. 5: Rost kristallov, IL, 1954, p. 78) and by N. S. Andreyeva et al (Ref. 6: Zhur. tverd. fiziki, 24, 1976, 1954) that the established method of recrystallization is a complicated and lengthy one, taking up to 11 days of gradual heating up. Yet, it is known that aluminum is completely recrystallized after 1 hour at $550^{\circ}C$. The authors concluded that the established procedure could be effectively substituted with

Card 1/4

30544

S/564/61/003/000/016/029
D258/D304

A new method for...

a short heating up period, followed by heating at a temperature close to the melting point. Specifically, specimens (18 cm x 2 cm x 1 cm—aluminum grade A-1 and A-00) were first heated for 2 hours at 550°C, subjected to deformation by stretching (2%) and recrystallized in a muffle furnace ($\pm 5^\circ\text{C}$) from 480°C upwards. The best results were obtained from runs No. 7 and 8. In both runs, large, non-porous crystals, free from small grains, were formed. Heating up was uniformly conducted. In run No. 7, the specimen was heated from 480°C to 615°C in 3 hours; from 615°C to 655°C in 20 min.; and held at 655°C for 40 min.—a total of 4 hours. The largest resulting crystals were 12, 6, 5, 5, 4.5, and 4.5 cm long and 5 - 6 mm thick. Figures for run No. 8 read, in the same order: from 480°C to 620°C in 4 hours 50 min.; from 620°C to 655°C in 30 min.; at 655°C for 35 min.—a total of 5 hours 55 min. The lengths of the largest crystals were 14, 8, 8, 7.5, 4.5, and 3 cm. The resulting crystals were etched in acids, and the figures formed on the crystal surface were observed. Thus, etching with aqueous HI yielded regular regular cubical octahedrons, and aqueous HBr and HCl yielded cubes, whose regularity receded with an increasing rate of etching, i.e., with rising

X

Card 2/4

30544

S/564/61/003/000/016/029
D258/D304

A new method for...

concentration. It was shown that HCl etches the faces in the form of flat steps, while H_3PO_4 (88%) produces mounds. Much the same results were obtained by anodic polarization when using a current density of 0.5 - 5 mA/cm². The monocrystals were also subjected to regular anodic dissolution. The following conditions were used: (1) H_3PO_4 (88%)—90% ; Cr_2O_3 —10% ; $t = 65^\circ C$; $D_a = 15 \text{ Amp}/\partial m^2$. (2) H_3PO_4 (88%) ; $t = 90^\circ C$; $D_a = 30 - 40 \text{ Amp}/\partial m^2$. Very regular figures were formed on all of the crystal faces, i.e., hexagonal pyramids and double tetrahedrons, joined at their bases, or a combination of both. The same results were observed with sheet aluminum, but seldom with rolled aluminum. These forms may be caused by local passivation, at the expense of the oxide film on the anode, or result from the crystallization of trisubstituted phosphate from the saturated near-anodic region (both oxide and phosphate belong to the hexagonal and rhombic systems). There are 11 figures, 2 tables

X

Card 3/4

30544

S/564/61/003/000/016/029

D258/D304

A new method for...

and 12 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: B. Chalmers, *Canad. J. Phys.*, 31, 132, 1953; C. J. Walton, *Trans. Electrochem. Soc.* 85, 239, 1944. X

Card 4/4

L 19595-65 EWP(q)/EWP(m)/EWP(B)/BDS: AFFTC/ASD: JD
ACCESSION NR: AT3001929 S/2912/62/000/000/0307/0314

AUTHORS: Vozdvizhenskiy, G.S.; Novosel'skiy, I.M. *RB*

TITLE: Effect of the electron density and the surface self-diffusion on the electrochemical dissolution of Aluminum *21* *16*

SOURCE: Kristallizatsiya i fazovyye perekhody. Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1962, 307-314

TOPIC TAGS: crystal, crystallization, crystallography, dissolution, solution, electrochemical, anodic, self-diffusion, surface, surficial, electron, density, diffusion, anisotropy, single crystal, Al, I, K, nitrobenzene, oxidation, ion, atom, exchange, crystalline, lattice, activation energy.

ABSTRACT: This paper reports experimental results of an investigation intended to clarify the mechanism of electrochemical dissolution as a function of the electronic state of the surface as well as the anisotropy of the diffusion coefficients, under the premise that the anisotropy of these properties must become evident in an anisotropy of the chemical and electrochemical behavior of Al single crystals also. The investigation was focused on certain laws governing the anodic dissolution of single- and polycrystalline Al in nonaqueous media (solutions of iodous Na

Card 1/3

L 19395-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3001929

in pyridine, with additions of nitrobenzene). Graphic analysis of the mechanism of the electrode reaction according to R. Audubert (Les ions en solution. Presse Univ. de France, Paris, 1955, 306, and other cited references), showed that, regardless of whether an electron acceptor is present or absent in the solution, the dissolution of the anode proceeds through an interaction of the discharged anion (radical) and the metal. Additional analysis of the results obtained showed, however, that the discharge of the anion appears to be a limiting stage of the anodic process of dissolution of Al at temperatures (T) above 50°C only. At lower T's the reaction of the discharging anion with the anode material appeared to be the limiting stage. In the investigation of the nature of the limiting stage it is noted that the effective activation energy of the anodic process decreases rapidly with T. The interaction of the radical with the anode material, at elevated T, can be accelerated by the activity of the radical I° or that of the oxidizing metal. It is noted that the advection of Al^{++} ions, which are most capable of reaction, can be accomplished by selfdiffusion on the electrode surface. It is noted that this concept of the importance of diffusion phenomena in the anodic process finds a strong confirmation in the significantly greater overstresses in single-crystal surfaces. On a polycrystalline anode there are more structural failures, especially in the vicinity of the grain boundaries, which also leads to a greater mobility of the atoms. It is postulated that the mechanism of the anodic

Card 2/3

L 19395-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3001929

0
dissolution process of Al may consist of a sequence in which an anion I^- , upon discharge on an Al^{+++} ion, transforms into the $I^{\cdot 0}$ radical, which then for some time remains on the surface in a state of chemisorption and which remains bonded temporarily with the ions of the crystalline lattice. In such an active form of the substance as the radical $I^{\cdot 0}$, its reactive capabilities are not yet fully exhausted, and it picks the electron lacking to it from an ion in the crystalline lattice. This deduction coincides with the concept that chemisorption facilitates the mobility of ions or atoms of an adsorbent under the action of a reaction that proceeds along a phase-discontinuity boundary. The surface selfdiffusion as a limiting factor in a chemical reaction is further investigated and illustrated by means of graphs of the potential energies of the anion in the solution and the radical on the electrode surface. The effect of an increase in T in facilitating the electron exchange between metal and radical is briefly set forth. Orig. art. has 4 figs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 16Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, PH, MA, EL

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

NOVOSEL'SKIY, N.

Our pledge to carry out the seven-year plan ahead of time is not at variance with our actions. Avt.transp. 39 no.1:5-6 Ja '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Sekretar' Belorusskogo respublikanskogo komiteta profsoyuzna rabotnikov svyazi, rabochikh avtotransporta i shosseynykh dorog.
(White Russia—Transportation, Automotive)