PIPAL, M.; MORAVEK, M.; TUMA, J.

Effect of fasting of several days' duration on some higher nervous activity functions in man. Activ. nerv. sup. 4 no.2:187 '62.

1. Ustav leteckeho zdravotnictvi.

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM physiol) (FASTING)

PIPAN, L.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology-Periodicals

Forces in wire ropes when stretched by loads.
p. 545. NOVA PROIZVODNJA. (Slovenia. Uprava za napredek v proizvodnji) Ljubljana. (Bimonthly technological journal issued by the Administration for Technological Advancement, including the decimal classification of the articles; with English summaries)

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress
Vol. 2, No. 6, June 1953. Unclassified.

PIPAN, N.

SCIENCE

PIPAN, N. The influence of the concentration of aureomycin on the cells of tissue cultures. p. 46. Vol. 6, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 11, No. 2. April 1959 Unclass.

PIPAN, N.

Effect of the X rays on the cells in the exocrine pancreas of the mouse in ontogenesis. Bul sc Youg 7 no.1/2:12 F-Ap '62.

1. Biloloski institut fakulteta SMS, Ljubljana.

PIPAN, Nada

Influence of X rays on the mitochondria during ontogenesis. Biol vest no.10:27-32 '62.

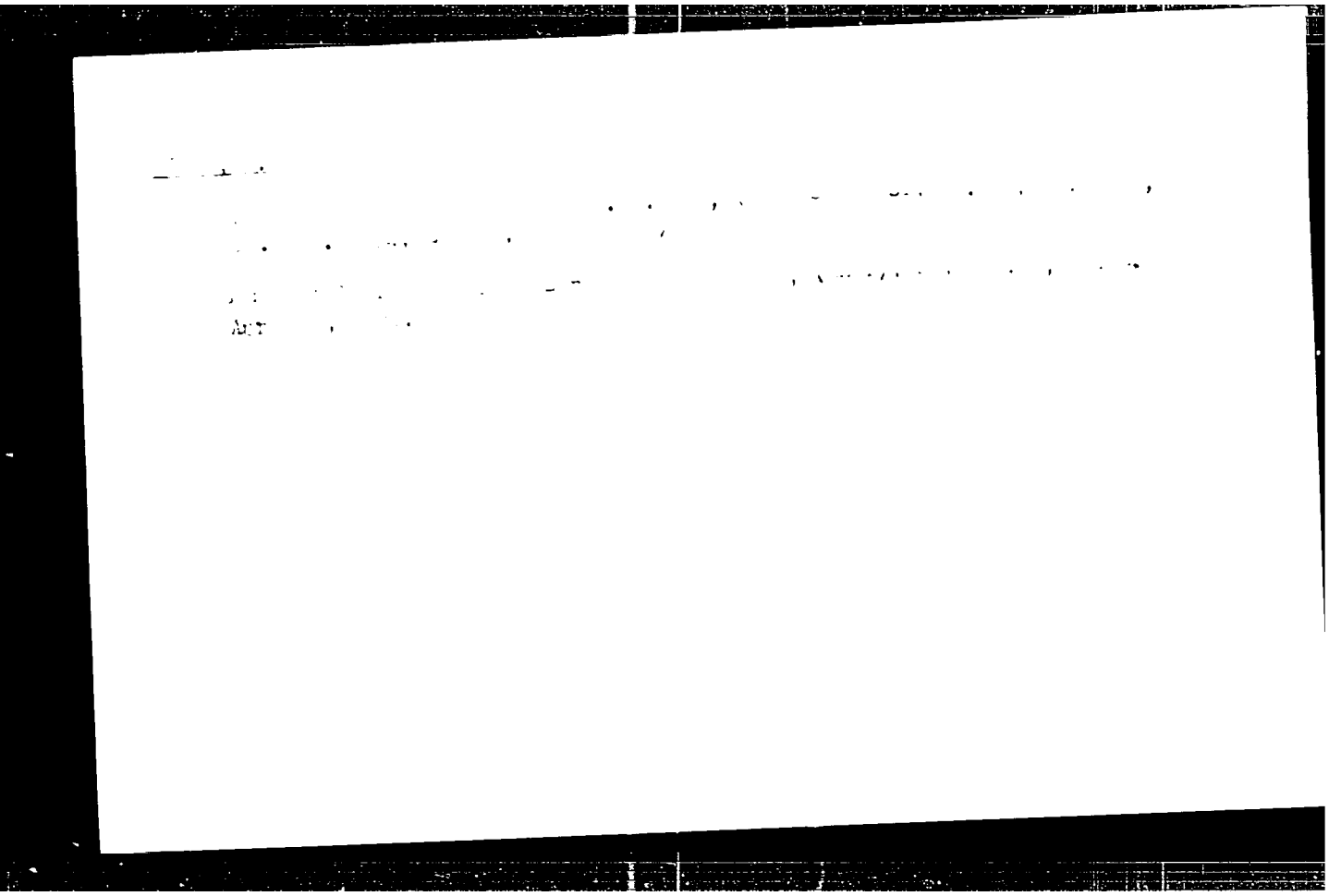
1. Institut za biologijo Univerze v Ljubljani, Medicinska fakulteta.

PIPAN, Rudolf, dr., dipl. inz.

Slovenian forests. Pt 9. Nova proizv 3/4:173-182 '64.

PIPAN, Rudolf, dr., dipl. inz. (Ljubljana)

Slovenian forests. Pt.10. Nova proizv 15 no.5:348-363 '64.



PIPAN, R.

Yugoslavia (430)

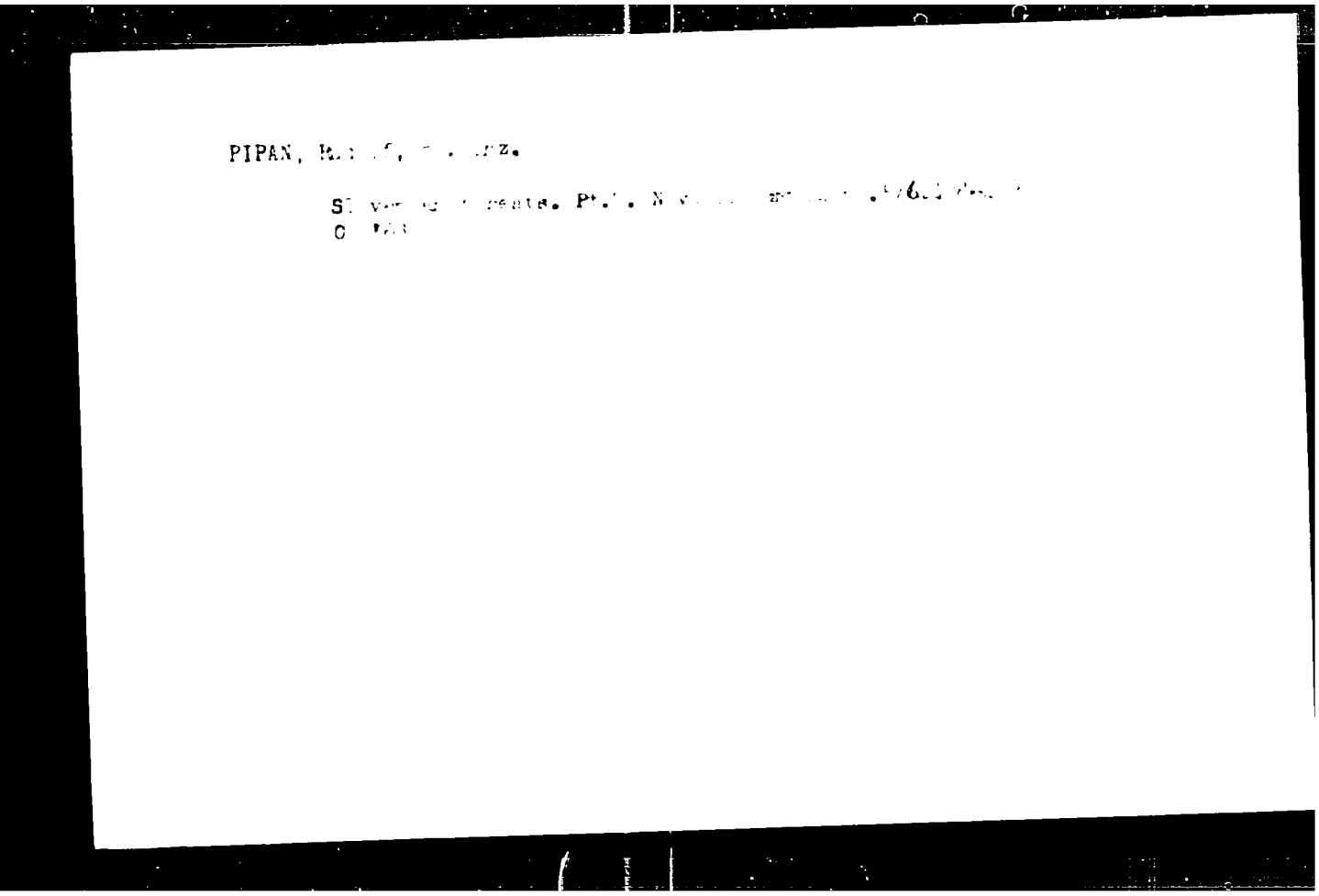
Technology

The increase of growth in our woods, p. 206, Nova Proizvodnja, Vol 2, no 2/4. August 1951.

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress, Vol 2, No 3, March 1953. UNCLASSIFIED.

PIPAN, Rudolf, dr. inz.

Slovenian forests. Pt. 7-8. Nova proizv 14 no.1:18-28 F '63.



PIPAN, [illegible]

[illegible]

PIPAN, Rudolf, dr. inz.

Slovenian forests [illegible] The forest economic area of Tr[illegible]
Nova proizv 12 no.2/3: 125-141 Mr '61.

PIPAN, Rudolf, dr. inz., savetnik

Production of wood on plantations. Nova proizv 12 no.4/3: 152-163 Mr '61.

1. Izvrsni svet LRS za kmetijstvo in gozdarstvo.

PIPAN, Rudolf, dr ins. ,

Slovenian forests. Nova prozv 13 no.1:119-131 '62.

PIPAN, Rudolf, dr.inz.

Slovenian forests. V (To be contd.). Nova proizv [illegible]
216 '62.

PIPAN, Rudolf, dr. inz.

Slovenian forests. VI. Nova proizv 13 no.4:304-321 S '62.

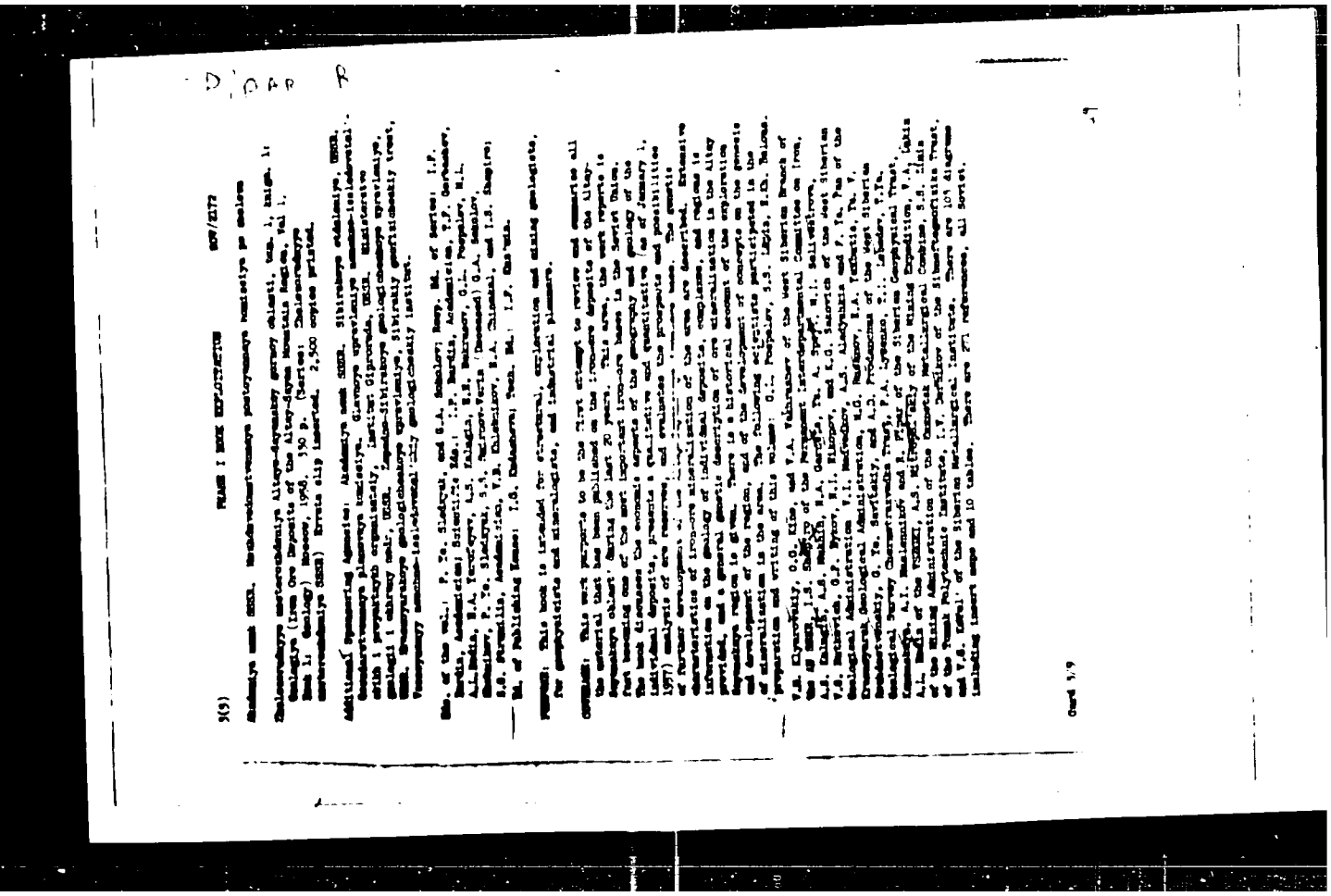
PIPAN, Rudolf, dr., inz.

Slovenian forests; the forests of the district of Kranj. Nova proizv 12 no.4-5-6:290-305 D '61.

R. [illegible]

"The Co[illegible]
([illegible] SKI LIT, Vol. [illegible])

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. [illegible], No. [illegible], Nov. [illegible].



PIPAR, R.

POSPELOV, G.L., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LAPIN, S.S.; BELOUS, N.Kh.; KLYAROVSKIY, V.M.; KINE, O.G.; VAKHRUSHEV, V.A.; SHAPIRO, I.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KALUGIN, A.S.; MUKHIN, A.S.; GARNETS, N.A.; SPEYT, Yu.A.; SELIVERSTROVA, M.I.; RUTKEVICH, V.G.; BYKOV, G.P.; NIKONOV, N.I.; SAKOVICH, K.G.; MEDVEDKOV, V.I.; ALADYSHKIN, A.S.; PAN, F.Ya.; RUSANOV, M.G.; YAZBUTIS, E.A.; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, Yu.V.; SAVITSKIY, G.Ye.; PRODANCHUK, A.D.; LYSENKO, P.A.; LEBEDEV, T.I.; KAMENSKAYA, T.Ya.; MASLENNIKOV, A.I.; PIPAR, R.; DODIN, A.L.; MITROPOL'SKIY, A.S.; LUKIN, V.A.; ZIMIN, S.S.; KOREL', V.G.; DERBIKOV, I.V.; BARDIN, I.P., akademik, nauchnyy red.; GORBACHEV, T.F., nauchnyy red.; YEROFEYEV, N.A., nauchnyy red.; NEKRASOV, N.N., nauchnyy red.; SKOBNIKOV, M.L., nauchnyy red.; SMIRNOV-VERIN, S.S., nauchnyy red. [deceased]; SHUMILIN, S.G., akademik, nauchnyy red.; KHLEBNIKOV, V.B., nauchnyy red.; CHINAKAL, N.A., nauchnyy red.; SLEDZYUK, P.Ye., red.toma; SOKOLOV, G.A., red.toma; BOLDYREV, G.P., red.; VOGMAN, D.A., red.; KASATKIN, P.F., red.; KUDASHEVA, I.G., red.izd-va; KUZ'MIN, I.F., tekhn.red.

[Iron-ore deposits of the Altai-Sayan region] Zhelezorudnye mestorozhdeniia Altae-Saianskoi gornoi oblasti. Vol.1. Book 1. [Geology]

(Continued on next card)

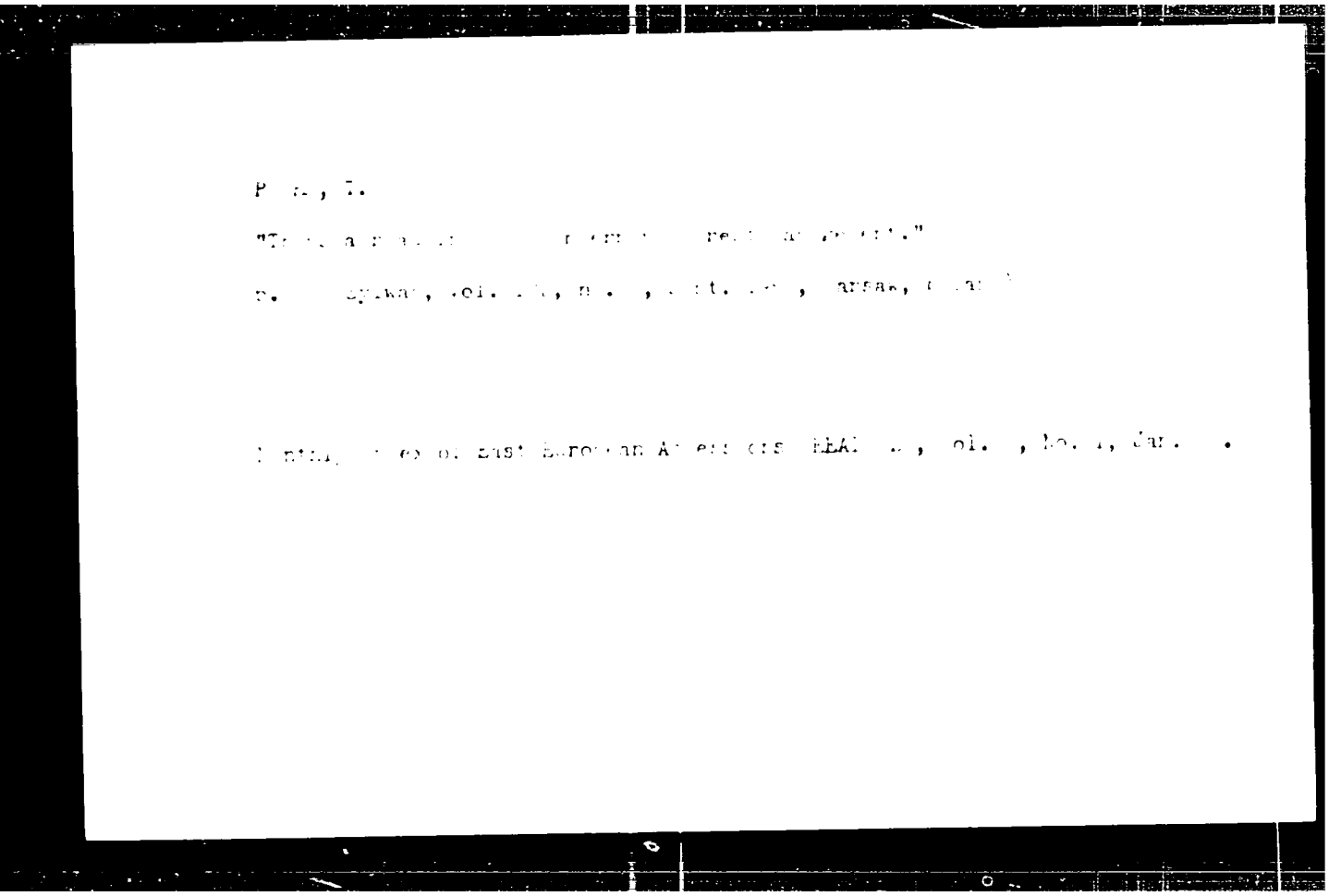
POSPELOV, G.L.---(Continued) Card 2.
Geologiia. Otvetstvennyi red. I.P. Bardin. Moskva. 1958. 330 p.
(MIRA 12:2)

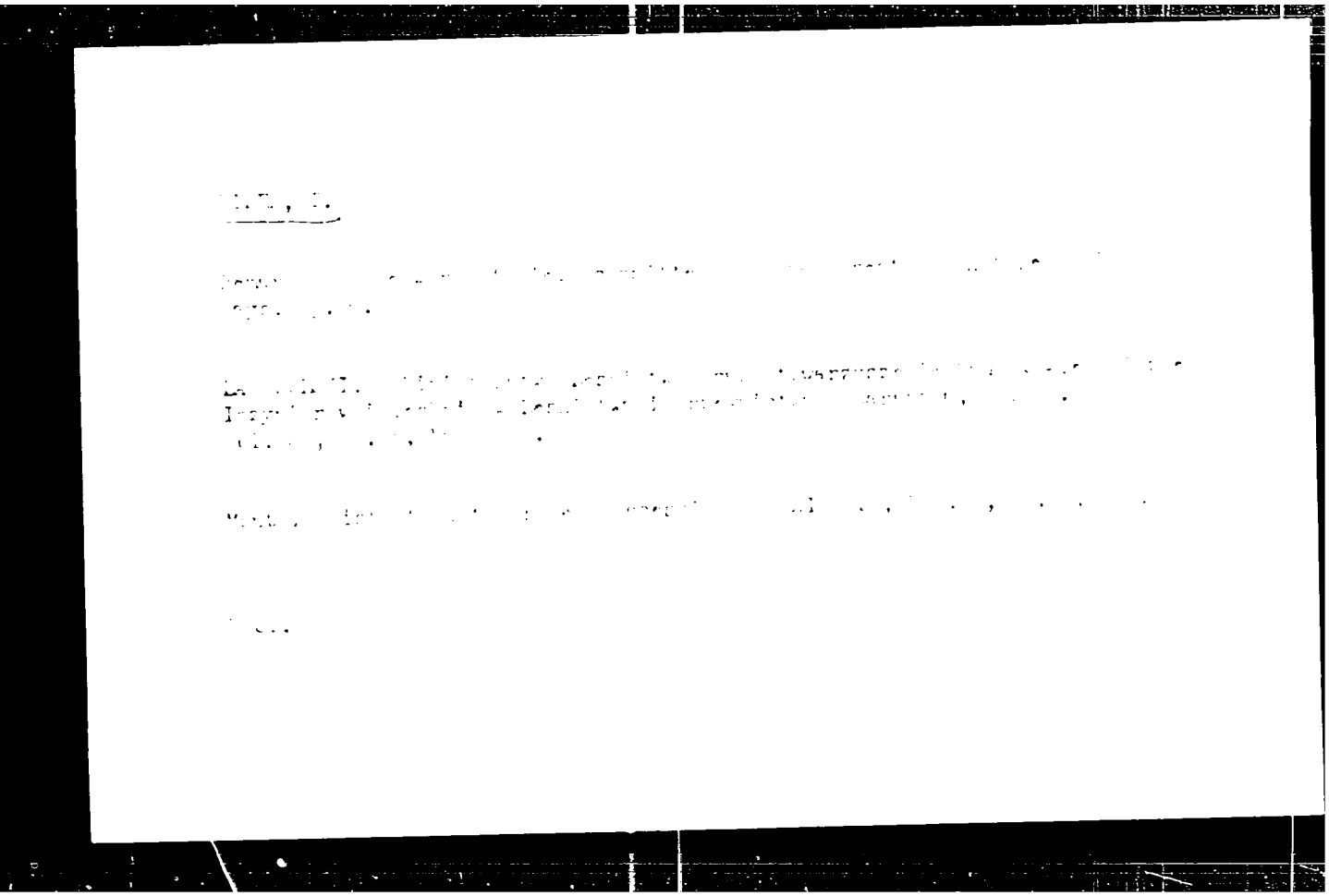
1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennaya postoyannaya komissiya po zhelezu. 2. Postoyannaya mezhduvedomstvennaya komissiya po zhelezu Akademii nauk SSSR (for Pospelov, Shapiro, Sokolov). 3. Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR (for Vakhrushev, Pospelov.) 4. Zapadno-Sibirskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (for Sakovich). 5. Krasnoyarskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (for Pan). 6. Zapadno-Sibirskiy geologo-razvedochnyy trest Chermetrazvedka (for Prodanchuk). 7. Sibirskiy geofizicheskiy trest (for Pipar). 8. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Dodin). 9. Gornaya ekspeditsiya (for Mitropol'skiy). 10. Gornoye upravleniye Kuznetskogo metallurg.kombinata (for Lukin). 11. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Zimin). 12. Sibirskiy metallurg.institut (for Korel'). 13. Trest Sibneftegeofizika (for Derbikov). (Altai Mountains--Iron ores) (Sayan Mountains--Iron ores)

PIPER, M.

"The Degree Of Winter Hardiness Of Some Of The Most Widespread Wheat Varieties In Yugoslavia" p. 3. (Arhiv Za Poljoprivredne Nauke, Vol. 5, no. 8, 1952, Beograd.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, February, 1954 Vol. 3, No. 2, Uncl.





PIPER, T.

"The Specht method of afforestation without nurseries. p. 13. (LAS POLSKI., VOL. 26, No. 3, Mar. 1952)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 3, No. 4, April, 1954

PIPER, T.

Results of Forest and Wildlife Protection Day in 1952 are the proof of purposiveness and need, p. 8. (LAS POLSKI, Warszawa, Vol. 27, no. 3, Mar. 1953.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jun. 1955, Uncl.

TEODORESCU, D., ing.; VASILI', Al., ing.; PIPERA, Georgeta, ing.

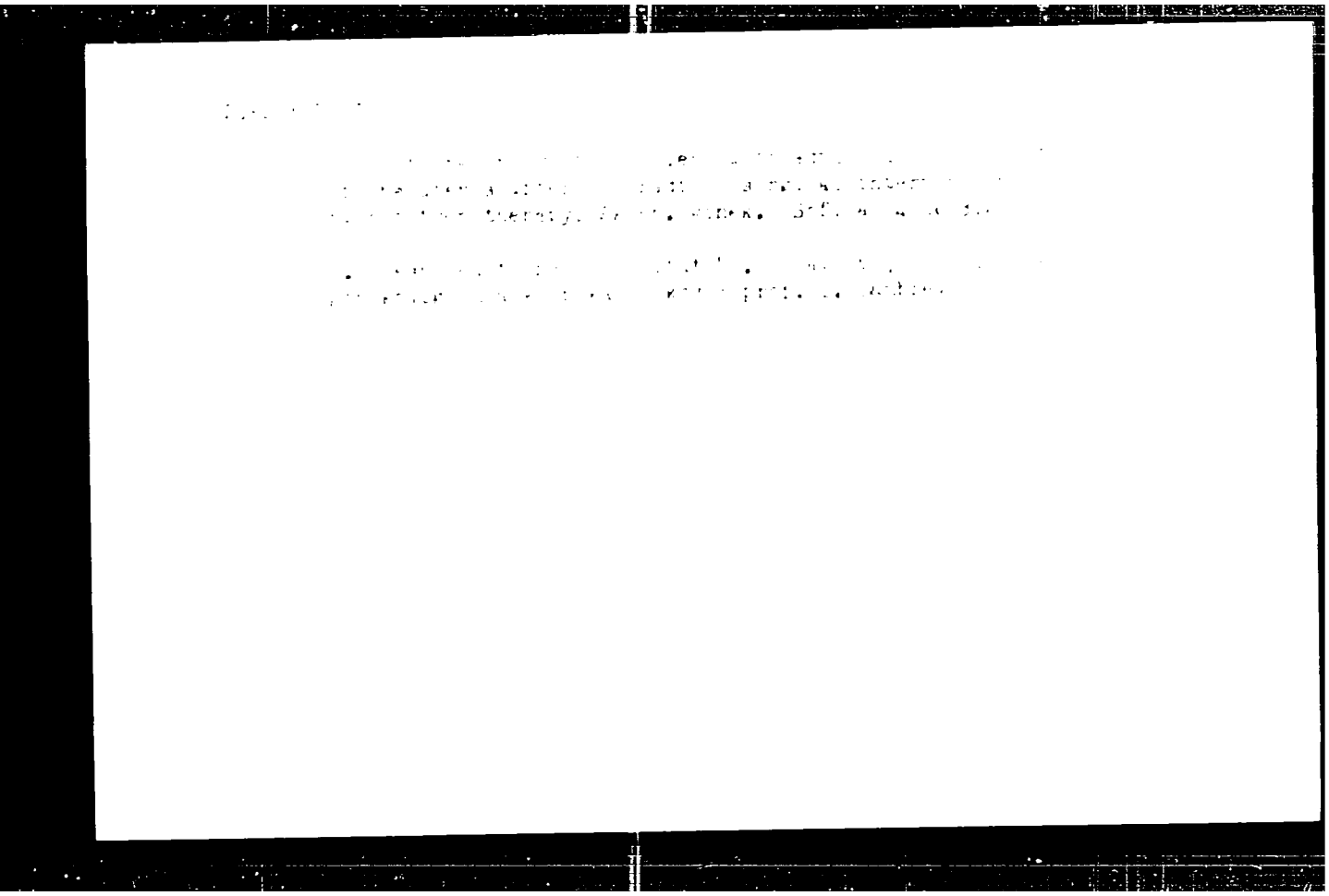
Fine grain mortars and concretes with furfural polymers.
Rev constr si mat constr 16 no. 6:315-320 Je '64.

Name	:	PIPERIYA, N. N.
Dissertation	:	Fattening properties of hybrids from crossing two and three breeds of swine
Degree	:	Cand Agri Sci
Defended At	:	Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev
Publication Date, Place	:	1956, Moscow
Source	:	Knizhnaya Letopis' No 5, 1957

[illegible] V, N.

Cultivation of medicinal [illegible]. . 22.
KOOPERATIVN ZEMEDELI[illegible]sofiya, Vol. 11, no. 4, Apr. 1956.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. [illegible] 1956, Incl.



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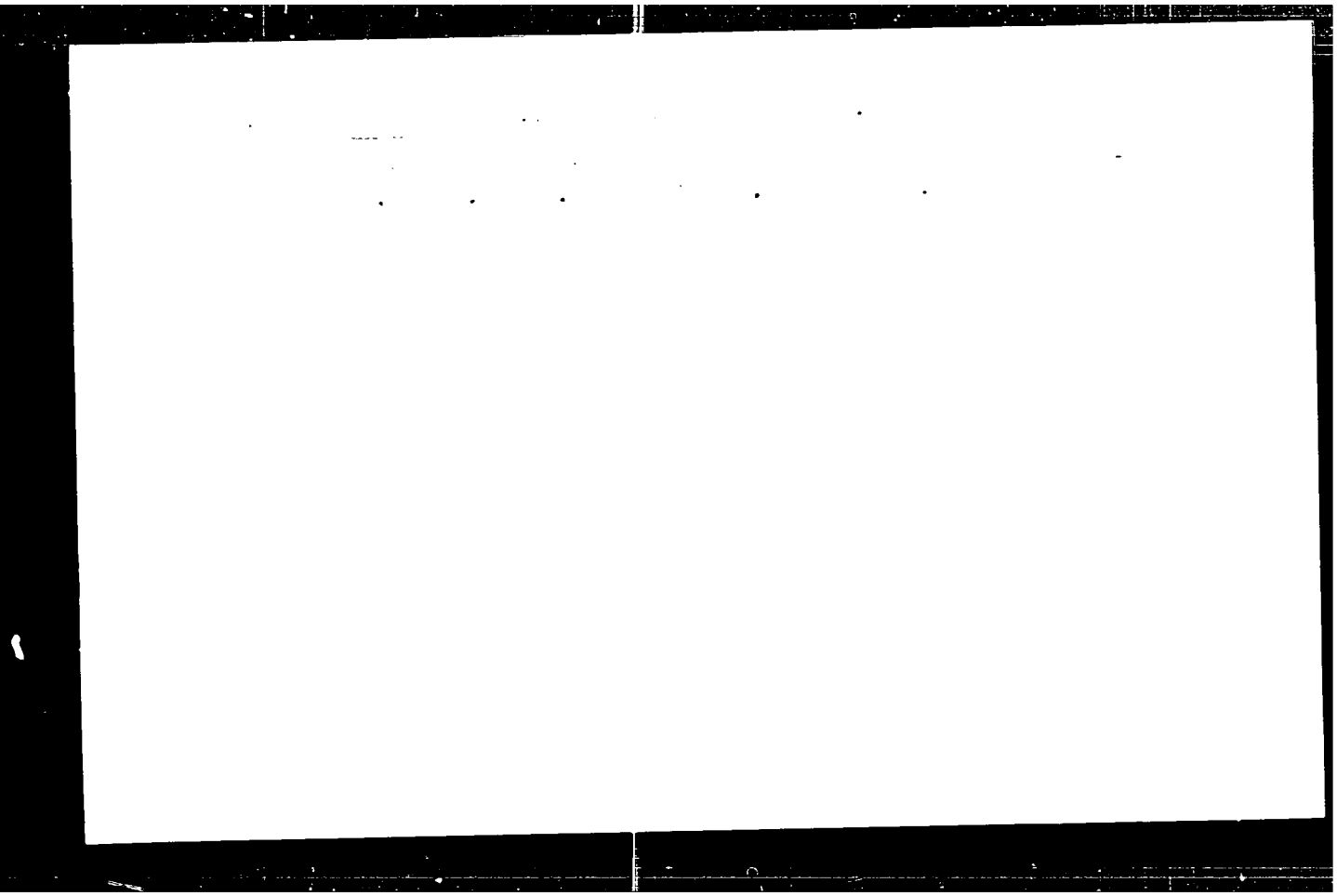

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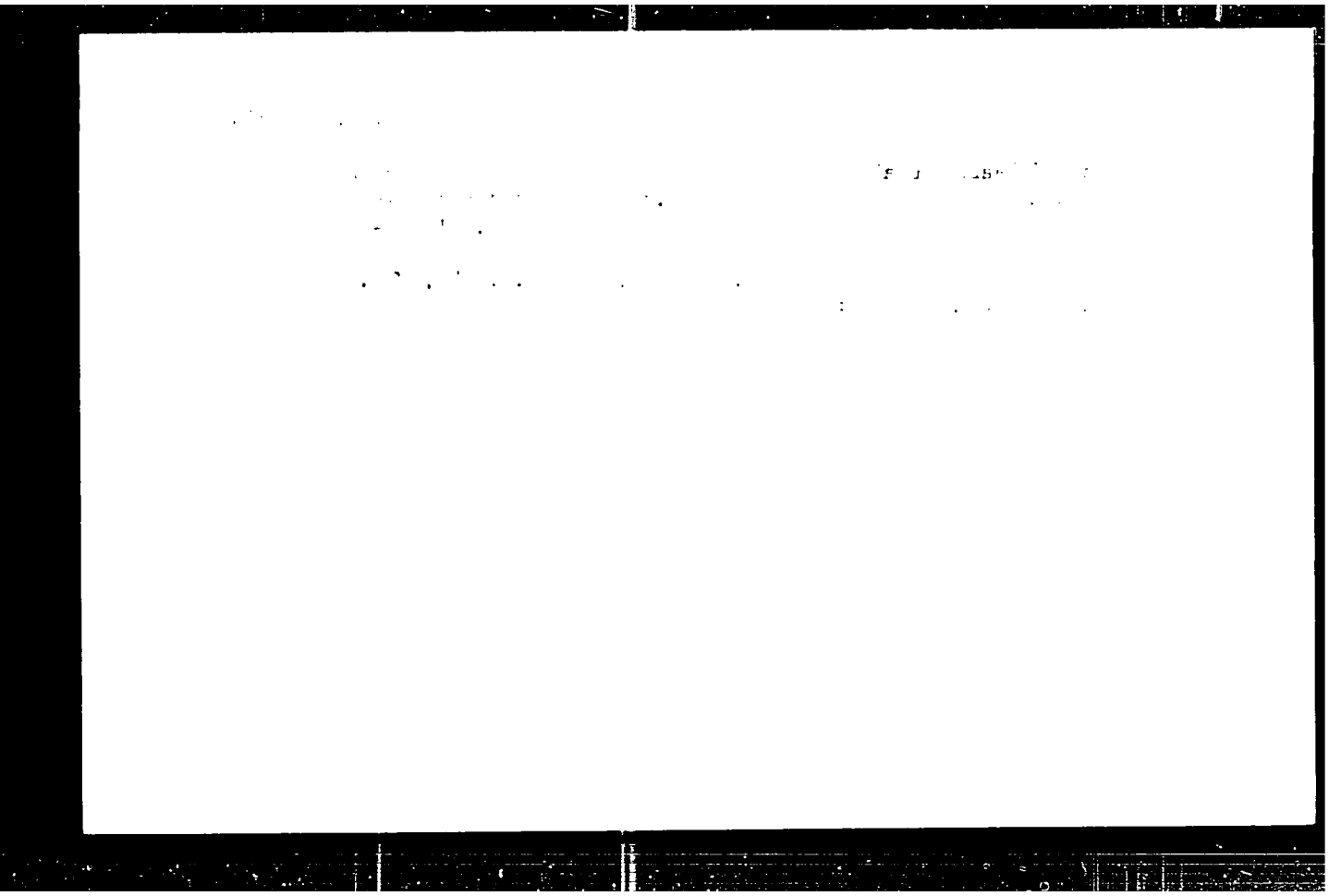

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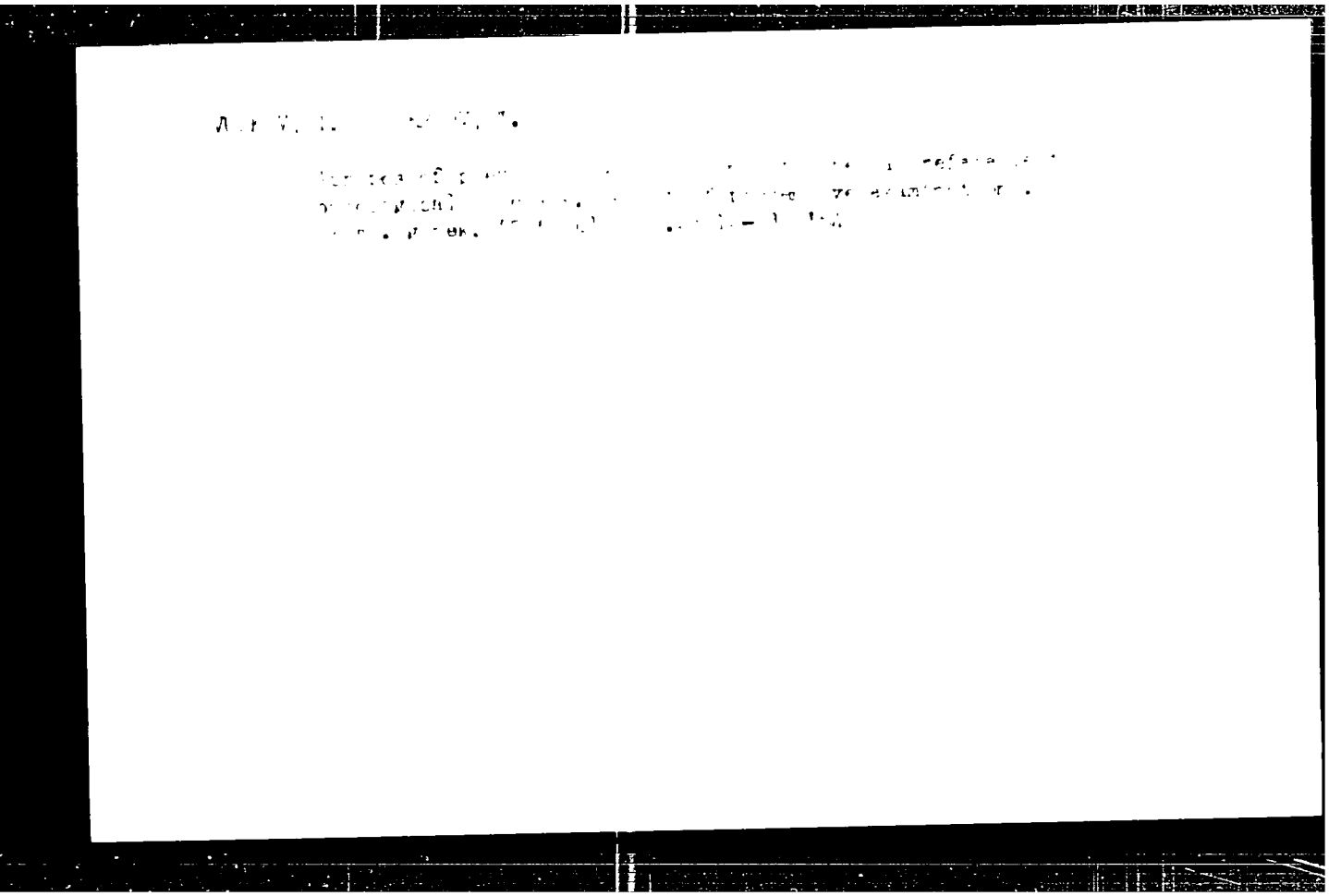


ZHIVKOV, E.; PIPERKOVA, S.

Tonography in glaucoma patients after the administration of ganglion blocking agents. Nauch. tr. vish. med. inst. Sofia 9 no.4:311-320 '59.

1. Predstavena ot dots. E. Zhivkov, zav. Katedrata po ochni bolesti.

(GLAUCOMA physiol) (AUTONOMIC DRUGS pharmacol)
(PHENOTHIAZINES pharmacol)

VASILEV, Iv.; RANE , .; , ; NAL , t.

Opthalmologic studies in some settlements of the Pleven District. Izv Inst khranene BAN 3:.3-.10 '64.

DOINOV, M.; PIPERKOVA, Sl., d-r.; DEMIREVA, M.

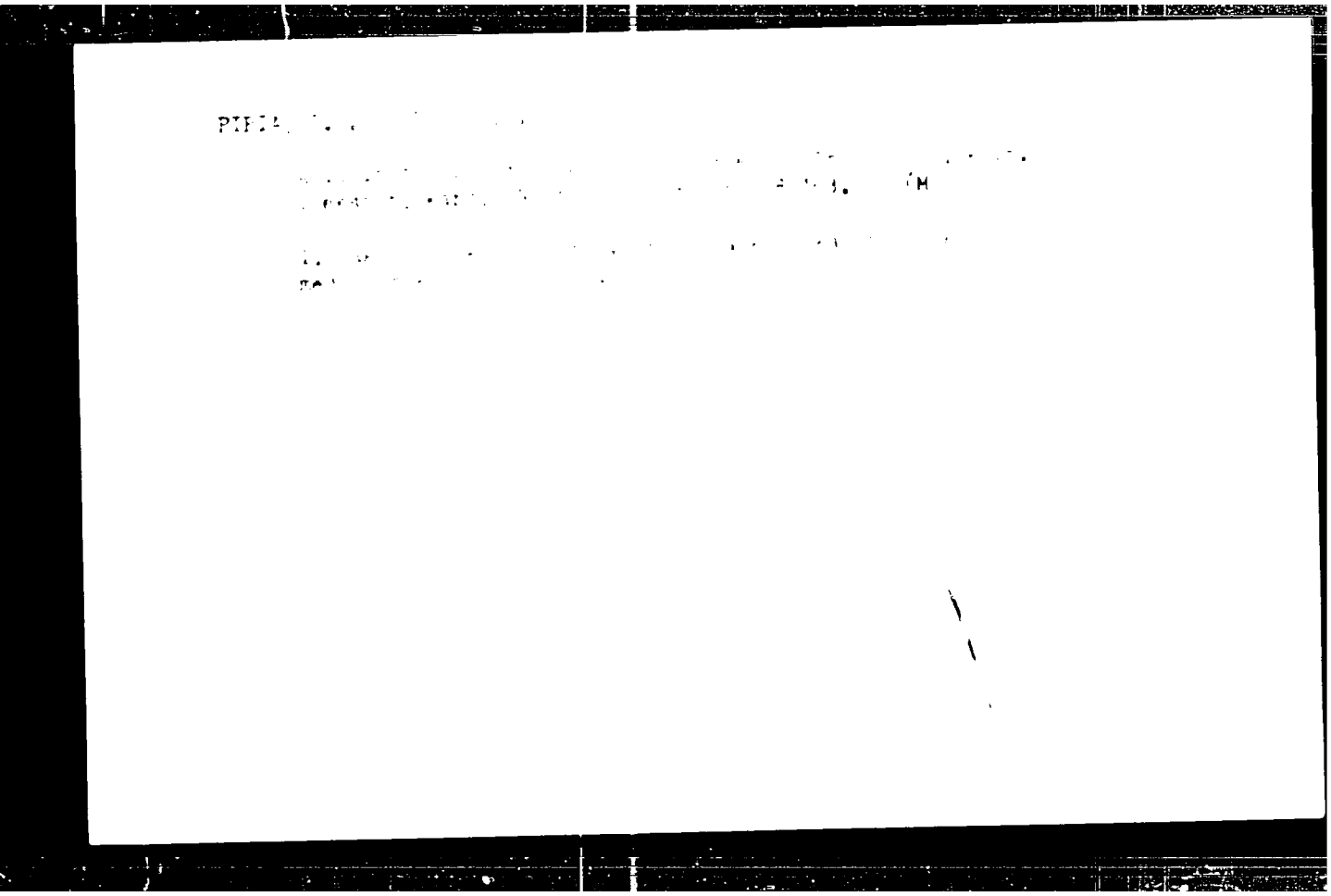
Sufficiency of vitamins A in some settlements of the district of Pleven. Izv Inst khranene 2:47-60 '63.

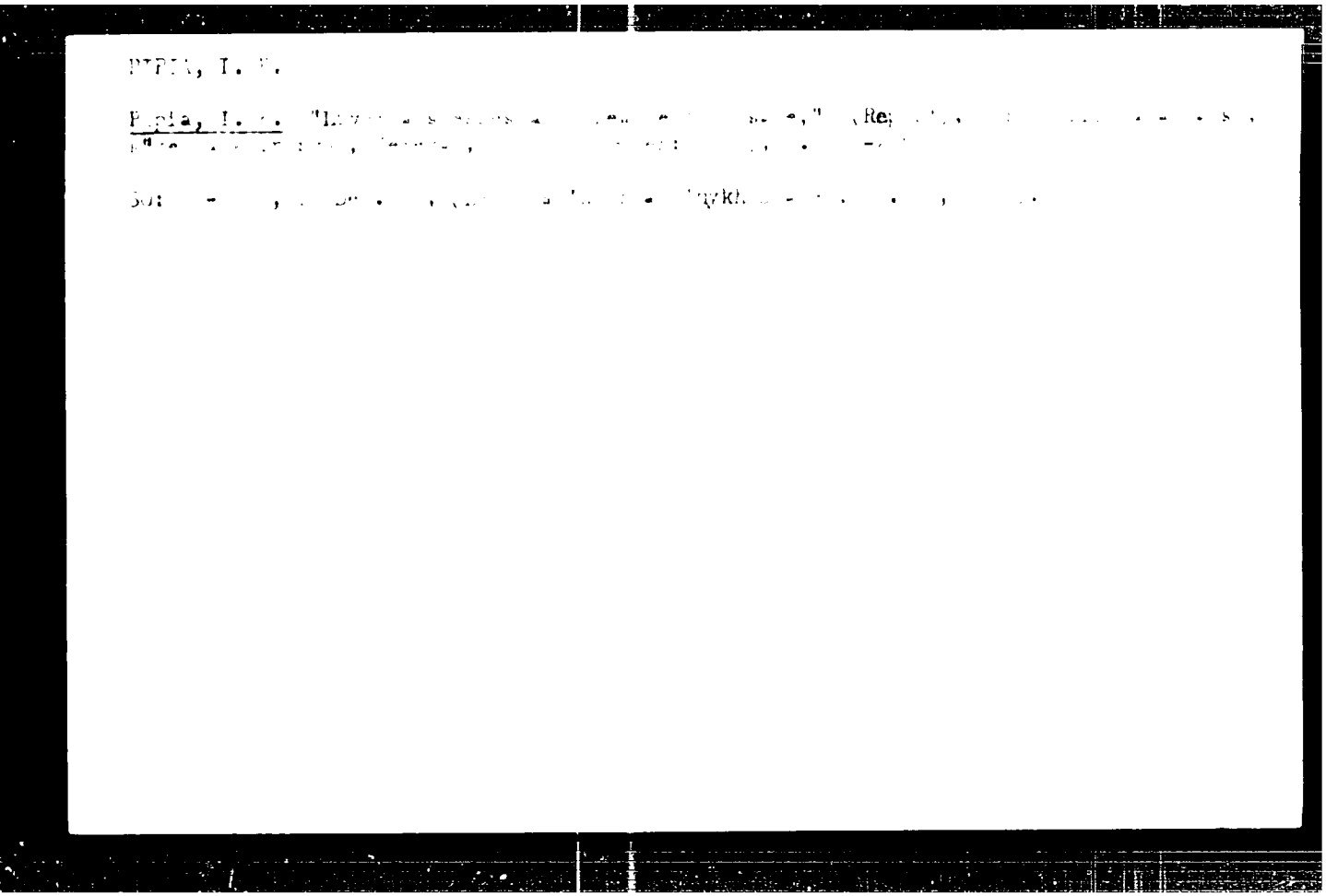
1. Ot Katedrata po vutreshni bolesti pri VMI rukovoditel dots. . . Zhivkov (for Piperkova).
2. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia, "Izvestiia na Instituta po khranene" (for Demireva).

TASHEV, T., prof.; [illegible], M.; [illegible], B.; [illegible], St.

Atherosclerosis clinic in the Pleven District. Izv inst fhranene BAN 3:75-89 '64.

1. Corresponding Member, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.





PI[illegible]A, I. [illegible] and [illegible]

PI[illegible], I. [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] Zavo[illegible] [illegible]

SO: [illegible]

KATAMADZE, Sh.M.; PIPIA, I.K., professor, direktor.

Case of cholecystitis with an unusually large number of calculi. Khirurgiia no.3:73 Mr '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Klinika gospital'noy khirurgii Tbilisskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Gall bladder--Calculi)

ACCESSION NR: AP4019334 S/0152/64/000/002/0045/0048

AUTHOR: Pirkis, L. N.; Bondar', M. I.; Klimenok, B. V.

TITLE: Carbamide deactivation in deparaffinization of diesel fuels

SOURCE: Ivuz. Neft' i gaz, no. 2, 1964, 45-48

TOPIC TAGS: diesel oil deparaffinization, carbamide inhibition, aluminosilicate catalyst, oil adsorption purification, carbamide pulp, diesel oil

ABSTRACT: Carbamide-aqueous pulps used in the deparaffinization of diesel fuels become deactivated by inhibitors which stop the formation of complexes. The inhibitors collect on the carbamide surface. The purpose of the authors was to find a method of eliminating the inhibitors. They found that adsorption purification of diesel oil with aluminosilicate catalyst (pellets, uncrushed) at 80 C in an adsorption column achieves the goal. It was further found that together with complex forming inhibitors, depressants are also eliminated. The more complete their elimination, the smaller the deparaffinization effect. The presence of biuret in carbamide lowers the deparaffinization effect. It is expedient to provide adsorption purification of the raw material for the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4019334

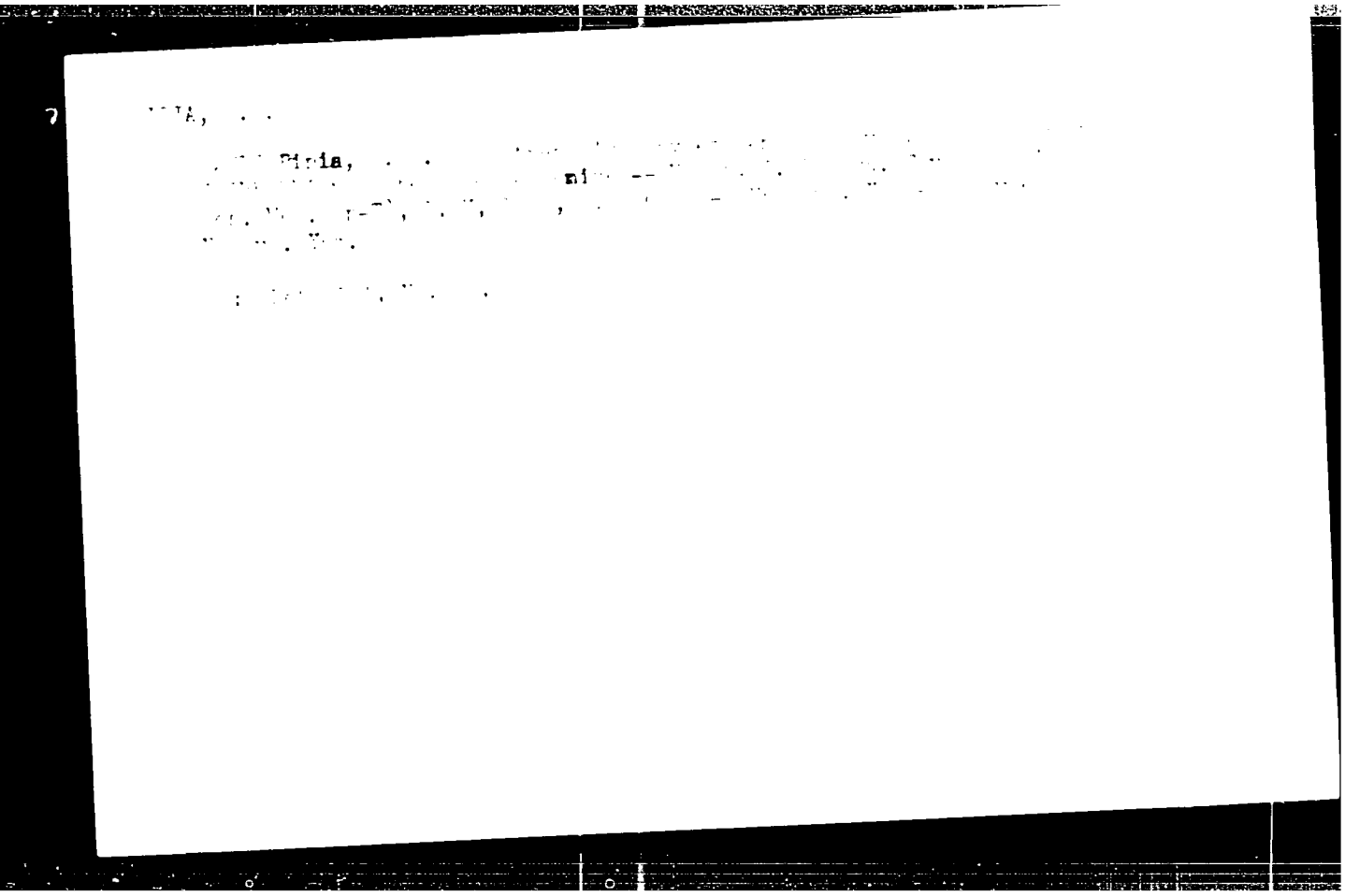
elimination of sulfur and natural inhibitors. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, no formulas, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut (Ufa Petroleum Institute)

SUBMITTED: 26Jul63 DATE ACQ: 27Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

2/2
Card



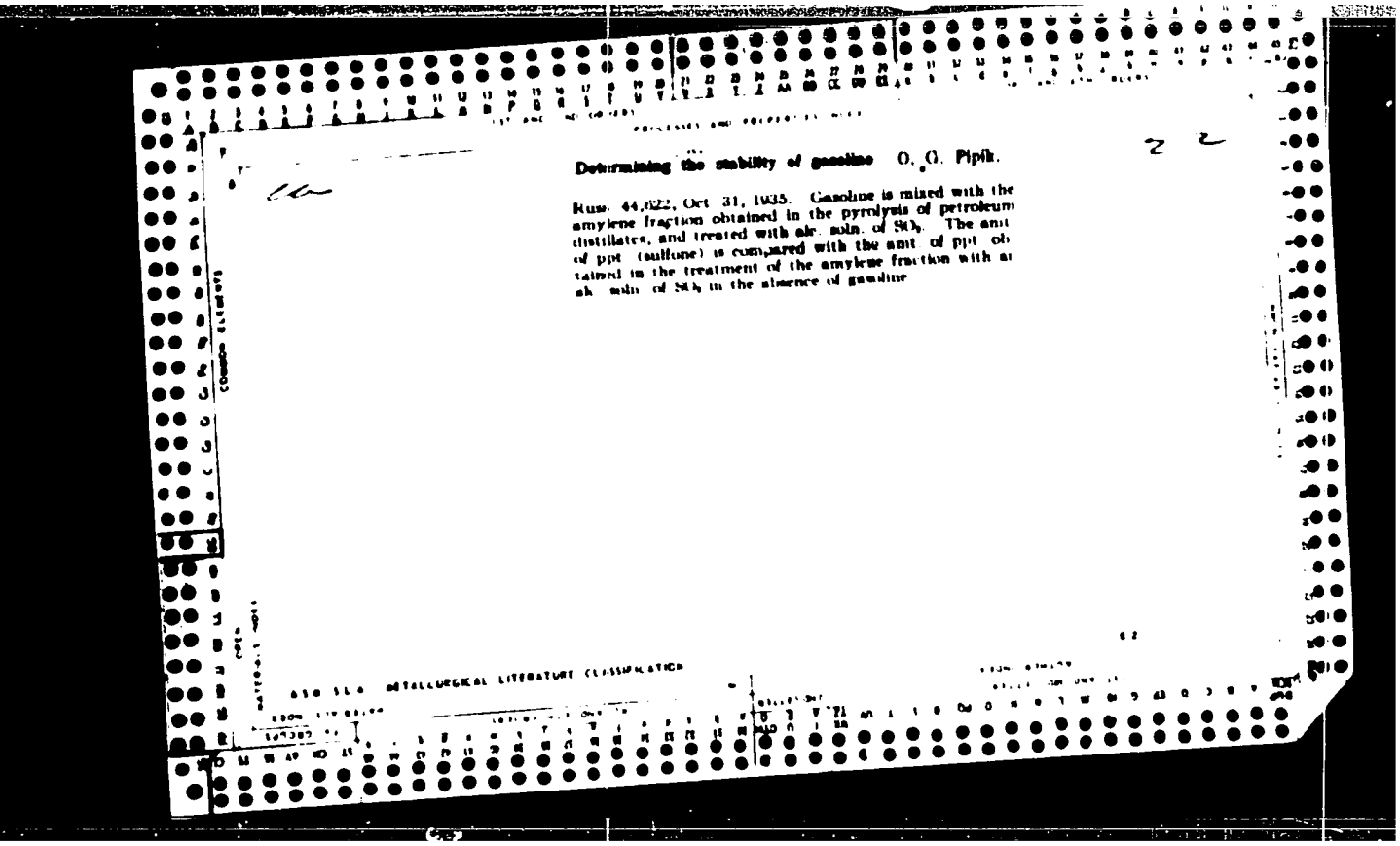
PIPIA, P. K.

22718 Pipia, P. K. Ognestrel'nye povrezhdeniya [illegible] sp[illegible]teniya [illegible] khirurgicheskoye lechemiye - V [illegible]: 1. [illegible] truvy ([illegible] [illegible]os. [illegible] [illegible]n-t), T. V, 1948, s. 295-303- na [illegible]z. yaz. - rezyume na rus. yaz.

: 1 [illegible] No. [illegible], 1949

PIPIA, V.I.

[Surgical treatment of chronic constrictive pericarditis with the use of the transverse transthoracic approach] Khirurgicheskoe lechenie khronicheskogo sdevlivaiushchego perikardita s primeneniem poperechnogo chrezgrudinnogo dostupa. Tbilisi, Sabchota Sakartvelo, 1959. 183 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(PERICARDITIS) (CHEST--SURGERY)



Determining the stability of gasoline O. G. Pipik.

Russ. 44,622, Oct 31, 1935. Gasoline is mixed with the amylene fraction obtained in the pyrolysis of petroleum distillates, and treated with alk. soln. of SO_2. The amt of ppt (sulfone) is compared with the amt of ppt obtained in the treatment of the amylene fraction with alk soln of SO_2 in the absence of gasoline

The amylene fraction II O. G. Pipik. *Azerbaid zhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1935, No 4, 61-6. *Foreign Petroleum Tech.* 3, 375-85, 417-25(1935); cf. C. A. 29, 5636. The catalyst of the reaction between amylenes and SO_2 was sepd. from the amylenes themselves, which were stored for a long time, and it also was sepd. from the intermediate fraction b. 55-70° obtained in the rectification of the synthetic amyl alcs. The unrefined light vapor phase fraction does not yield sulfone even in the presence of the catalyst, because it contains a neg. catalyst interfering with the sulfone formation. The light vapor-phase cracked fraction when refined with 10% H_2SO_4 is freed from the neg. catalyst, yielding a sulfone with SO_2 in the presence of the catalyst. An insufficiently refined light vapor-phase cracked fraction (5 and 2.5% H_2SO_4) does not yield a sulfone, since it retains a certain amt. of the neg. catalyst. A small amt. of the catalyst produced through the action of SO_2 on amylenes when introduced into an insufficiently refined light vapor-phase cracked fraction causes a rapid formation of gums in the latter. The sepd. catalyst produced through the interaction of amylenes with SO_2, which is also a catalyst promoting the formation of gum, permits the investigation of the chemistry of oxidation and gum formation in gasolines.

A. A. Boehtlingk

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

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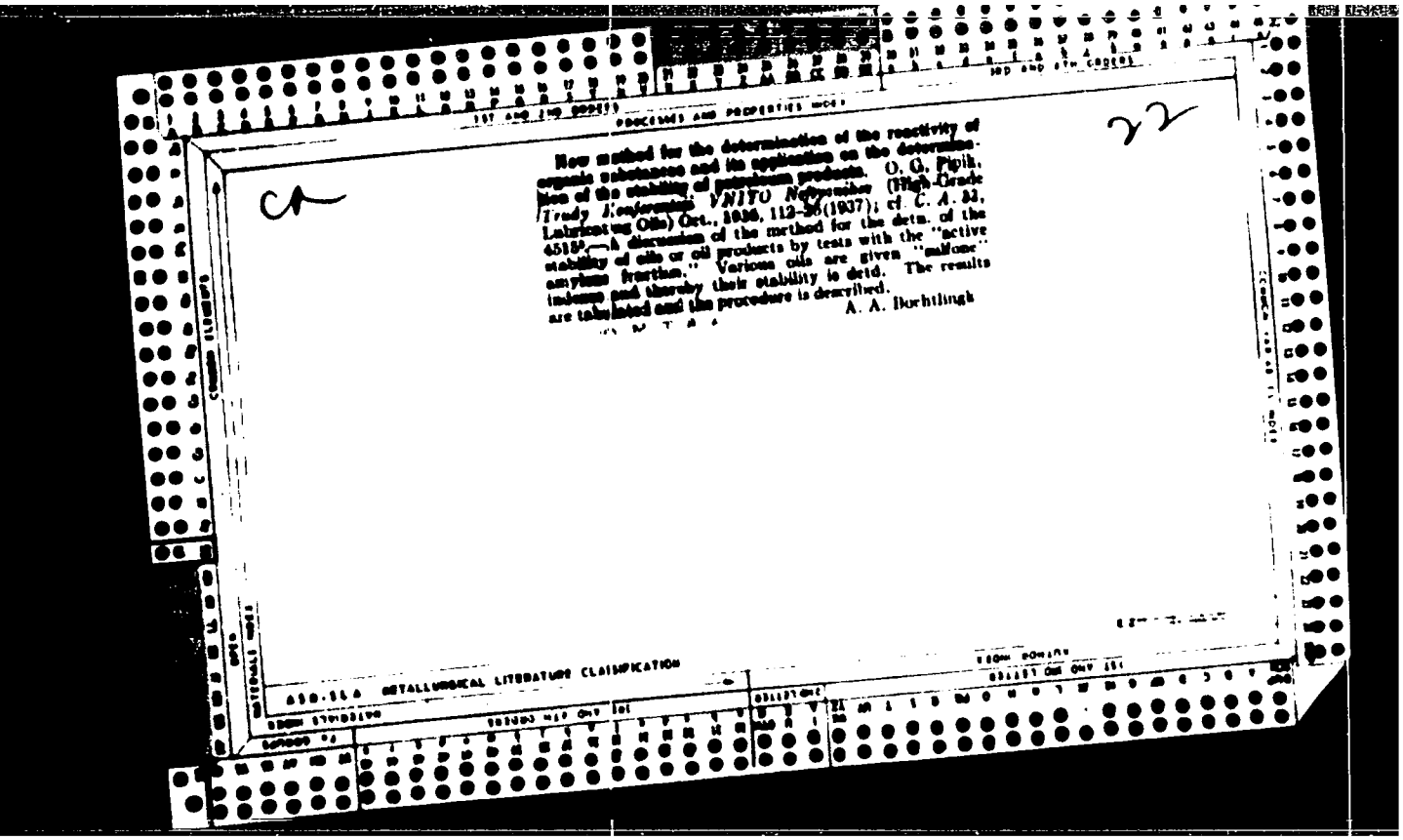
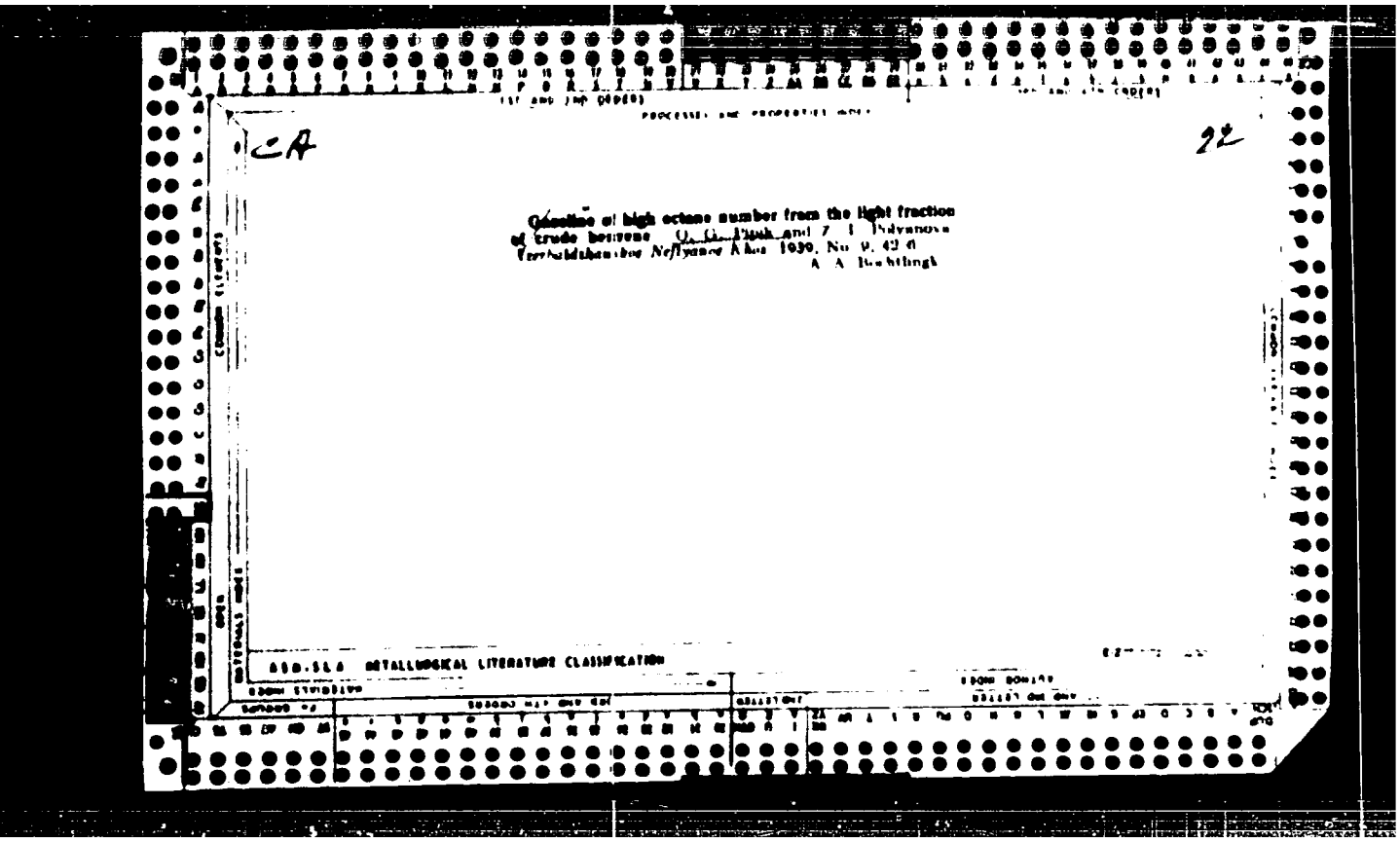
A new method for determining the reactivity of organic substances. O. G. Fink. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* **1936**, No. 12, 62-5.—The reagent used in the above detn. consists of the properly refined amylene fraction (sepd. from the products of cracking or pyrolysis) to which is added a peroxide catalyst (obtained in the oxidation of light petroleum fractions). The catalyst is added in a strictly definite proportion to prep. the standard active amylene fraction. The latter is characterized by its ability to give a sulfone ppt. with an alc. or aq. soln. of SO_2 gas, the peroxide catalyst which it contains activating this reaction which is not characteristic of amylenes. The amylene fraction free of the catalyst does not produce a sulfone with SO_2 gas. Some substances added to the active amylene fraction render passive its catalytic action to different degrees, depending on their type. That amt. of the particular substance which upon being added to [illegible] of the active amylene fraction still causes a min. pptn. of the sulfone is called the sulfone index of the product. The smaller the sulfone index the greater the passivating action of the substance under investigation, and the substances with high indexes have the lowest passivating effect. The degree of this influence depends to a great extent upon the structure of the substance. The higher the reaction ability of the substance the greater is its [illegible] and the smaller the index of [illegible] character and the smaller the index of [illegible]. In order to render passive the reaction of sulfone formation [illegible] substances are given, including paraffins, [illegible] paraffins condensed benzene rings, benzene rings with [illegible] groups, aromatic amines, diamines, aminophenols, [illegible] org. dyes. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



New method for the determination of the reactivity of organic substances and its application on the determination of the stability of petroleum products. O. G. Pipik. Trudy Leningrad. VNITO Neftyanikov (High-Grade Lubricating Oils) Oct., 1936, 112-36(1937); cf. C. A. 32, 4515⁹. A discussion of the method for the detn. of the stability of oils or oil products by tests with the "active sulfone" and thereby their stability is detd. The results are tabulated and the procedure is described.
A. A. Berhtlingk



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

Application of the sulfone method for the determination of the degree of reclaiming of spent transformer oils. O. G. Pinik. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khoz.* 1940, No. 8, 29-31.—The products of oxidation sepd. from spent transformer oils have low sulfone nos. (the sulfone no. is the no. of cc. of oil present in the last sample where sulfone still ppts. in the smallest possible amts.; the pptn. or the absence of the sulfone is noted after ½ hr. (cf. C. A. 33, 9613[9]) of the magnitude of 0.2-0.4 for acids and 0.6-0.8 for neutral products. The sulfone no. is increased after the removal of the products of oxidation, thus permitting a control of the effectiveness of reclaiming spent oil. The sulfone nos. are a better criterion for the purity of oils than the acid nos., since they give information about the removal of acidic as well as of neutral products. The best method for reclaiming transformer oils is a treatment with 10% of activated "gumbrin" clay. The degree of contamination of transformer oils can be ascertained from the sulfone nos. of the original and of the spent oil.

A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

Sulfonic method of determination of oxidizability of petroleum products O. G. Pipik. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Konferentsii Anal. Khim.*, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 3, [illegible] Repetition of [illegible] (1946), cf. C. A. 33, [illegible] results showing relation between previously derived ... sulfonic no. and other properties of petroleum. G. M. K.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PIPIK, O.

Asphalt road emulsions. A. Shiperovich, G. Shavir [illegible] Pipik [illegible] *Khozyaistvo* [illegible] 1929, No. [illegible] Stable [illegible] emulsions were obtained with the following emulsifying agents [illegible] (2) [illegible] naphthenic acids (1) [illegible] acid fuel and (4) [illegible] black Kontakt. With the above emulsifying agents, e. g. with Binagadin asphalt of [illegible] sp. gr. [illegible] softening point (Kraemer Sarnow), penetration No. 150 at 25°, ductility 110 at [illegible] acid no. 1.08 and sapon. no. [illegible], the addn. of 3.7% of an acid fuel, caustic soln. and water produced a satisfactory emulsion, while good results were obtained with an asphalt from Grozny asphalt-base crude when 2% Kontakt and 2% naphthenic acids were added. The water used for emulsion should not be harder than 8° German scale. The following procedure for making emulsion based on lab. expts. is recommended: The [illegible] heated to [illegible] the required amt. of the emulsifying agent is added and the melt poured into an aq. soln. of NaOH heated to 50-60°. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Ethyl alcohol from refinery gases. V. Gran, O. Pirik and E. Mezhebovskaya. *Izvestiya Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1932, No. 2, 15-21. C_2H_4 is sepd. from other constituents by selective adsorption in charcoal, from which it is displaced with superheated steam. C_2H_4 is converted into EtOH by dissolving in H_2SO_4 (d. 1.84) to which 0.1% Ag (11-13% yield) or Fe (8% yield) is added as catalyst. Very pure EtOH is obtained. Charcoal is efficiently regenerated with steam at 250-300°. Exptl. data are tabulated in detail. V. Kalichevsky

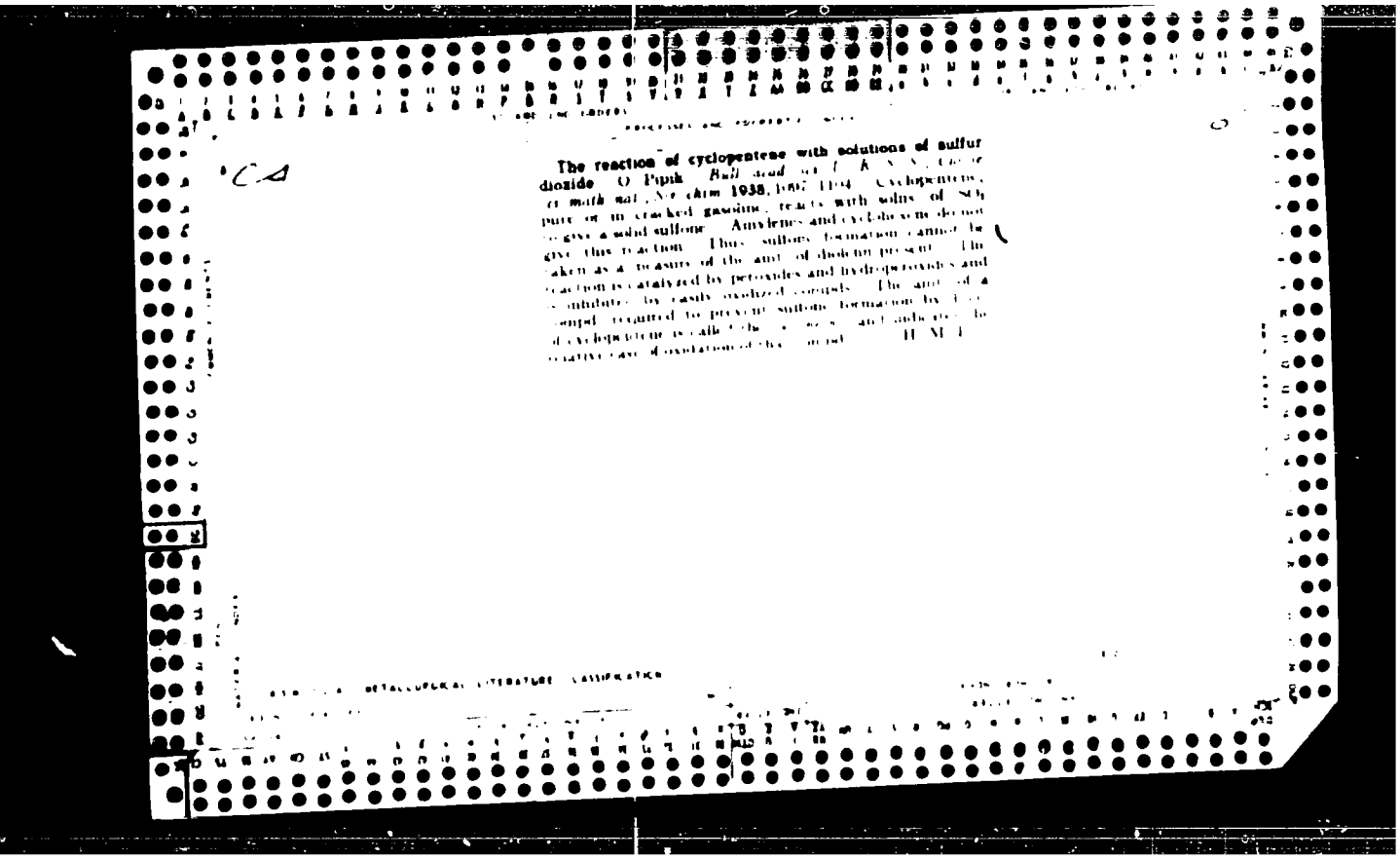
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

9

Investigating the amylene fraction O. Pipik. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1936, No. 10, 88-91. The 85° fraction sepd. in the rectification of amyl alcs. contains mainly a mixture which after being treated with 80% H_2SO_4 yield mainly fractions of the secondary Am alc. The amylene fraction shows a tendency to become chemically active as indicated by its reaction ability with H_2SO_4 similar to the hydrocarbons of the isoprene series. The activators could not be sepd. although they were detected in the residual fraction left after distg. off the amylene fraction, an activator being also traced in the fraction b. 85-70°, obtained in the rectification of amyl alcs. A neg. catalyst was also found in the light vapor-phase fraction which was not subjected to H_2SO_4 treatment. Details of the investigation deal with various tests carried out in an attempt to trace the cause of the activation. A. A. Bochtlingk

Isopropyl alcohol from refinery gases fractionated with activated charcoal A. Gann, O. Pirin and E. Mazemovskaya. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1932, No. 7, 88-90.—Activated charcoal is used for fractionating cracking still gases into portions which may be used for prepn. of EtOH, iso-PrOH and into portions contg. butadiene and C_2H_2. A. Kaminsky



The reaction of cyclopentene with solutions of sulfur dioxide. O. Pipik. *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Classe sci. math. nat., Sér. chim.* 1938, 1047-1064. Cyclopentene, pure or in cracked gasoline, reacts with solns. of SO_2 to give a solid sulfone. Amylenes and cyclohexene do not give this reaction. Thus sulfone formation cannot be taken as a measure of the amt. of diolefin present. The reaction is catalyzed by peroxides and hydroperoxides and inhibited by easily oxidized compds. The amt. of a compd. required to prevent sulfone formation by 1 mol. of cyclopentene is called the [illegible] and indicates the relative ease of oxidation of the compd. H. M. L.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Concentrating ethylene O. Pipik. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1935, No. 2, 60. Ethylene in cracked gas can be sepd. by passing the gas through activated C and taking strictly into account the temp. used. Ethylene can be removed from the C either by steam or gas which has a higher affinity for C than ethylene has. A 2% soln. of ethylene was concd. to 17%, a 4% to 21, a 17 to 40 and a 25 to 85%. This method of concn. can also be applied to ethylene in coal tar gas. In the concn. of ethylene for the prepn. of EtOH, the utilization of the ethylene present can be increased by 100%. The displacement of the ethylene from C is best carried out not with steam but with cracked gas, whereby the app. is simplified and the reliability of the equipment is increased by 100%. A. A. B.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

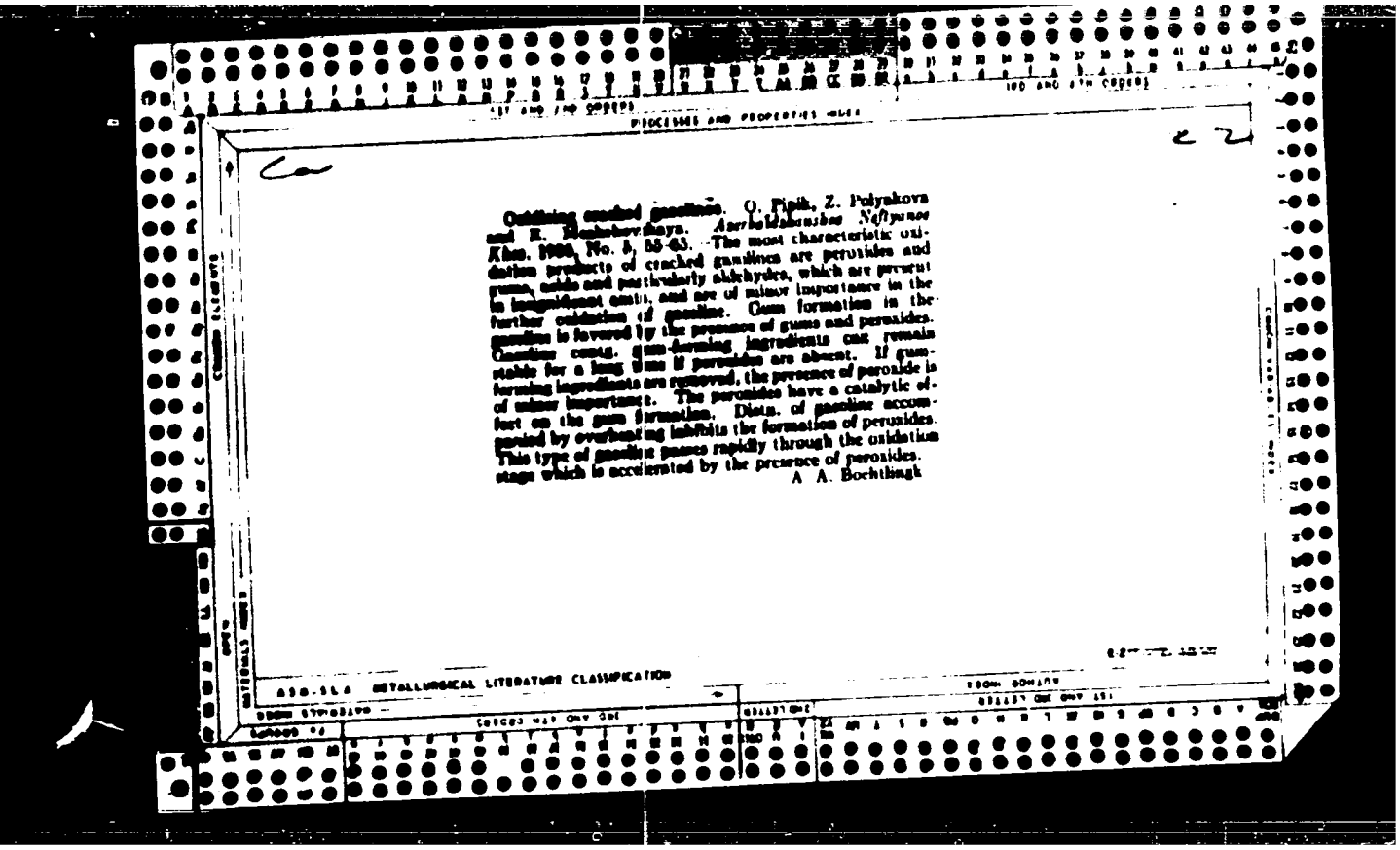
BC

B II

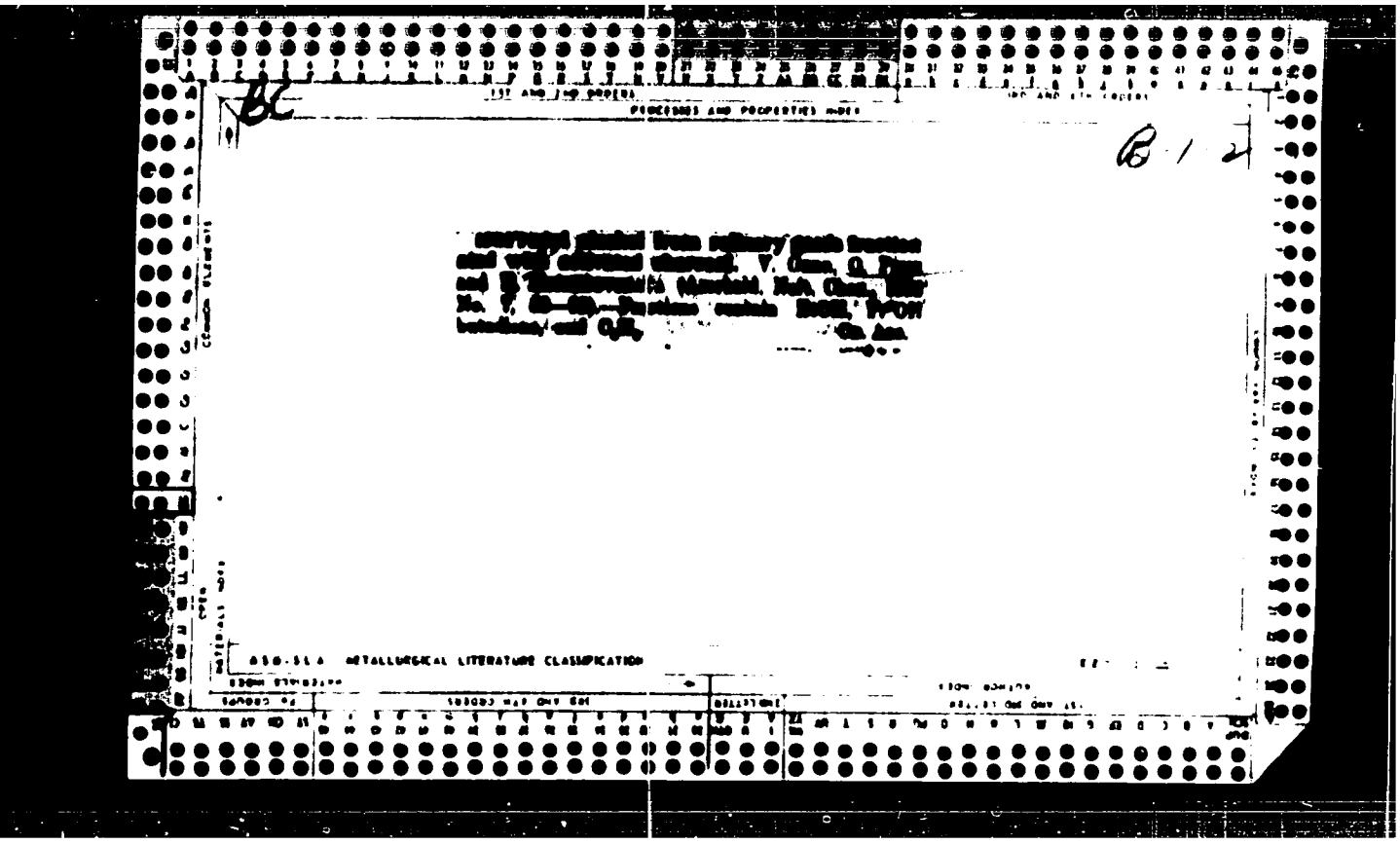
Ethyl alcohol from (oil-)refinery gases. V. [illegible], O. [illegible], and E. [illegible]ovskaya (Azerbaid. Neft. Choz., 1932, No. [illegible], 18—21).—C_2H_4 is selectively adsorbed on C, displaced with superheated steam, and converted into EtOH by dissolution in H_2SO_4 (d 1·84) in presence of 0·1% Ag (12—15% yield) or Fe (8% yield).

Ch. Abs.

A.S.M. SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Oxidizing cracked gasolines. O. Pipik, Z. Polyakova and E. Shishkovskaya. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khoz.* 1938, No. 5, 55-63. The most characteristic oxidation products of cracked gasolines are peroxides and gums, acids and particularly aldehydes, which are present in insignificant amts. and are of minor importance in the further oxidation of gasoline. Gum formation in the gasoline is favored by the presence of gums and peroxides. Gasoline contg. gum-forming ingredients can remain stable for a long time if peroxides are absent. If gum-forming ingredients are removed, the presence of peroxide is of minor importance. The peroxides have a catalytic effect on the gum formation. Distn. of gasoline accompanied by overheating inhibits the formation of peroxides. This type of gasoline passes rapidly through the oxidation stage which is accelerated by the presence of peroxides.
A. A. Bochtlingk



BC

B-2-1

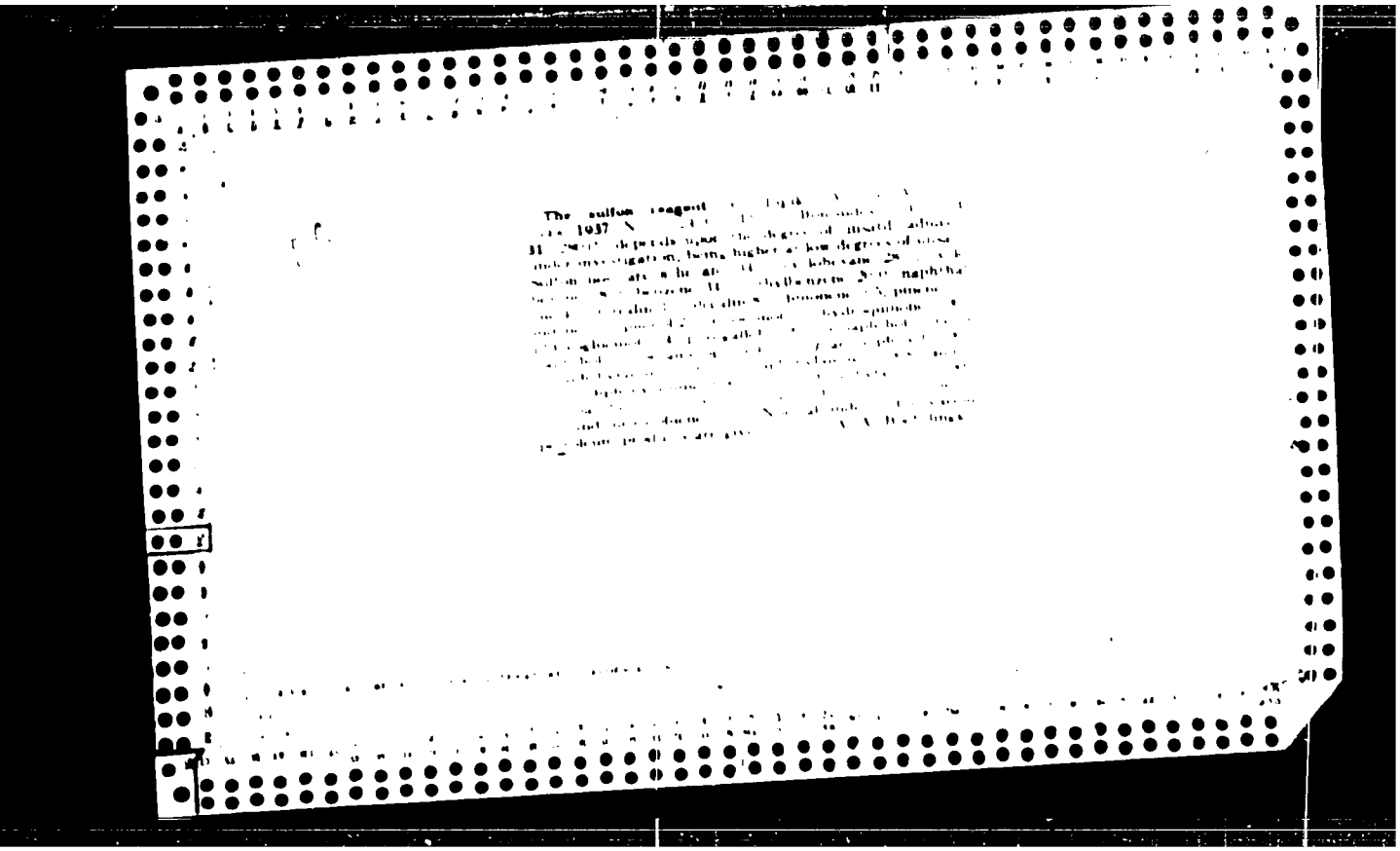
[Conversion of [illegible] fraction [illegible] amyl [illegible]]. O. [illegible] ([illegible] Chem., 1934, [illegible]).—This fraction (b.p. [illegible]) is converted into sec.-amyl alcohol with H_2SO_4. The cause of its reactivity towards SO_2 is discussed. Ch. Abs. (r)

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Preparing amyl alcohols from cracked gasoline II. G. Pipik and E. Mezheluvskaya. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1933, No. 6-7, 58-64.—Light ends b. up to 35° obtained in the vapor phase cracking at 570-580° of Baku gas oil, and light ends of a cracked gasoline which was later sent through a reforming process were used in the prepn. of amyl alcs., the latter being obtained by treatment with H_2SO_4, hydrolysis and fractional distn. The highest yields were obtained from an alc. fraction b. 95-140°, originating from vapor phase cracked gasolines, and amounted to 13% (by wt.) of the above fraction and 1.4% on the gasoline. The light ends of the liquid phase cracked gasoline yielded about 5.5% or about 0.33% on the liquid phase gasoline produced at 450-480°. A gasoline obtained at a vapor phase cracking temp. of 600° yielded about 6% of amyl alcs. The highest yields of alcs. were obtained by using H_2SO_4 of 75-80% concn., the 75% acid requiring one pt. of light ends per 1-1.3 pt. acid, and the 80% acid requiring one pt. light ends per 0.75 pt. acid. The isomers obtained depend to some extent upon the concn. of the acid used. Thus, the 75% acid and particularly the 80 and 85% acids produce mainly secondary amyl alc. These alcs. can be converted into acetates by boiling with AcOH in the presence of H_2SO_4. A. A. B.

The influence of peroxides on gum formation in cracked gasolines O. Dyck and E. Meshchovskaya. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1935, No. 9, [illegible]—According to the expts., in some instances the curves characterizing the formation of peroxides have an appearance similar to those of gums with respect to time. In some gasolines the content of gums increased and that of peroxides decreased with time. This is caused by the conversion of peroxides into gums. The presence of considerable amts. of peroxides in refined gasolines and of small u ute of gums is due to inhibition of gum formation. The perixide is an intermediate stage of the gum formation and it is recommended to remove the peroxides and to prevent their forming anew. This can be prevented by passing the gasoline in the vapor phase through fuller's earth. A. A. Boehtlingk

A S S - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

3

Reaction of cyclo[illegible] with sulphur dioxide solution. O. P[illegible] [illegible] Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1939, Sér. Chim., 1057—1[illegible] (both synthetic and that obtained [illegible]) form a sulphone with SO_2 [illegible]. Positive and negative catalysts for the reaction [illegible] have been found. A sulphone reagent is described for the determination of active groups in the mol. and of the liability of org. compounds to oxidation, and has been applied to the oxidation of petroleum products. A. Li.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PIPICH, P. [Pypych, P.], inzh.

Dnepropetrovsk paper factory. Znan. ta pratsia no. 1:22-23 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Dnepropetrovsk—Paper industry)

Pipik, O. G.

Simplified determination of [illegible] and carbon [illegible] in gas mixtures. O. G. Pipik. *Doklady Akad. Nauk* [illegible] *S.S.R.* [illegible] (1950) (in Russian).—A simplified gasometric app. and procedure are described for physiol. tests involving detn. of O_2 and CO_2 in respired air. The air sample is fed to a gas bur., which is an open-end tube immersed in H_2O, from which it is passed into an absorber with KOH-dithionite mixture for detn. of both. A 2nd sample is treated KOH soln. for detn. of CO_2. G. M. K.

PIPIK, O.G.

Rapid gasometric method in biochemical analysis. Uch. zap. AGU no.9:3-12 '55. (MLRA 9:11)

(Gasometry) (Biochemistry)

MAYLYAN, L. N.; GASANOV, A. S.; PIPIK, O. G.; ZOKHRABBYEKOV, Z. S.; MAKHMUDBYEKOV, L. A.; SHTUSS, A. A.; MAMEDAROV, A. G.

30 Years of scientific, medical and pedagogic activity of I. S. Ginsburg. Khirurgiia, Moskva no.7:86-87 July 1951. (CIML 21:1)

1. Honored Worker in Science, Professor. 2. Chief Oncologist Azerbaydzhan SSR attached to the Ministry of Public Health, Member of the Central Committee of the Red Crescent, Chairman of the Oncological Section of Azerbaydzhan Medical Society, Member of the Learned Medical Council of the Ministry of Public Health of the Republic.

PIPIK, O.O.

Simplified method for determining oxygen and carbon dioxide in a gas mixture. Dokl. AN Azerb.SSR 12 no.10:743-748 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Nauchno-issledobatel'skiy institut rentgeno-radiologii. Predstavleno akademikom Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR A.I.Karayevym.
(Gases--Analysis) (Oxygen) (Carbon dioxide)

PIPIKOV, P.Ye.

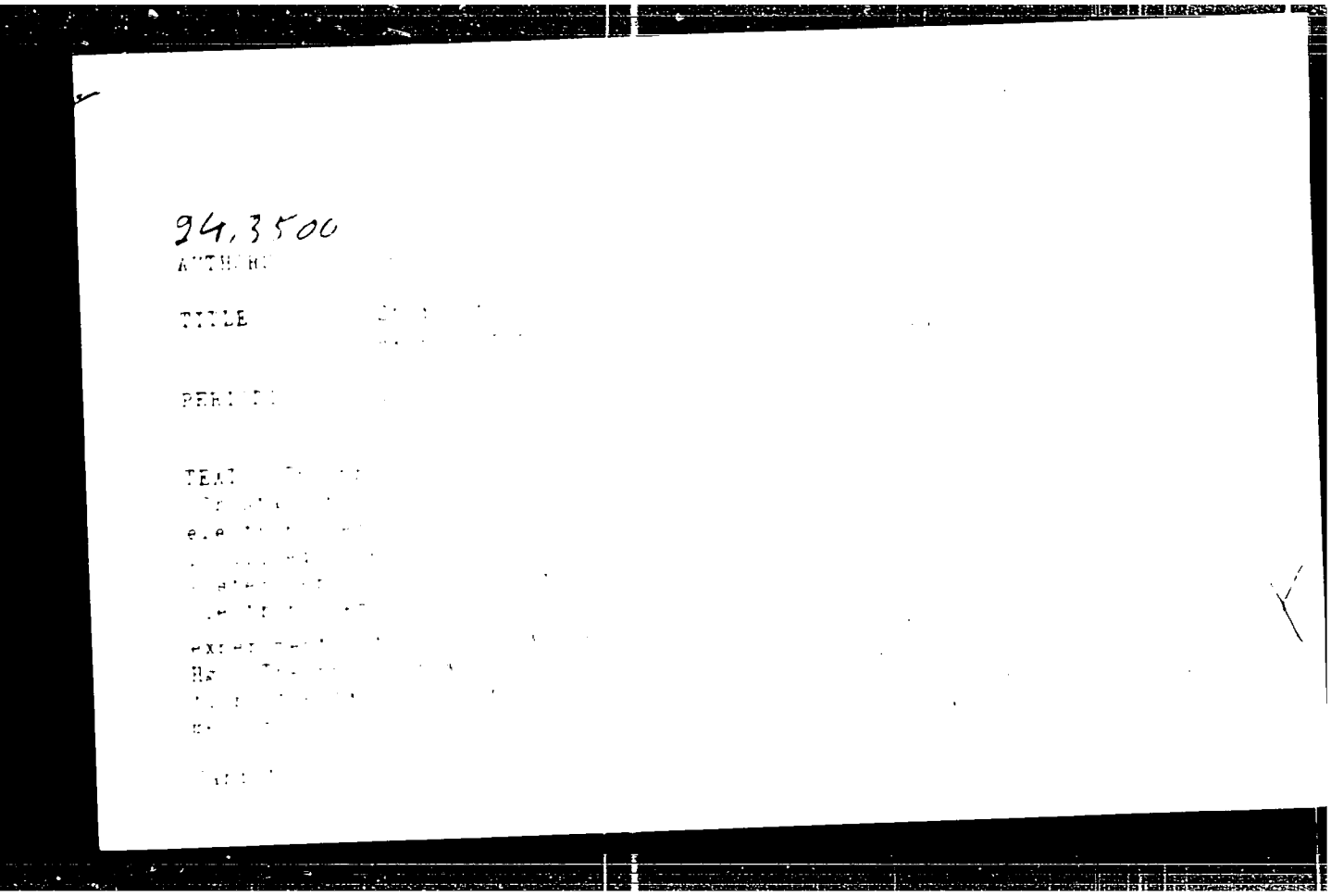
Osteoplasty in tuberculosis of the astragaloscaphoic joint. Ortop.travm. i protez. 18 no.4:62 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz kostnotuberkuleznogo sanatoriya (galvnyy vrach - Z.P.Balla) g. Morshina, Drogobychskoy obl.
(FOOT--SURGERY)

ALEKSANDRAVICIUTE, B.; APALIA, Dz.; BRUNDZA, K.; BAGDONAITE, A.; CIBIRAS, L.; JANKEVICIENE, R.; LEKAVICIUS, A.; LUKAITIENE, M.; LISAITE, B.; MARCINKEVICIENE, J.; NAVASAITIS, A.; PIPINYS, J.; SARSKIS, P.; STANCEVICIUS, A.; SARKINIENE, I.; MIKEVICIUS, A., glav. red.; JANKEVICIUS, K., otv. red.; NATKEVICAITE-IVANAUSKIENE, M., red.; DAGYS, J., red.; ZIEMYTE, E., red.; ANAITIS, J., tekhn. red.

[Flora of the Lithuanian S.S.R.] Lietuvos TSR flora. Red. M. Natkevicaite-Ivanauskiene. Vilnius, Valstybine politines ir rokslines literaturos leidykla. Vol.3. 1961. 661 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Lietuvos TSR Mokslu akademija. Vilna, Botanikos institutas.
(Lithuania--Botany)



Study of the...

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra optiki fizicheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gos. universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Department of Optics of the Division of Physics, Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

Legend to Fig. 1: L and E of a CaS-Bi (10^{-2} wt%) phosphor (heating 0.1 deg/sec)

Legend to Fig. 2: The same curves of the same phosphor after a 15-minute annealing at 1150°C in the air.

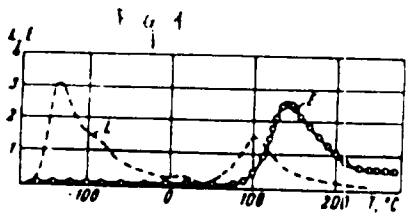


Fig. 1

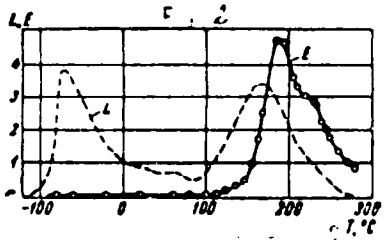


Fig. 2

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1 2/50

S/181/63/005/002/049/051
B102/B186

AUTHORS: Levshin, V. L., and Pipinis, P. A.

TITLE: Heat-induced electron emission of crystal phosphors based on zinc sulfide

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 2, 1963, 691 - 693

TEXT: The effect that crystal phosphors pre-excited by UV light or electron irradiation emit electrons when uniformly heated is not yet completely explained. Therefore the authors investigated the dependence of the electron emission of ZnS crystals on their degree of impurity and on the gas medium surrounding them. The experiments should show if the electron emission was caused by trapping centers (A. Bohún, Czechosl. J. Phys. 6, 528, 1956; G. Gourré, A. Hanle, Acta Phys. Austr. 10, 339, 1957) or by adsorbed gas (A. Bohmenburg, Zs. Phys. 164, 222, 1961; H. Hieslmair, H. Muller, Zs. Phys. 152, 642, 1958). The measurements were made with pure and Cu- and Pb-doped ZnS excited by glow discharge (in Ar, He or air, 20°C) or cathode rays (3 kev in vacuo). An argon-ethanol GM counter or an electron multiplier served for electron recording. Results: ZnS with and without

Card 1/2

activator shows electron emission peaks at 110, 148 and 210°C. ZnS activated with Pb or Cu shows additional peaks at -18, +16, 65 and 80°C. The peak at +16°C is observed only with Pb activation and with cathode-ray excitation it is the main peak. The peak intensity is very sensitive to the kind of excitation. According to the results, at least a few peaks depend on dislocation levels formed by activator impurities. Adsorption seems to have no effect. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

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

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1962

Card

S/051/61/010/005/004/006
E032/E114

9.4300 (1137, 1138, 1140, 1147)

AUTHOR: Pipinis, E.A.

TITLE: Simultaneous Study of Photo- and Thermally-Stimulated Luminescence and the Electron Emission of Alkali Halide Crystals

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1961, Vol.10, No. 5, pp. 676-678

TEXT: Crystals 1 mm thick were excited by cathode rays and X-rays. After excitation had been completed, thermal glow and thermionic emission curves were recorded. The apparatus was so designed that these curves could be obtained between -160 and +300 °C. In addition, the optical flash and the photoelectric emission excited by light from the region of the F-band could be studied. A hot filament lamp working in conjunction with an interference filter was used as the source of light. The electron emission was recorded by a multiplier. Fig.1 shows the thermal glow curve L (arbitrary units), the thermionic emission curve E (pulses/sec), and the temperature curve T (°C) for a KBr-In' crystal after excitation by 5 keV electrons at -155 °C (the time

PIPINIS, P.A.; GRIGAS, B.P.

Relation between thermally stimulated electron emission, conductivity, and luminescence of alkali halide crystal phosphors. Opt. i spektr. 18 no.1:85-91 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

PIPIKYAN, A.A., veterinarnyy vrach.

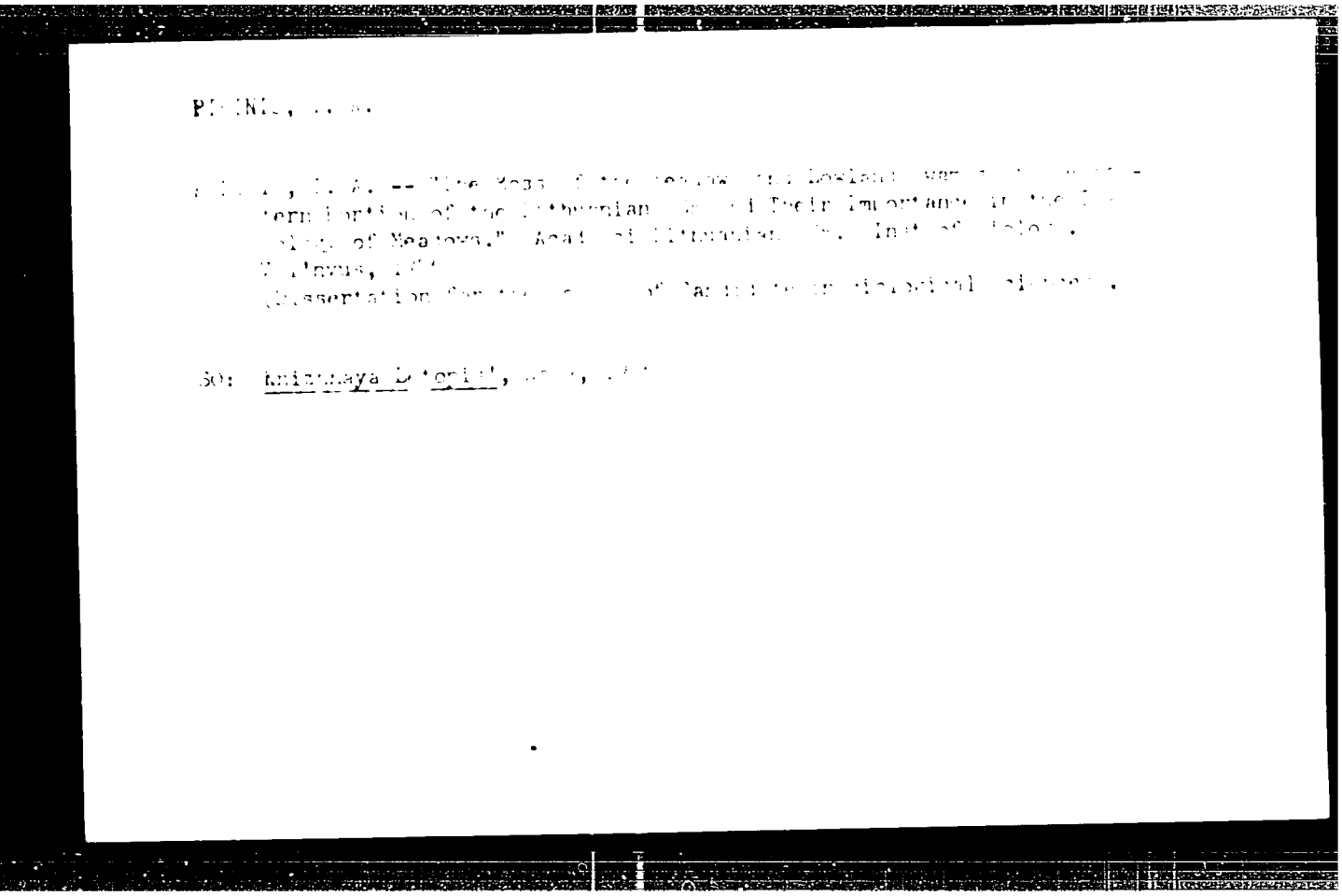
Treatment of cows with chronic infectious vaginitis. Veterinariia 33 no.5:36-37 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. L'vovskaya gorodskaya veterinarnaya poliklinika.
(Cows--Diseases and pests) (Vagina--Diseases)

PIPILYUK, N.; KARTALISHEV, V.

For further simplification and improvement in accounting and reports. Bukhg. uchet. 14 [i. e. 16] no.12:14-17 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(Accounting)



LEVSHIN, V.L.; PIPINIS, P.A.

Development of the exoelectronic emission method for investigating the trapping levels in crystal phosphors and its use for studying the trapping levels in CaS and SrS phosphors. Opt. i spektr. 12 no.2:259-264 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Electrons--Capture)
(Phosphors)

LEVSHIN, V.L.; PIPINIS, P.A.

Studying the capture level in CaS phosphors by the methods of exoelectronic emission and thermal de-excitation. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no.4:471-472 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra optiki Fizicheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M. V. Lomonosova.
(Cadium sulfide)
(Crystal lattices)

PIPINIS, P.A.

Simultaneous study of the photo- and thermoelectrically stimulated luminescence and the electron emission of alkali halide phosphors. Opt.i spektr. 10 no.5:676-678 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Electrons—Emission) (Phosphors) (Photoelectric measurements)

PIPINIS, P.A.

Simultaneous study of [illegible] emission and fluorescence of alkali halide crystals. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.5:99-104. MIRA 16: 2
'63.

1. Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.

LEVSHIN, V.L.; PIPINIS, P.A.

Thermally stimulated electron emission of crystal phosphors based on zinc sulfide. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.2:691-693 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova. (Phosphors) (Electrons--Emission)

L 19476-63 EWT(1)/EWG(k)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/IJP(C) Pz-4 AT
ACCESSION NR: AT3002216 S/2941/63/001/000/0180/0182

AUTHORS: Pipinis, P. A.; Grigas, B. P.; Mikalkevichus, M. F.

TITLE: Effect of heating on flash brightness

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya; sbornik statey, v. 1: Lyuminestsentsiya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 180-182

TOPIC TAGS: flash, photoemission, F-band, x-ray

ABSTRACT: The growth of the flash and of the photoelectric emission was measured in a KBr-In specimen. Two 0.5 mm layers of transparent platinum electrodes were deposited on both sides of the specimen, then the photoemission and the optical flash in the F-band were measured by x-ray excitation of the specimen. The measurements were done in vacuum (10^{-2} mm Hg). The results are plotted on Fig. 1 (see enclosure). The increase in brightness of the optical flash with heating is attributed to the increased probability of light quanta releasing electrons from traps. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/3

L 18584-63 EWT(1)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/IJP(C)/SSD JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AT3002110 S/2910/61/001/01-/0143/0152

AUTHOR: Pipinis, P. A.

TITLE: Flash phenomena in alkali-halide phosphor crystals

SOURCE: AN Lit SSR. Litovskiy fizicheskiy sbornik. v.1, no.1-2, 1961, 143-152.

TOPIC TAGS: flash phenomena, electron emission, luminescence, photo stimulation, cathode-ray stimulation, F centers, photo-active F centers, nonphoto-active F centers, alkali-halide phosphors, KBr-In, NaBr-In.

ABSTRACT: Cathode-ray-stimulated electron emission and flash luminescence of colored KBr-In and NBr-In single-crystal phosphors were studied by exposing them simultaneously to F-band light. The high-vacuum equipment employed in this experimentation was described in greater detail by V. L. Levshin and P. A. Pipinis in Optika i spektroskopiya, v.12, 1962, 259. The present experimentation is especially concerned with the effect of the temperature on the electron emission and luminescence flashes, both of which are evoked by the liberation of electrons from the F level. It was noted that the intensity of both the electron emission and the flashes decreases while the crystals are exposed to the light. However, if after extinction of the light the crystal is heated to appx. 40C and then cooled back

Card 1/2

L 18584-63
ACCESSION NR: AT3002110

2

to its exposure temperature, the intensity of the flashes and of the electron emission increases substantially above the level prevailing at the end of the antecedent exposure to light. This increase of electron-emission and flash intensity after heating to a higher temperature is attributed to the existence of F-centers of two kinds, namely, photo-active and nonphoto-active centers. It is then hypothesized that the heating transforms nonphoto-active centers into photo-active centers or that electrons from the nonphoto-active centers pass to photo-active centers. It is concluded that the holes which, after being liberated from the capture center, increase the intensity of the flashes, play an important part in the flash phenomena. "The author takes this opportunity to express his intense gratitude to Professor Vadim Leonidovich Levshin for his guidance of this work." Orig. art. has 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 20Apr61 DATE ACQ: 23Apr63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV 006 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

L 27999-66

ACC NR: AT6012880 SOURCE CODE: UR/2910/65/005/002/0241/0252

AUTHOR: Pipinis, P. A. -- Pipinys, P.; Gegzhnayte, L. Yu. -- Gegznaite, L.; Raulichkite, A. V. -- Raulickyte, A.

48
B+1

ORG: Vilnius State Pedagogical Institute (Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Effect of the electric field on the photoluminescence of the ZnS-Pb crystal phosphor

SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Litovskiy fizicheskiy sbornik, v. 5, no. 2, 1965, 241-252

TOPIC TAGS: crystal phosphor, luminescence, electric field, electric effect, light excitation, photoluminescence, zinc sulfide, lead

ABSTRACT: The effect has been studied of direct and alternating electric fields on the photoluminescence of ZnS-Pb crystal phosphor with various lead concentrations. A flash of luminescence appeared in the phosphor when the electric field (Gudden-Pohl effect) was switched on and off. An alternating electric field has a quenching effect on the luminescence of crystal phosphor. The dependence of the quenching effect on the variation of the electric-field frequency, field strength, and temperature was examined. The existence of an

2

Card 1/2

L 27999-66

ACC NR: AT6012880 O

optimal time interval for the development of the flash of the Gudden-Pohl effect was determined. Flashing ignition luminescence for the crystal phosphor with the highest activator concentration was observed when the samples were affected by an alternating electric field during excitation. The authors thank students V. Yanushkevichyute and G. Ostasevichyute for carrying out measurements. Orig. art. has: 9 figures. [Based on author's abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 160ct64/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 015

Card 2/2 CC

S/051/62/012/002/012/020
E202/E192

AUTHORS: Levshin, V.L., and Pipinis, P.A.

TITLE: Development of the exoelectronic emission method for the investigation of trapping levels in crystallo-phosphors and its application to the study of the trapping levels of CaS and SrS phosphors

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.12, no.2, 1962, [illegible]

TEXT: The authors employed simultaneously the method of exoelectronic emission and thermal emission of phosphorescence to study the levels of localisation of crystallo-phosphors in high vacuum. This arrangement made it possible to differentiate between the trapping levels of electrons and holes. The apparatus is shown in Fig.1. The samples were baked for one hour at 450 °C at 5×10^{-5} mm Hg, and cooled to the required temperature. Excitation was by 6 keV, 0.1 mA/cm^2 electrons from the gun, or by UV. The emission curves of both types were taken simultaneously, over a temperature range from -150 to +250 °C. Both phosphors were prepared from pure carbonates adding fluxes

Card 1/3

and activators. The latter were used singly, by introduction of Sm, Er, Ce, Cu and Eu; or doubly using Er, Ce; Cu, Sm; and Be, Cu. The results showed substantial difference between the two types of curves. The exoemission curves did not show any ... temperature peaks, while the high temperature peaks were frequently absent in the phosphorescence emission curves. The main maxima of exoemission were absent when the samples were prepared in reducing atmosphere, but reappeared after re-baking in air. No electron emission was observed below room temperature, although the phosphorescence curves indicated retention of light in small trapping levels.
There are 5 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1961

Card 2/4

Caption to Fig.1. High vacuum installation and block diagram of the electron emission registration

D - oil diffusion pump; T_1, T_2 - liquid nitrogen traps;
IM - ionisation gauge, GJ - ground joint; H - sample holder;
O - sample; E - earthing of holder; T - thermocouple leads,
H - electric furnace leads; QW - quartz window;
EG - electron gun; PM - photomultiplier;
A - photomultiplier anode; HC - HT stabilised DC supply;
PD - potential divider; R - rheostat;
C - decoupling condenser; WA - wideband amplifier;
CRO - CRT; SC - scaler; II - impulse integrator.

Card 3/4

89239

S/048/61/025/001/005/031
B029/B067

9,6150 (also 1137, 1395)

AUTHORS: Shamovskiy, L. M. and Pipinis, P. A.

TITLE: Investigation of luminescence in alkali halide phosphors

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 1, 1961, 31-37

TEXT: For the purpose of a further explanation of the mechanism of recombination luminescence, the present study is devoted to NaBr-In and KBr-In phosphors which were activated by bromides of mono- and trivalent indium when they were grown from the melt. The hypothesis of electron recombination with localized holes with subsequent transfer of the liberated energy to the activator by a resonance or exciton mechanism is not very probable, for there is convincing evidence for the opposite direction of the processes of recombination luminescence. The liberation of holes from the V-centers is sufficient for the emission of light sums. Fig. 1, e.g., shows the curves of thermal emission of NaBr-In phosphors which were excited by light within the activator bands at various temperatures. Summing up: In phosphors excited at low temperatures, the

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bands of thermal emission correspond chiefly to the liberation of holes from the level of capture and their recombination with the "atomic" centers of luminescence. 2) The ions of the activator enter the NaBr lattice without changing their valency. The concentration of donor levels increases with the density of localized holes. If the phosphor NaBr-In^{3+} (I) is excited at -28°C, then the curve of thermal emission has two peaks at -8°C and 26°C (M-levels). In the same phosphor excited at 36°C (thus behind the boundaries of the M-centers), an emission band is observed at 58°C. This band corresponds to the range of thermal ionization of the F-levels. Independently of the conditions of photo-excitation of phosphors, the light sum in the case of carrier localization is stored on the same cation and anion vacancies, but in various compositions. After the filling of the low capture levels, no vacancies remain in the crystal and, thus, it loses its ability to store the light sum on the shallow levels. After optical excitation of the phosphors at low temperatures, peaks on the curves of thermal emission are never observed together with the ionization of the F-levels. The emission of the light sum by exposure in the F-band at low temperature takes place slowly. The stimulating effect of light from the F-band is closely related to the character (the depth)

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of the hole-like trapping centers. This indicates that the escape of electrons does not lead to the immediate emission of the light sum but gives only rise to the subsequent hole escape from the trapping level and hole recombination with the atomic centers of luminescence. A high density of "atomic" centers and a low concentration of F-levels arises on excitation of crystals with a relatively high activator concentration. Repeated excitation and emission of the phosphors leads to their sensitizing. A table shows the depth of the trapping levels of carriers in KBr-In and NaBr-In phosphors according to data on thermal emission. By analysis of thermal luminescence, exo-electron emission, and optical scintillation the authors came to the following conclusions: The observed emission of the phosphors investigated here corresponds to the "hole scheme of recombination" for any kind of phosphorescence excitation. The centers of luminescence are atomic centers. In an appendix to the paper, remarks made by Ch. B. Lushchik during the discussion and Shamovskiy's reply are mentioned. I. V. Yayek (Tartu) is mentioned. This is the reproduction of a lecture read at the Ninth Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors), Kiyev, June 20-25, 1960. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 17 references: 11 Soviet-bloc.

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