SELIVANOV, V.P. (Novokuznetsk, Kemerovskoy oblasti, prospekt Metallurgov, d.39, kv.130)

Surgical treatment of tumors of the pelvic bones. Ortop., travm. i protez. 25 no.3:58-63 Mr '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz kafedry travmatologii i ortopedii (zav. - prof. L.G.Shkol'nikov) Novokuznetskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (rektor - dotsent G.L.Starkov).

SELIVANOV, V.P.; NIKITIN, M.N.

Recurrence of anterior dislocations of the cervical vertebrae. Ortop., travm. i protez. 25 no.6:53 Je '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz kafedry travmatologii i ortopedii (zav. - prof. L.G. Shkol'nikov) Novokuznetskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (rektor - dotsent G.L. Starkov). Adres avtora: Novokuznetsk, Kemerovskoy oblasti, prospekt Stroiteley, d.3, Institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

[illegible]IKOV, V.P. (Novokuznetsk, Kemerovskoy obl., prospekt Metallurgov, d.30, kv. 130)

Treatment of multiple rib fractures complicated by paradoxical thorax movements. Ortop., travm. i protez. 25 no.7:30-33 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz kafedry travmatologii i ortopedii (zav. - prof. I.G. Shkol'nikov) Novokuznetskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (rektor - dotsent G.L.Starkov).

SELIVANOV, V.F.; DUROV, M.F.

Two cases of supratrochanteric dislocations of the hip. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.2:69 F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Iz kafedry travmatologii i ortopedii (zav. - prof. L.G.Shkol'nikov) Novokuznetskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (rektor - dotsent G.L.Starkov). Adres avtora: Novokuznetsk, Kemerovskoy obl. Pervaya gorodskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa, travmatologicheskoye otdeleniye No.1 (for Selivanov).

SELIVANOV, V.P. (Novokuznetsk, Kemerovskoy obl.,ul. Metallurgov, d.39, kv.130)

Deforming osteochondrosis of the tibial bone (subepiphyseal osteochondropathy, the Erlacher-Blount disease). Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.5:56-58 My '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Iz kafedry travmatologii i ortopedii (zav. - prof. L.G. Shkol'nikov) Novokuznetskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (rektor - dotsent G.I. Starkov).

L 23135-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW
ACC NR: AP6006675 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/001/0162/0163

AUTHORS: Lyatskiy, V. B.; Selivanov, V. P.

ORG: Leningrad State University im. A. A. Zhdanov (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet); Polar Geophysical Institute of the Kola Branch of AN SSSR (Polyarnyy geofizicheskiy institut Kol'skogo filiala AN SSSR)

TITLE: Transient changes in the vector of dominant polarization PP according to observations at Lovozero

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 1, 1966, 162-163

TOPIC TAGS: earth current, geomagnetic field, polarized signal

ABSTRACT: The authors have used data on variation in vertical magnetic component at Lovozero and records of earth currents for the same periods to examine the behavior of the vector of dominant polarization. It was noted that focal zones of earth current and of the geomagnetic field arise simultaneously and their contours are approximately the same. Centers of polarization are like beads on a necklace in their plot against time. For the period from June 9 to October 4,

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.385

2

1964, twelve such necklaces were observed. Their plots allow comparison of vertical magnetic component and the E-W and N-S components of earth currents. The curves appear symmetrical and the maximums of these compared factors correspond closely. The direction of the polarization vector may change within about 30° from one necklace to another. Within a single necklace the variation is less than 10°. All components tend to decline rather uniformly. If it is assumed that the direction of the polarization vector is determined by the position of the source relative to the observation point, the patterns observed may be explained by a smooth shift of the source along a parallel, and changes in direction of the vector may be due to shifts north or south. If it is further assumed that the series of polarization positions represent superposition of several necklaces, the sources may be explained either as occupying a single locality or spread over several localities. If the first, the polarization should be expected to behave as in one of the observed necklaces; if the second, considerable and irregular changes in direction of the vector may be expected. The latter, of course, was not observed. The authors express their thanks to M. I. Pudovkin and B. Ye. Bryunelli for discussing the present paper and making suggestions concerning it. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 18Mar65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

KUZ'MIN, K.P.; SELIVANOV, V.V.

Rare case of subluxation of the scaphoid bone of the foot. Ortop. travm. i protez. 20 no.2:57-58 F '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(FOOT, disloc.
subluxation of scaphoid bone (Rus))

AUTHORS: SELIVANOV, V. V.; MILYAMINTOKH, I. YA. 76-32-327/43

TITLE: The Thermodynamic Properties of Air in Thermal Ionization and the Shock Wave (Termodinamicheskiye svoystva vozdukha pri termicheskoy ionizatsii i udarnaya volna)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol 32, Nr 3 pp 670-678 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to Davies (reference 1) full dissociation of the air is practically obtained at temperatures of 10 000-15 000°C, whereas at still higher temperatures thermal radiations play an important part. The data of the thermodynamic properties of air at several 1 000°C are to be found in the papers by Davies (reference 1) M. P Vukalovich (reference 2), Ya. B Zel'dovich and A. I. Polyarnyy (reference 13), as well as L'yuis and El'be (reference 4), whereas the present work performs determinations of the thermodynamic properties of air at temperatures where the dissociation is finished and where only ionization and radiation take place. The

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investigations were not made in natural air, but in a mixture of 79.1% nitrogen and 20.9% oxygen (by volume). In the calculation of the statistical sums, it is emphasized that the number of energy levels shall be limited, for the solution of this problem is considered complicated and the selection of the number of levels is practically arbitrary. In the present work the number 10 was never surpassed. It is said that a wrong selection of numbers exerts little influence upon the final results. The obtained experimental results show that at temperatures of 200000- 400 000°C the gas mixture mainly consists of free electrons and nuclei of nitrogen and oxygen with 2 helium electrons., this being explained by the higher dissociation energy of the two last-mentioned electrons. The results of the calculation of the thermodynamic quantities are given in tables. From the obtained results and diagrams follows that a great influence of the dissociation and ionization upon the front parameters of

the shock wave is exista, the latter propagating with velocities up to 115 km/sec. finally the authors thank Professor D. A. Frank-Kamenetskiy and Ya. B. Zel'dovich, Corresponding member.
There are 4 figures, 6 tables, and 10 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Akademniya nauk SSSR Inst. khimicheskoy fiziki, Moskva
(AS USSR Moscow Inst. of Chemical Physics)

SUBMITTED: December 26, 1956

ZIBITSKER, D.Ye.; SELIVANOV, Ya.M.; FES'KO, T.A.; GOSILOVSKAYA, A.Ye.

Vaccination against influenza in the White Russian S.S.R. Vop.virus. 1 no.6:43-47 N-D '56 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Belorusskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigyeny, Minsk.
(INFLUENZA, prev. and control
vacc., statist. in Russia)

SELIVANOV, Ya. M.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Epidemiological and immunological characteristics of grippe in Belorussia". Moscow, 1958. 12 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR), 200 copies (KL, No 6, 1959, 146)

SLEPUSHKIN, Anatoliy Nikolayevich; SELIVANOV, Ya.M., red.

[Influenza and its control in industrial enterprises] Gripp i bor'ba s nim na promyshlennykh predpriiatiiakh. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 153 p. (MIRA 18:4)

MEN'SHIKH, L.K.; SELIVANOV, Ya.M.; TIKHONENKO, T.I.; SOKOLOV, M.I.; GORBUNOVA, A.S.; ZHDANOV, V.M.

Use of ion-exchange chromatography for preparative production of purified influenza virus. Vop. virus. 10 no.3:302-307 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut virusologii imeni Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

KLIMENKO, S.M.; SOLIVANOV, Ya.M.; MEN'SHIKH, L.K.; GLAGOLEV, A.A.

Structure of the influenza virus. Vop. virus. 10 no.3:315-319 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut virusologii imeni Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

SELIVANOV, Ye.M.; MEN'SHIKH, L.K., TIKHONENKO, T.I., GORBUNOVA, A.S.; SOKOLOV, M.I.

Purification and fractionation of influenza virus by chromatography on aminoethylcellulose. Vop. virus. 9 no.5:550-555 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut virusologii imeni Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

SELIVANOV, V.I.; SELIVANOV, Ye.F.

Work of the Leningrad Society of the History of Medicine. Sov. zdrav. 19 no. 7:94-96 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(MEDICINE)

NESTERENKO, A.I., dotsent; SELIVANOV, Ye.F., kand.med.nauk

Brief survey of Soviet literature on N.I. Pirogov published during the period 1918-1959. Vest.khir. 85 no.12:120-123 D '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz Voyenno-meditsinskogo muzeya Ministerstva oborony SSSR.
(BIBLIOGRAPHY--PIROGOV, NIKOLAY IVANOVICH, 1810-1881)

MAKSIMENKOV, Aleksey Nikolayevich; SELIVANOV, Ye.F., red.; RULEVA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Nikolai Ivanovich Pirogov; his life and encounters in portraits and illustrations] Nikolai Ivanovich Pirogov; ego zhizn' i vstrechi v portretakh i illiustratsiiakh. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1961. 210 p.
(MIRA 14:10)
(PIROGOV, NIKOLAI IVANOVICH, 1810-1881)

MALININ, Ol'ga Vasil'yevna; SEMENOV, Ye.F., red.

Leonid Ivanovich Voinov. Leningrad. Meditsina, 1965. 49 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

ACC NR: AT7000305 SOURCE CODE: UR/3142/60/150/007/0215/0217

AUTHOR: Selivanov, Ye. D.

ORG: None

TITLE: Applicability of Sreznevskiy's law to vaporization from burning drops of liquid fuel

SOURCE: Odessa. Universitet. Trudy, v. 150. Seriya fizicheskikh nauk, no. 7, 1960. Voprosy ispareniya i goreniya v dispersnom vide (Problems of evaporation and combustion in the dispersed state), 215-217

TOPIC TAGS: vaporization, combustion kinetics, liquid fuel

ABSTRACT: The author discusses experimental data accumulated from 1952 to 1958 which confirm the applicability of Sreznevskiy's law to vaporization of burning drops in relatively quiet air and in a stream of air at room temperature as well as at temperatures close to the flash point. The linear relationship between S and t holds for multifractional fuels such as gasoline, kerosene, etc. as well as for simple liquids. Thus the vaporization constant $-dS/dt=C$ may be used for determining the rate of normal displacement of the isothermal boundary with the highest temperature. The simple formula $q=W\rho$ may be used for calculating the rate of vaporization of a burning drop, where

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$$W = \frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{C}{4\sqrt{\pi}}\sqrt{S_0 - Ct}.$$

Here dv/dt is the volumetric rate of vaporization, ρ is the density of the liquid at the temperature of the vaporizing surface during combustion, S_0 is the initial surface area of the drop, C is the vaporization constant and t is the elapsed observation time. It is shown that vaporization of burning drops in an oxygen-rich flow conforms to Sreznevskiy's law and that the "lifetime" of isolated drops of various liquids is approximately the same. This may be due to transition of the combustion process from the diffusion region to the kinetic region with high oxygen concentration. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2

SOV/81-60-1-470

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1960, Nr 1, p 63 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Fedoseyev, V.O., Polishchuk, D.I., Selivanov, Ye.D.

TITLE: The Evaporation of a Liquid Drop During Its Burning"

PERIODICAL: Tr. Odessk. un-ta. Ser. fiz. n., 1958, Vol 148, Nr 6, pp 43 - 48 (Ukrainian)

ABSTRACT: It has been established by the method of motion picture photography that during burning of drops of individual organic fuel substances, as well as during burning of drops of mixed (multi-component) fuel substances, the surface of the drops decreases linearly with time. In the case of blowing air around a drop of burning multi-component liquid and artificial removal of the flame from its surface it was possible to obtain deviations from the linear dependence, under these conditions a gradual lowering of the rate of the drop surface decrease was observed. The phenomenon described is explained by the fractional evaporation of the components of the fuel mixture.

Card 1/1

B. Kaplan

NOVOZHILOV, Dmitriy Antonovich, prof.; SELIVANOV, Ye.F., red.

[G.I.Turner's remarkable life] Zamechatel'naia zhizn' G.I.Turnera. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1965. 142 p. (MIRA 18:10)

SELIVANOV, V.I.; SELIVANOV, Ye.F.

"Problems in the history of medicine. Proceedings of the N.A. Semashko Institute for the Organization of Public Health and the History of Medicine, number 6: History of medicine abroad." Reviewed by V.I. Selivanov, E.F. Selivanov. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 3 no.12:40-41 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

(MEDICINE--HISTORY)

SHIBKOV, Anatoliy Alekseyevich; SELIVANOV, Ye.F., red.; SHEVCHENKO, F.Ya., tekhn. red.

[First women physicians in Russia] Pervye zhenshchiny-rediki Rossii] Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry Medgiz. Leningr. otd-nie, 1961. 119 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(WOMEN AS PHYSICIANS)

AUTHOR: Selivanov, Ye.I. (Moscow) 26-58-6-14/56

TITLE: Lake Lob-Nor (K Lob-Noru)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 6, p 67-70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In October 1957, the author accompanied three Chinese geologists to Lake Lob-Nor, located in Central Asia to see if the lake had completely dried up. The men found numerous gulfs and then the lake itself. The soil around the lake is sterile and dry and there are indications of the water's drying-up or receding. The water is salty and the lake bottom is composed of sand and mud. Some of the bays teemed with game birds. The largest mammal seen by the explorers was the two-humped wild camel. The only elevations around the lake were residual mountains with a maximum height of 25-30 m.

There are 5 photos.

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1. Lakes 2. Geology-Asia

SOV/20-127-4-37/60

AUTHOR: Selivanov, Ye. I.

TITLE: On the Paleogeography of the Tarim Depression (K paleogeografii Tarimskoy vpadiny)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol. 127, Nr 4, pp 856-859 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Tarim Basin - one of the innermost parts of Asia - offers many paleogeographical problems. The problems of the most recent period of its geological history are of special interest: humid periods occurred in Pliocene - Quaternary. Repeated glaciation took place in the mountains and lakes (no longer consisting) were formed in the promontories and plains. Then the climate became very dry, the surface of the lakes decreased, and huge deserts were formed which still exist. In recent years Soviet-Chinese expeditions proved the existence of a more humid climate during Upper Pliocene as well as Lower and Middle Quaternary. Several great lakes occurred in the great plains of the Tarim Basin, as mentioned before; their existence is proved by maritime deposits at various levels. This fact is not new (Refs 4,5,7-9); it was proved, however, by the author by investigations made in the years 1953-57 (Fig 1). Since

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On the Paleogeography of the Tarim Depression

faunistic finds are missing, the age of the deposits was dated mainly on account of their stratigraphic interrelations. On account of the results obtained the author draws the following conclusions: There was no uniform contour of the coastal line of ancient sea basins; and they were not connected with one another. Therefore, the author cannot agree with reference 7. The authors of this reference drew the line along the contour 1250 m and maintained that in Pleistocene the whole Tarim Basin was a "lake sea" with a surface larger than that of the Caspian Sea. The divides show no traces whatsoever of sedimentary as well as abrasive activity. Thus closed, non-interconnected waters existed in the Tarim, Turfan, Kumysh, and other depressions at the border between Tertiary and Quaternary as well as in Middle and Lower Quaternary. Their formation is related to the glacial melting in the mountains. Later on, more humid but shorter periods occurred repeatedly because of the once more advancing glaciers. At present, the last sub-recent glacial period still affects the humidity degree of the Tarim basin and the adjacent regions. The investigation of the problems of Quaternary paleogeography of the Tarim basin will

provide new aspects of solving the problems of its desiccation. There are 1 figure and 9 references, 7 (6) of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: March 26, 1959, by I. P. Gerasimov, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 21, 1959

SELIVANOV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich

[Geomorphology of Dzungaria] Geomorfologiia Dzhungarii. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 154 p. (MIRA 18:7)

SELIVANOV, Ye. I.

Forms of the eolian sand accumulations in the western part of Central Asia. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. no.2:10-18 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra goemorfologii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Asia, Central—Sand dunes)

SELIVANOV, Ye.I.

Pleistocene and Lower Quaternary conglomerates in the southern Tien Shan. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. 5 no.8:43-50 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.
(Tien Shan--Conglomerate)

KLADUKHIN, R., nauchnyy sotrudnik; NIKOLAYEV, N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SELIVANOV, Yu., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Activity with results. Mast.ugl. 9 no.3:8 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kuznetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut.
(Kuznetsk Basin--Strip mining)

KLADUKHIN, R.I.; SELIVANOV, Yu.I.

Kuznetsk Basin Conference on Blasting Operations in Open-Pit Mines. Ugol' 35 no.6:60-61 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kuznetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut.
(Kuznetsk Basin--Blasting)

KORZHAYEV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KODOLOV, O.M., gornyy inzh.; SELIVANOV, YU.I.

Hydraulic conveying of rock with the use of loading equipment. Ugol' 40 no.6:27-30 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo (for Korzhayev, Kodolov).
2. Kuznetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut (for Selivanov).

SHTYKA, V.P., inzh.; SELIVANOV, Yu.I., inzh.

Irrigation of corn by the use of long furrows. Gidr. i mel. 13 no.5:13-20 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kurskaya zonal'naya opytno-meliorativnaya stantsiya.
(Central Black Earth Region--Corn (Maize)--Irrigation)

SELIVANOV, Yu.I., gornyy inzh.

All-Union seminar on the exchange of progressive practive in the hydromechanization at the Bachatskyi open-pit coal mine. Ugol' 40 no.9:79 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kombinat Kuzbasskar'yerugol'.

SELIVANOV, Yu.P.; KARPENKO, E.S.; MIKULIN, E.V.

New method of logarithmic conversion in densitometers with direct reading. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 7 no.6:447-453 N-D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moskovskiy poligraficheskiy institut i Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut poligraficheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Densitometers)

SELIVANOVA, A.

Telephone stations

Production control and quality of work, Sov. sviaz, no. 8, 1951

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952 UNCLASSIFIED

SMORODINTSEV, A.A.; SELIVANOVA, A.A.

Results of immunizing volunteers with live attenuated adenovirus vaccine types IV, V and VII; preliminary report. Vop.virus. 4 no.6:648-652 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Otdel virusologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.
(ADENOVIRUS INFECTIONS immunol.)
(VACCINATION)

SELIVANOVA, A.L., inzh.; KUPRIN, V.A., inzh. (Novosibirsk)

Loading of logs and lumber in dome-shaped piles without interlayers. Zhel.dor.transp. 41 no.12:68-70 D '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Lumber--Transportation) (Loading and unloading)

SELIVANOV., A. S.

"The Kinetics of the Reaction between Carbon Sulphoxide and Ammonia" Acta Phys. Vol. XI, No. 4, 1939. Inst. of the Tech. of Fine Chem., Lab of Phys. Chem., Moscow.

SELIVANOV, A. I.

"Effect of Solvent on Kinetics," Dok. AN, 23, No. 1, 1939. Lab. Phys. Chem. Inst. Tech. Fine Chem. Moscow, c1939-.

SELIVANOVA, A. S., Cand. Vet. Sci.

"Tetrachloride carbon treatment of echinuriosious ducks."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 4, 1960, p. 51

Siberian NIVI

BUTYRINA, Praskov'ya Sergeyevna, kand. veter. nauk; zasl. veter. vrach RSFSR; SELIVANOVA, A.S., kand. veter. nauk; POLIVAYEVA, N.V., red.; DEYEV, P.G., tekhn. red.

[Poultry diseases and their control] Bolezni ptits i mery bor'by s nimi. Omsk, Omskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 133 p. (MIRA 17:1)

SELIVANOVA, A.S., kand.veterin.nauk

Preimaginal vermifugal treatment of ducklings against Polymorphus infestation. Veterinariia 41 no.8:50-52 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut.

GOLIKOV, S.N.; SELIVANOVA, A.T.; SHELOKHANOVA, V.Ye.

Pharmacology of 1,3-aminopropanol derivatives. Farm. i toks. 23 no.1:8-12 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Laboratoriya toksikologii (zav. - doktor med.nauk V.Ye.Shelokhanova) Sanitarno-khimicheskogo instituta AMN SSSR.
(ALCOHOLS)

SELIVANOVA, A.T.

Effect of cholinolytic drugs on situational and secretory food conditioned reflexes in dogs. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 12 no.2: 296-301 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Fiziologicheskiy otdel imeni I.P. Pavlova Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

SELIVANOVA, A.T.; LAZUKO, N.N.

Effect of some cholinolytic substances following their direct introduction into the brain on conditioned reflex activity in cats. Farm. i toks. 26 no.1:3-7 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Fiziologicheskiy otdel imeni I.P. Pavlova (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. P.S. Kupalov) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.

KUPALOV, Petr Stepanovich [deceased]; VOYEVODINA, Ol'ga Nikolayevna; VOLKOVA, Valentina Dmitriyevna; MALYUKOVA, Irina Vasil'yevna; SELIVANOVA, Al'bina Timofeyevna; SYRENSKIY, Valeriy Ivanovich; KHANANASHVILI, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; SHICHKO, Gennadiy Andreyevich; BERKENBLIT, Z.M., red.

[Situational conditioned reflexes in normal dogs and in pathology] Situatsionnye uslovnye refleksy u sobak v norme i patologii. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1964. 274 p. (MIRA 17:8)

GOLIKOV, S.N.; RAZUMOVA, M.A.; SELIVANOVA, A.T.

N-cholinolytics of predominantly central action. Farm. i toks. 28 no.1:20-23 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya farmakologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. S.N.Golikov) Instituta toksikologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Leningrad. Submitted October 3, 1963.

L 12028-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 RO

ACC NR: AP5028886 SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/65/060/011/0058/0062

AUTHOR: Razumova, M. A.; Selivanova, A. T.

ORG: Laboratory of Pharmacology, Institute of Toxicology, Ministry of Health SSSR, Leningrad (Laboratoriya farmakologii, Instituta toksikologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR)

TITLE: Influence of amino alcohols of the acetylene series on the central nervous system

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 60, no. 11, 1965, 58-62

TOPIC TAGS: amino alcohol, central nervous system, pharmacology, conditioned reflex, neurophysiology

ABSTRACT: The effect of amino alcohols of the acetylene series on the central M- and H-cholinoreactive systems and conditioned activity was studied in mice, rabbits, and dogs as part of a search for drugs useful in the therapy of parkinsonism, hyperkinesia, and other diseases accompanied by spastic states but without serious side effects. Most of the 9 drugs tested had a fairly marked central M- and H-cholinolytic action. The quaternary compounds had a much weaker central M-cholinolytic action. The unsaturated amino alcohols caused transient and weaker impairment of conditioned activity in much larger doses (almost 5-10 times larger) than did the amino ethers and amino

UDC: 615.787-092.259:[612.822.1 + 612.825.1

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L 12028-66
ACC NR: AP5028886

alcohols derived from 1,3-aminopropanol. This effect is ascribed by the authors to the decrease in M-cholinolytic activity and intensification of nicotinolytic activity. The decrease in food excitability and inhibition of unconditioned secretion following administration of the compounds, while the conditioned connections were preserved and the animals responded to conditioned stimuli, imply that the unsaturated amino alcohols act directly on the subcortical structures. The authors recommend these compounds for the treatment of parkinsonism and other types of hyperkinesias of central etiology. They also note that one of the amino alcohols (Diferdin) has been found effective in clinical trials conducted by the Kirov Academy of Military Medicine for Meniere's syndrome, bronchial asthma, and other diseases. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table. The paper was presented by N. N. Savitskiy, Active member of AMN SSSR, 23 Apr 64.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr64/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

SELIVANOVA, G.D.

Investigating the effect of air resistance on the necessary capacity of centrifugal spinning machinery used for cotton and wool. Sbor. nauch.-issl. rab. TTI no.4:200-210 '57. (MIRA 11:9)
(Spinning machinery)

SELIVANOVA, G.D.

SELIVANOVA, G.D., Cand Tech Sic—(diss)

"Certain problems of the aerodynamics of spinning centrifuges with inverted jars." Len, 1953. 16 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Len Textile Inst), 150 copies (KL,48-53, 105)

SELIVANOVA, G.D.

Determining the curve of the coiling of sliver into the coiler.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst.prom. no.3:62-65 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Tashkentskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

SELIVANOVA, G.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Some observations on the determination of power losses due to the withstanding of air resistance in the rotation of spinning centrifuges. Sbor.nauch.-issl.rab.TTI no.12:295-297 '61. (MIRA 15:11)

(Spinning machinery) (Textile fibers, Synthetic)

GONCHAROVA, S.G. [Honcharova, S.H.]; SELIVANOVA, G.M. [Selivanova, H.M.]

Using the method of semi-dry pressing in the shaping of caps in porcelain firing. Leh. prom. no.3:68-69 Jl-S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

GONCHAROVA, S.G. [Honcharova, S.H.]; SELIVANOVA, G.M. [Selivanova, H...]

Technology of the manufacture of high revolvability saggers for decorative firing of majolica ware. Leh. prom. no.4:78-80 O-D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

OVCHINNIKOVA, L. P., SELIVANOVA, G. V. and KUDRYAVTSEV, B. N.

"Study of the Effect of Starvation on the Quantity of RNA and DNA in the Paramecium Caudatum by the Method of Ultraviolet Cytophotometry."
pp. 52

Institute of Cytology AS USSR Laboratory of Microscopy

II Nauchnaya Konferentsiya Instituta Tsitologii AN SSSR. Tezisy Dokladov (Second Scientific Conference of the Institute of Cytology of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Abstracts of Reports), Leningrad, 1962 88 pp.

JPRS 20,634

[illegible], G.V.

[illegible]the applicability of gallocyanine-chrome alum staining [illegible]ose of photometric measurement of the RNA quantity in [illegible]ytoplasm. Tsitologiia, 6 no.3:387-388 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Laboratoriya mikroskopii Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.

OVCHINNIKOVA, L.P.; SELIVANOVA, G.V.; KHEYSIN, Ye.M.; Prinimali uchastiye: BUKHMAN, M.P.; KUDRYAVTSEV, B.N.

Photocytometric study by the ultraviolet ray method of the effect of starvation on RNA and DNA content in paramecium caudatum. Sbor. rab. Inst. tsit. no. 3:44-53 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Laboratoriya mikroskopii Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR.

SELIVANOVA, I.A.; KOKOREV, D.T.

Experimental method for determining the damping coefficient of a radiant flux in a selectively absorbing medium. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. no.10:117-120 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya, Moskva.

RYABKOVA, Ye.G.; KAGANER, A.I.; SELIVANOVA, I.G.

Primary clinical manifestations of lesions of the nervous system in rheumatic fever. Vop. psikh. nevr. no.10:50-55 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (nachal'nik - prof. A.G.Panov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova i Leningradskaya oblastnaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach - V.N.Sukhobskiy).

SELIVANOVA, K.F.

Electrophoretic study of protein fractions of the blood serum in experimental hyperthyroidism. Vop. med. khim. 7 no.3:246-250 My-Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Hospital Chair of Therapeutics and Chair of Biochemistry, the Crimean Medical Institute, Simpheropol.
(BLOOD PROTEINS)
(HYPERTHYROIDISM)
(ELECTROPHORESIS)

KOMKOVA, Ye.P., kand.med.nauk; SELIVANOVA, K.F. (Simferopol')

Intracutaneous and subcutaneous novocaine block in treating a pain syndrome. Vrach. delo no.3:133-134 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii pediatricheskogo fakul'teta (zav. - dotsent V.P.Pomerantsev) Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SOV/112-59-2-2643

14(9)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, p 52 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Selivanova, L. K.

TITLE: Analysis and Computing the Maximum Rain Runoff of the Zeya and Bureya Rivers (Analiz i raschet maksimal'nogo dozhdevogo stoka rek Zei i Burei)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. gidrometeorol. in-ta, 1958, Nr 7, pp 201-205

ABSTRACT: Storm and rain periods that cause disastrous floods are analyzed; maximum discharges are estimated by existing methods adapted to the area and based on observations at 3 stations. A method for plotting the available-discharge curves based on using all rainfall peaks, not one maximum peak, is used; computations are made according to D. L. Sokolovskiy's formula and the genetic runoff formula. A detailed allowance for runoff coefficient over the flood period is made which permits determining the runoff coefficient for each day.

Yu. M. S.

Card 1/1

SELIVANOVA, L.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SRESELI, M.A., professor, zaveduyushchiy.

Esophageal arteries. Khirurgiia no.6:61-65 Je '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Kafedra operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. I.P.Pavlova.
(Esophagus) (Arteries)

SELIVANOVA, L.M., kand.med.nauk

Roentgen anatomical study of the bronchial arteries in man. Vest.rent. i rad 34 no.5:69-70 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. M.G. Prives) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. I.P. Pavlova (dir. A.I. Ivanov).

(BRONCHI blood supply)

SELIVANOVA, L.M. (Leningrad, 137, ul. Teryayeva, 21/12, kv. 24)

Some comparative anatomical data on the bronchial arteries. Arkh.anat.gist.i embr. 39 no.7:69-73 Jl '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. M.G.Prives) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.
(BRONCHI--BLOOD SUPPLY)

SELIVANOVA, L.M.

Evolution and age related morphology of the bronchial arteries. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 8:55-61 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. M.G.Prives) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akademika I.P.Pavlova.

SELIVANOVA, L.M. (Leningrad, P-137, ul. Teryayeva 21/12, kv. 24)

Intrabronchial veins in man. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 47 no. 11:21-25 N '64 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. M.G. Prives) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika Pavlova. Submitted March 17 1964.

S/193/61/000/011/004/007
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Selivanova, L. N., Batalov, I. G.

TITLE: Hydraulic ПА-195 (PA-195) flanging press of 800 tons capacity

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 11, 1961, 29-30

TEXT: The model PA-195 hydraulic flanging press has been developed and built by the Dnepropetrovskiy zavod tyazhelykh pressov (Dnepropetrovsk Heavy Press Plant) and is intended for the hot and cold bending, flanging and stamping of components from sheet, strip and other material. The press bed is a welded C-shaped structure composed of three sections. In the upper bed part along the press axis two vertical cylinders are placed, to the plungers of which the pressure plates are fixed. The hydraulic drive is mounted on the press. The stripper for the stamped parts is placed in the middle of the table. Two slewing jib cranes with telphers of 3 ton lifting capacity each are mounted on the press. The press is fitted with a tipping table and controlled by push-buttons. The following technical data are given: vertical cylinder pressure - 2 x 400 = 800 tons; lateral cylinder pressure - 100 tons; stripper pressure - 100 tons; plunger stroke of vertical and lateral cylinders - 1,200 and 1,000 mm;

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S/193/61/000/011/004/007
A004/A101

Hydraulic ПА-195 (PA-195) flanging press ...

boom of the vertical cylinders (up to the axis of the first cylinder) - 1,500 mm; plunger speed: a) vertical - forward stroke - 8.5 mm/sec, return stroke - 92.5 mm/sec; b) lateral - forward stroke - 64 mm/sec, return stroke - 94 mm/sec; table dimension in the horizontal plant - 2,800 x 3,700 mm; dimensions of the tipping table in the horizontal plane - 2,800 x 2,000 mm; dimensions of vertical cylinder plate - 600 x 800 mm; closed press height - 1,300 mm overall dimensions of the press in the horizontal plane - 11,150 x 6,295 mm; height over floor level - 7,290; weight - 143 tons. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

SELIVANOVA, I. N.

"A Pharmaceutical Investigation of the Alkaloids Allocryptopine, Protopine, and Berberine." Cand Biol Sci, All-Union Sci Res Chemicopharmaceutical Inst imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze, Ministry of Public Health USSR, 7 Oct 54. (VM, 29 Sep 54)

SO: Sum. 432, 24 Mar 55

ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I., SELIVANOVA, L.N.

Salts of ethylenedinitrotetraacetic acid and their use.
Med.prom. 12 no.10:48-50 O'58 (MIRA 11:11)
(ACETIC ACID)
(TOXICOLOGY)

SELIVANOVA, L.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6164

Zakutinskiy, David Iosifovich, Professor, and Lidiya Nikolayevna Selivanova, Candidate of Biological Sciences

Biologicheskaya otsenka preparatov dlya profilaktiki i lecheniya luchevoy bolezni (Biological Evaluation of Drugs for Prophylaxis and Cure of Radiation Sickness). Moscow, Medgiz, 1960. 150 p. 6000 copies printed.

Ed.: S. P. Landau-Tylkina; Tech. Ed.: N. K. Zuyeva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicians, biologists, and scientific personnel working in the field of radiobiological problems.

COVERAGE: The book begins with an up-to-date, comprehensive pathogenesis of radiation sickness. Then follows a discussion of the main principles of the experimental induction of the disease and the experimental and clinical evaluation of drugs used for preventing and treating it. Some data on the evaluation of the toxicity of drugs, and on investigations of their preventive and therapeutic

Card 1/4

action, are included. Recommendations for pharmacological and clinical control are also included. There are 173 references: 121 Soviet, 45 English, and 7 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Preface 3

Ch. I. Peculiarities of the Action of Ionizing Radiation Upon the Organism 5

Ch. II. General Principles of the Induction of Experimental Radiation Sickness 19
Induction of radiation sickness by means of external irradiation 19
Conditions influencing the biological effects of radiation 25
Dosimetry of external irradiation 32
Induction of radiation sickness by means of radioactive substances 34
Dosimetry of incorporated isotopes 50

SELIVANOVA, L.N.; KOSSOVSKAYA, I.I.; SHISHAKOVA, I.A.; ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I., prof.

Tosicity and distribution of finely-dispersed metallic nickel in the organism. Farm.i toks. 23 no.6:549-557 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(NICKEL--TOXICOLOGY)

SELIVANOVA, L.N.; SOSOVA, V.F. (Moskva)

Toxicity of finely dispersed nickel dust when inhaled repeatedly. Gig. truda i prof.zab. 5 no.6:26-29 Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(NICKEL—TOXICOLOGY)

ZAKUTINSKIY, David Iosifovich; PARFENOV, Yuriy Dionisovich; SELIVANOVA, Lidiya Nikolayevna; LYASS, F.M., red.; PETROVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Manual on the toxicology of radioactive isotopes] Spravochnik po toksikologii radioaktivnykh izotopov. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 115 p. (MIRA 15:8)

(ISOTOPES—TOXICOLOGY)

L 11210-63 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/AMD/ASD--AR/K
ACCESSION NR: AP3001062 S/0205/63/003/003/0383/0388

55

AUTHOR: Aleksandrova, M. F.; Selivanova, L. N. 19

TITLE: Reaction of the blood system of dogs with chronic strontium-90 damage depending on initial hematopoietic state

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 3, no. 3, 1963, 383-388

TOPIC TAGS: strontium-90, yttrium-90, hematopoiesis

ABSTRACT: Lack of data on the problem prompted the study. Experiments were conducted on 7 male dogs who were fed food containing equal amounts of strontium-90 and yttrium 90 in amounts of .001 microcurie per gram weight of animal. Strontium-90 concentration in the bone tissue was determined by radiometric analysis of the tail vertebrae. Biopsies were made every 1 to 3 months and absorbed dose rates were calculated. Tables 1 and 2 give data on the morphological composition of the marrow and peripheral blood. The effect of strontium-90 within the 400 rad limit on hematopoieses of dogs is irritating for those with a low level of functional marrow activity and is inhibiting for those with a high level of functional activity. The reaction of the marrow to strontium-90 is marked by hematopoietic instability changing into irritation and in less resistant dogs to insufficient

Card 1/2

L 11240-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3001062

hematopoiesis. Leukopenia, neutropenia, and thrombopenia develop in the peripheral blood of all animals without significant changes in lymphocyte and erythrocyte content. The initial state of hematopoieses largely determines the reaction of the blood system to the chronic effect of strontium-90. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Apr62 DATE ACQD: 01Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

ch/wm

Card 2/2

SELIVANOVA, L.N.; PONOMAR'KOV, V.I.

Effect of small doses of finely dispersed metallic nickel in a chronic experiment. Farm. i toks. 26 no.6:743-750 N-D '63 (MIRA 18:2)

DRAKIN, S.I.; KUDRYAVTSEV, A.A.; SELIVANOVA, M.M.; STAKHANOVA, M.S.

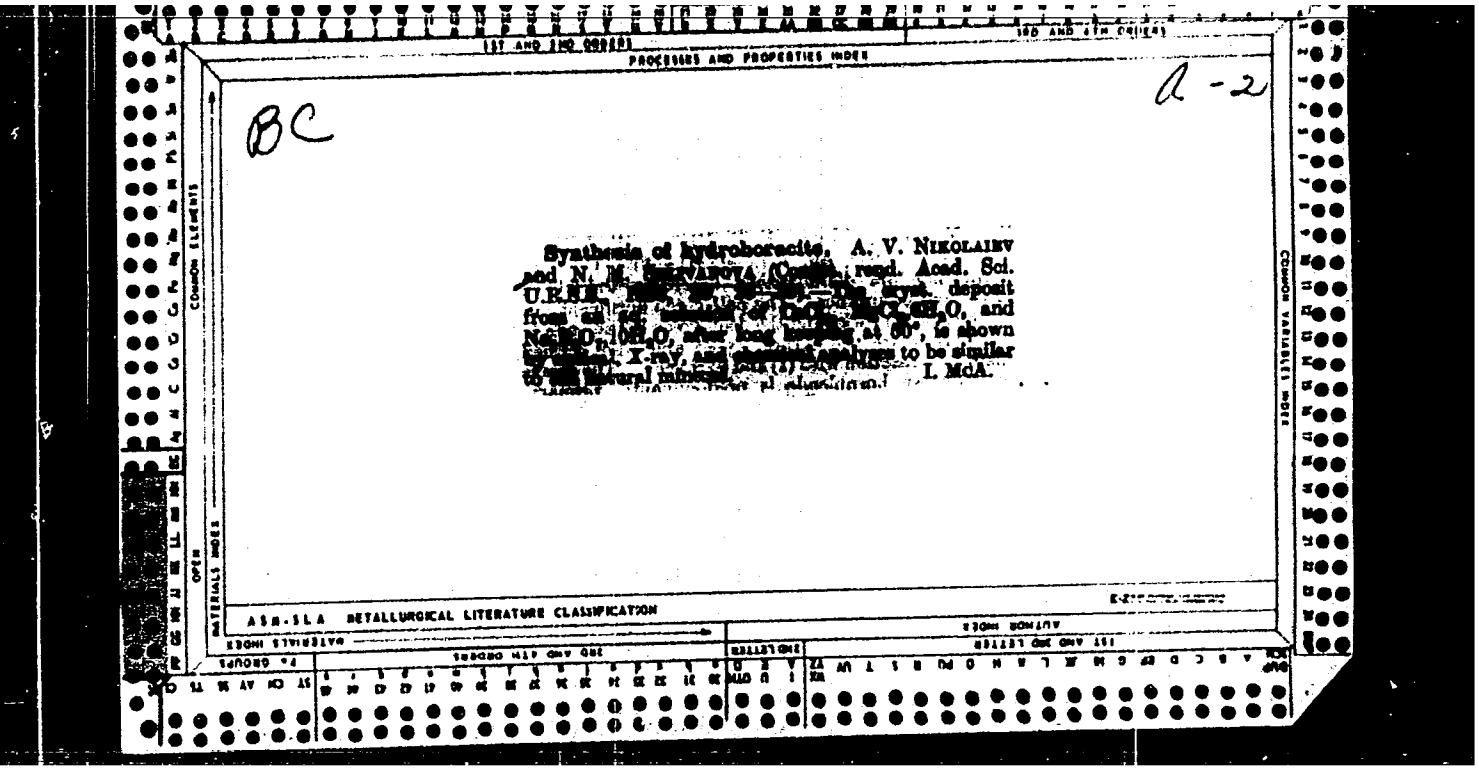
Anatolii Fedorovich Kapustinskii; obituary. Zhur. fiz. khim. 34 no.34 no.12:2848-2850 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Kapustinskii, Anatolii Fedorovich, 1906-1960)

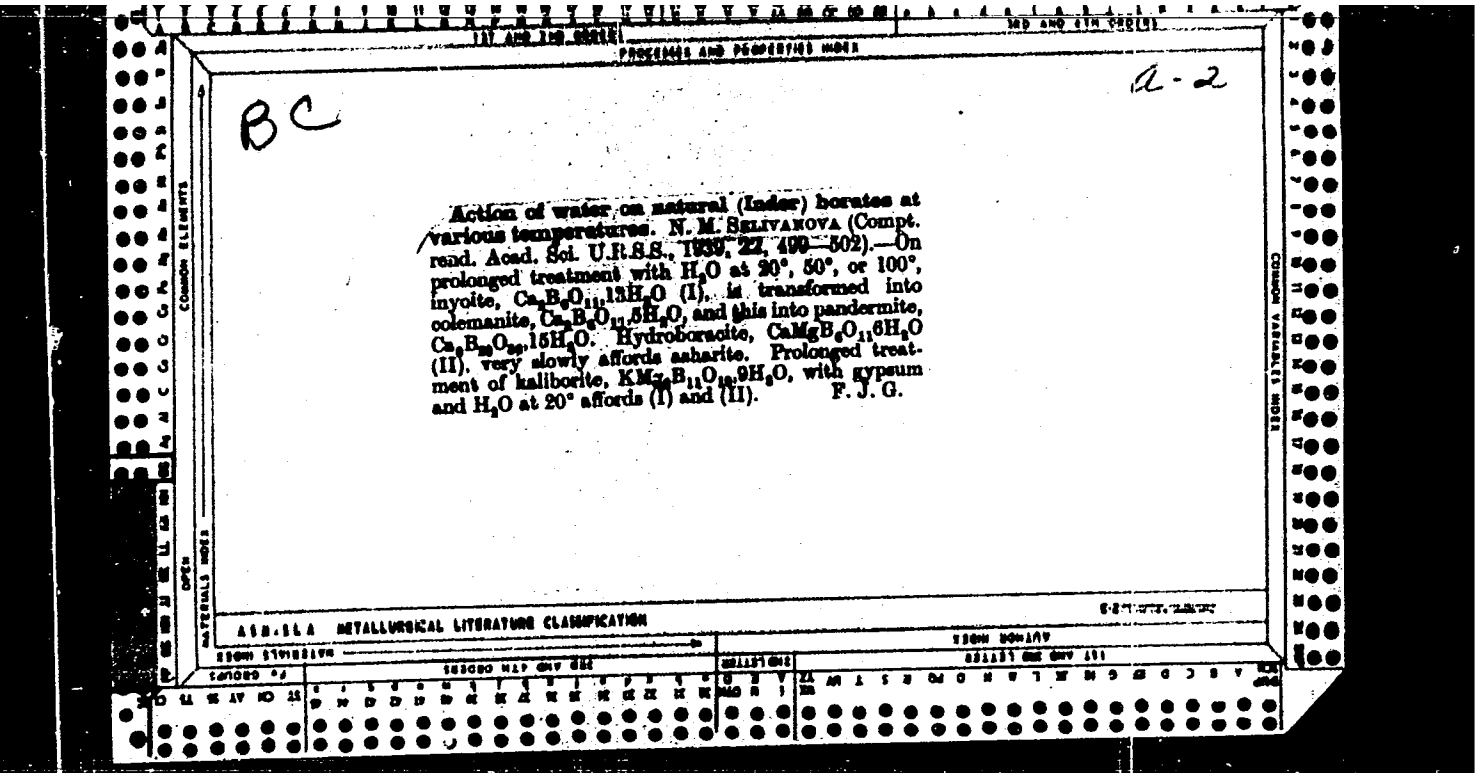
SELIVANOVA, L. S.

(4)

Formol reaction of the blood in rheumatism and other diseases in children. E. V. Kovaleva, E. M. Val'ter, and L. S. Selivanova (1st Moscow Med. Inst.). *Pediatriya* 1953, No. 5, 35-9.—The formol reaction is pos. in all cases of chronic septic endocarditis, and in a few cases of rheumatism, tuberculosis, and epidemic hepatitis. The reaction is by no means specific for any disease. Usually it accompanied the high globulin and plasma protein levels.
G. M. Kosolapoff

Clinic for Children's Diseases, 1st Moscow OL Med Inst.

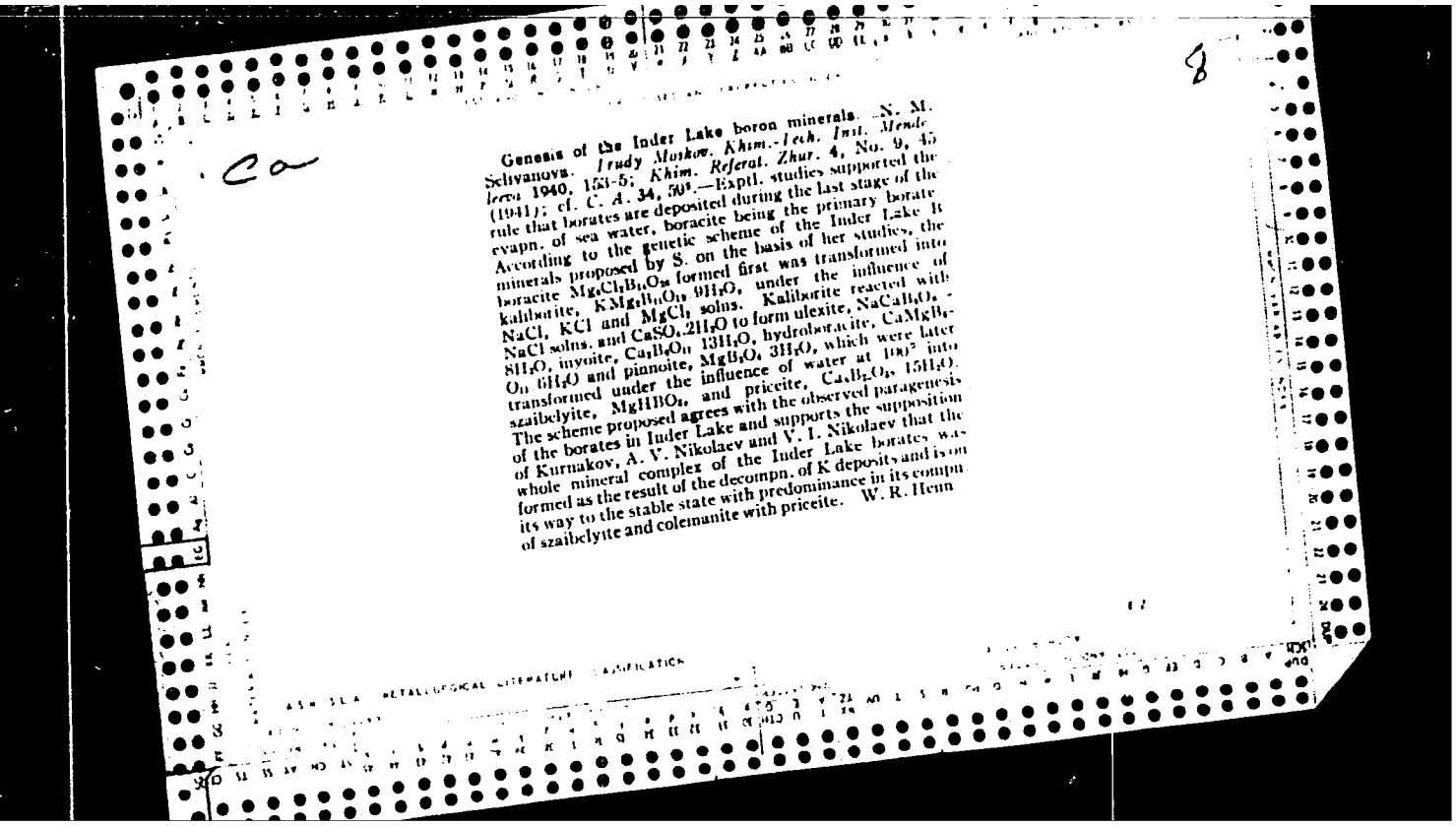




BC

A-2

Action of water on natural (Inder) borates at various temperatures. N. M. SELIVANOVA (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1939, 22, 499—502).—On prolonged treatment with H_2O at 20°, 50°, or 100°, inyoite, $Ca_2B_6O_{11},13H_2O$ (I), is transformed into colemanite, $Ca_2B_6O_{11},5H_2O$, and this into pandermite, $Ca_4B_{10}O_{19},15H_2O$. Hydroboracite, $CaMgB_6O_{11},6H_2O$ (II), very slowly affords asharite. Prolonged treatment of kaliborite, $KMg_2B_{11}O_{19},9H_2O$, with gypsum and H_2O at 20° affords (I) and (II). F. J. G.



Genesis of the Inder Lake boron minerals. —N. M. Selivanova. *Trudy Mosk. Khim.-Tekh. Inst. Mendeleeva* 1940, 153–5; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 4, No. 9, 45 (1941); cf. *C. A.* 34, 50⁸.—Exptl. studies supported the rule that borates are deposited during the last stage of the evapn. of sea water, boracite being the primary borate. According to the genetic scheme of the Inder Lake B minerals proposed by S. on the basis of her studies, the boracite $Mg_6Cl_2B_{14}O_{26}$ formed first was transformed into kaliborite, $KMg_2B_{11}O_{19}\cdot 9H_2O$, under the influence of NaCl, KCl and $MgCl_2$ solns. Kaliborite reacted with NaCl solns. and $CaSO_4\cdot 2H_2O$ to form ulexite, $NaCaB_5O_9\cdot 8H_2O$, invoite, $Ca_4B_{10}O_{19}\cdot 13H_2O$, hydroboracite, $CaMgB_6O_{11}\cdot 6H_2O$ and pinnoite, $MgB_2O_4\cdot 3H_2O$, which were later transformed under the influence of water at 100° into szaibelyite, $MgHBO_3$, and priceite, $Ca_4B_{10}O_{19}\cdot 15H_2O$. The scheme proposed agrees with the observed paragenesis of the borates in Inder Lake and supports the supposition of Kurnakov, A. V. Nikolaev and V. I. Nikolaev that the whole mineral complex of the Inder Lake borates was formed as the result of the decompn. of K deposits and is on its way to the stable state with predominance in its compn. of szaibelyite and colemanite with priceite. W. R. Henn

CA

Y

Polarography and thermodynamics. Solubility and free energy of formation of lead selenate. A. F. Kapustinskii and N. M. Selivanova (Inst. Chem. Technol., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 23, 1508-12(1949).—The soly. of $PbSeO_4$ in H_2O at 25° was detd. by measuring the Pb concn. of the satd. soln. in a polarograph calibrated with $Pb(NO_3)_2$. The soly. product was 1.50×10^{-8}. If the activity coeff. is 0.876, the free energy of formation and the entropy at 25° of $PbSeO_4$ are 110,000 cal. and 24.7 e.u./degree, resp. The entropy of SeO_4^{--} in H_2O (−4.1 e.u.) agrees with the rule of K. and Yatsimirskii (*Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 12, 2191(1949)).

J. J. B.

D. I. Mendeleyev

SELIVANOVA, N.M.

USSR/ Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/2 Pub. 147 - 16/26

Authors : Selivanova, N. M., and Boguslavskiy, R. Ya.

Title : Solubility of lead selenate in aqueous selenate solutions of alkali metals

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 29/1, 128-134, Jan 1955

Abstract : A comparison of data regarding the solubility of lead selenate in lithium sodium and potassium selenate solutions showed that the solubility of $PbSeO_4$ decreases with the increase of Me_2SeO_4 concentration in the solution. The effect of cations on the specific properties of $PbSeO_4$ during small Me_2SeO_4 concentrations is discussed.

Institution: The D. I. Mendeleyev Chemical Technological Institute, Moscow

Submitted : May 24, 1954

Selivanova, N.M.

B-8

USSR/Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Physico-Analysis. Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26088

Author : A.F. Kapustinskiy, N.M. Selivanova, M.S. Stakhanova
Inst : Moscow Institute of Chemistry and Technology
Title : Thermochemical Properties of Lead Oxalate and Entropy of Oxalate Ion in Aqueous Solutions.

Orig Pub : Tr. Mosk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 22, 30 - 37

Abstract : The solubility of PbC_2O_4 (I) in water at 25° was determined by the polarographic method; it proved to be 8.50×10^{-6} mol per lit., the solubility product $L_p = 7.2 \times 10^{-11}$. The heat of the precipitation reaction of I: $Pb(NO_3)_2 \cdot aq + H_2C_2O_4 \cdot aq + PbC_2O_4(cryst.) + 2NHO \cdot aq$ was measured calorimetrically. The experiments were carried out at 25°; the calorimeter described earlier (RZhKhim, 1956, 46308) was used. The following was computed using the experimental data and the values of auxiliary magnitudes from the bibliography: ΔH_{298} =

Card : 1/2

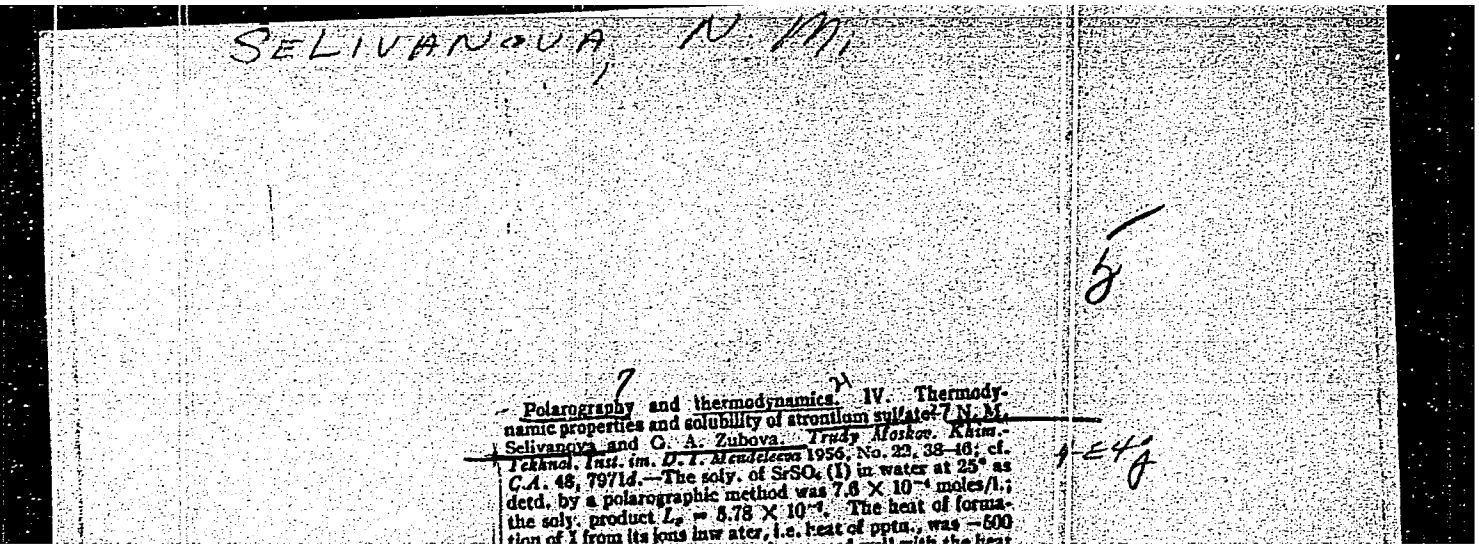
B-8

USSR/Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Physico-Analysis. Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26088

Abstract : = -9170 cal, ΔF_{298} = -13800 cal, ΔS = 15.5 entropy units for the reaction $Pb^{2+}+C_2O_4^{2-} = PbC_2O_4$; ΔH_{298} = 206,200 cal, ΔF_{298} = -180,910 cal, ΔS = -85.0 entropy units for the process Pb (solid) + 2C (graphite) + $2O_2$ (gas) = PbC_2O_4 (cryst.). Also the abs. entropy of I S_{298} + 31.23 entr. un. and the entropy of $C_2O_4^{2-}$ in aqueous solution S_{298} = 11 entr. un. were computed.

Card : 2/2



SELIVANOVA, N. M.

Polarography and thermodynamics. IV. Thermodynamic properties and solubility of strontium sulfate. N. M. Selivanova and G. A. Zubova. *Trudy Moskov. Khim.-Tekhnol. Inst. im. D. I. Mendeleeva* 1956, No. 23, 38–46; cf. *C.A.* 48, 7971*d*.—The soly. of $SrSO_4$ (I) in water at 25° as detd. by a polarographic method was 7.6×10^{-4} moles/l.; the soly. product $L_s = 5.78 \times 10^{-7}$. The heat of forma-

Selivanova, N. M.

1943

POLAROGRAPHIC DETERMINATION OF STRONTIUM. N. M. Selivanova and G. A. Zubova (Moscow Mendeleev Inst. of Chemistry and Technology). Zhur. Analit. Khim. 12, 466-8(1957) July. (In Russian)

Descriptions are given for the polarographic determination of Sr in aqueous solutions of its salts in concentrations >0.001M. (tr-auth)

SOV/156-58-1-2/46

AUTHORS: Selivanova, N. M., Zubova, G. A., Strel'tsov, I. S.

TITLE: On the Problem of Barium-, Strontium-, and Lead Selenate Crystalline Structure (K voprosu o kristallicheskoy strukture selenatov bariya, strontsiya i svintsa)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshoy shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 5 - 8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The crystalline structure of the selenates has hitherto much less been investigated than that of the sulfates. Above all the selenates of the bivalent metals which are soluble to only a small extent are insufficiently known. After a survey of publications (Refs 1-5) the authors say that at present the mentioned three selenates may be considered as isomorphous to the corresponding sulfates, i.e. they have an orthorhombic bipyramidal structure (barite type)(Refs 8-10). Since, however, experimental data on the structure of the barite type in the case of lead selenates are lacking in publications, the authors decided to investigate radiologically the three mentioned salts. The production and several constants of the mentioned three salts are described in an experimental part. Figure 1 gives

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the Debye (Debay)-Scherrer (Sherrer) X-ray diagrams. They show that the appearance of the radiograph of the strontium selenate differs from that of barium selenate, it is, however, similar to that of lead selenate. The interplanar spacings of $BaSeO_4$, $SrSeO_4$ and $PbSeO_4$ (Table 2) show similar conditions.

The values determined of the refraction indices of all salts in question (Table 1) increase with the rising cation weight. They are in all cases higher than the values of the same indices of the corresponding sulfates (Ref 6). They form a series: tellurides > selenides > sulfides > oxides (Ref 2). The indices of refraction of tellurates, selenates, and sulfates are bound to change in the same order. This would agree with the authors' results. The fact that the lead selenates belong to the crystalline structure type of barite may be considered as proved. The analogy of the Debye (Debay) diagrams of the strontium- and lead selenates is no chance one: it is exclusively due to the approximate ionic radii of Sr^{2+} and of Pb^{2+} (1,27 Å and 1,32 Å)(Refs 13,14). There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 16 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

On the Problem of Barium-, Strontium-, and Lead Selenate Crystalline Structure

SOV/156-58-1-2/46

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo instituta im.D.I.Mendeleyeva (Chair of Inorganic Chemistry of the Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D.I. Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: September 21, 1957

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