

VARASOVA, N.N.; VASIL'YEVA, V.Ye.; FINEVICH, V.V.

Photosynthetically active pigments in protozoal algae and the effect of cultivation conditions on them. Vest. LGU 20 no.15: 97-104 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

SARKIZOV-SERAZINI, Ivan Mikhaylovich, prof.; STASENKOV, V.K., prof.;  
SEYKIN, M.I., dotsent [deceased]; VASIL'YEVA, V.Ye., dotsent;  
BERZIN, A.A., red.; SHPEKTOROVA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Exercise therapy] Lechebnaia fizicheskaiia kul'tura. Izd.2..  
ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Fizkul'tura i sport," 1960.  
389 p. (MIRA 13:10)

(EXERCISE THERAPY)

VASIL'YEVA, Vera Yevgen'yevna, doktor med. nauk; LAGUT'INA, Ye.V.,  
red.

[What gymnastics and massage give us] Chto daet gimnastika  
i massazh. Moskva, Znanie, 1965. 31 p. (Narodnyi universi-  
tet: Fakul'tet zdorov'ia, no.11) (MIRA 18:6)

VASIL'YEVA, Yekaterina Matveyevna; KUTAKOVA, L.I., inzh., red.;  
FOMICHEV, A.G., red.izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Saturation of the wound parts of electrical machines with  
the 321-T water-emulsion lacquer] Propitka vodoemil'skonnym  
lakom 321-T namotochnykh uzlov elektricheskikh mashin.  
Leningrad, 1961. 15 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi  
propagandy. Otnen peredovym opytom. Seria: Pribory  
i elementy avtomatiki, no.16)

(MIRA 15:4)

(Electric machinery--Windings)

NATSENTOV, D.I., kand.sel'skokh.nauk.; VASHCHENKO, S.F., kand.sel'skokh. nauk; NIKONOVA, N.A., kand. sel'skokh. nauk; CHEKUNOVA, Z.I., kand. sel'skokh. nauk; FAYNBERG, L.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik; GAVRIL'YEV, I.G., aspirant; VASIL'YEVA, Ye., red.; POKHLEBKINA, M., tekhn. red.

[Advanced practices for vegetable growing under glass] Peredovoi opyt ovoshchevodov zashchishchennogo grunta. Moskva, Mosk. (MIRA 16:6) rabochii, 1962. 102 p.

1. Sotrudniki Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ovoshchnogo khozyaystva (for all except Vasil'yeva, Pokhlebkina). (Moscow Province--Vegetable gardening) (Greenhouse management)

KOSTETSKAYA, Irina Vladimirovna; VASIL'YEVA, Ye., red.; SHLYK, M.,  
tekh. red.

[Common cabbage seed production] Semenovodstvo belokochan-  
noi kapusty. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1963. 60 p.  
(MIRA 16:7)

(Cabbage) (Seed production)

PISAREV, Boris Anatol'yevich, kand. sel'khoz. nauk; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.  
red.; POKHLEBKINA, M., tekhn. red.

[Early potatoes] Rannii kartofel'. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii,  
1963. 60 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Potatoes)

ZOLOTAREV, V.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye., red.; EDEL'SHTEYN, V.I., akad., red.;  
POKHLEEKINA, M., tekhn. red.  
[Cucumbers] Ogurtsy. Pod red. V.I. Edel'shteina. Moskva,  
Moskovskiy rabochii, 1963. 79 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im.  
V.I. Lenina (for Edel'shteyn). (Cucumbers)



NOVOSELOV, Yu.K., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; VASIL'YEVA, Ye., red.; SHLYK, M.,  
tekhn.red.

[Planting a second forage crop in summer] Povtornye posevy  
kermovykh kul'tur. Moskva, Mezhrabochii, 1961. 18 p.  
(MIRA 14:7)

(Forage plants)

BELYANSKAYA, Anna Grigor'yevna, ptichmitsa; VASIL'YEVA, Ye., red.; PAVLOVA, S.,  
tekhn.red.

[Twenty-five years on poultry farms] 25 let na ptitseferme. Moskva,  
Mosk. rabochii, 1961. 19 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Sovkhoz "Gorki-II" Zvenigorodskogo rayona (for Belyanskaya).  
(Poultry breeding)

DEVOCHKIN, Fedor Aleksandrovich. kand. sel'khoz.nauk; VASIL'YEVA, Ye., red.;  
SHLYK, M., tekhn. red.

[~~Direct-seeded~~ cabbage] Gruntovaia kapusta. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii,  
1961. 21 p. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Cabbage)

BYKOVETS, A.G., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; DEBELYI, G.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk;  
VASIL'YEVA, Ye., red.; SHLYK, M., tekhn. red.

[Peas] Gorokh. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1961. 21 p. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Peas)

USTIMENKO, L.F., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; VASIL'YEVA, Ye., red.;  
KUZNETSOVA, A., tekhn. red.

[Pocket manual for the poultry maid] Karmannyi spravochnik  
ptichnitsy. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1962. 111 p.  
(MIRA 16:1)

(Poultry)

SHIROKOV, Yevgeniy Pet'rovich, kand. sel'khoz. nauk; SABUROV, N.V.,  
prof., red.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye., red.; KUZNETSOVA, A., tekhn.  
red.

[Storing cabbage]Khranenie kapusty. Pod red. N.V.Saburova.  
Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1961. 66 p. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Cabbage--Storage)

TIKHOMIROVA, Klavdiya Kuz'minichna, doyarka; SAMSONOVA, Nadezhda  
Aloksyevna, doyarka; VASIL'YEVA, Ye., red.; PAVLOVA, S.,  
tekh. red.

[Loose housing of cows] Bespriviaznoe sodержanie korov.  
Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1961. 34 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kolkhoz imeni kreysera "Avrora" Shakhovskogo rayona  
(for Tikhomirova, Samsonova).  
(Dairy barns)

PISAREV, Boris Anatol'yevich, kand. sel'khoz. nauk; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.,  
red.; KUZNETSOVA, A., te'hn. red.

[New developments in potato growing] Novinki v kartofele-  
vodstve. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1961. 131 p.  
(MIRA 15:2)

(Potatoes)



PISAREV, B.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; VASIL'YEVA, Ye., red.; SHLYK, M.,  
tekhn. red.

[Potatoes] Kartoffel'. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1961. 57 p.  
(MIRA 14:7)

(Potatoes)

POSPELOVA, Ye.: VASIL'YEVA, Ye.

Economic conference of industrial and academic workers in  
the Kiev District of Moscow. Vop.ekon. no.8:146-148

Ag '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

(Moscow--Costs, Industrial)

ABRAMOV, Fedor Georgiyevich, kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; VASIL'YEVA, Ye., red.;  
PAVLOVA, S., tekhn.red.

[Fest-ammonia fertilizers] Torfoammiachnye udobrenia. Moskva,  
Moskovskii rabochii, 1960. 23 p. (MIRA 13:11)  
(Post)

SEVAST'YANOVA, Mariya Ivanovna, kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.,  
red.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye., tekhn.red.

[Herbicide for weed control in vegetable crops] Gerbitsiady v  
bor'be s sorniakami ovoshchnykh kul'tur. Moskva, Mosk.rabochii,  
1959. 18 p. (MIRA 13:4)

(Herbicides)

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Grains.

M-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 16, 72891.

Author : Vasil'yeva, Ye.

Inst : Moscow Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev.

Title : Comparison of Hard and Soft Wheat on the Virgin  
Lands of Altayskiy Kray.

Orig Pub: Sb. stud. nauchno-issled. rabot Mosk. s.-kh. akad.  
im. K. A. Timiryazeva, 1958, vyp. 8, 46-51.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

22

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.

*[Faint, illegible text]*

In green shops of the Urals. Vokrug sveta no.10:5-11 0 '55.  
(Ural Mountain region--Working-men's gardens) (MLRA 9:1)

VASIL'YEVA, Ye., r d.; POLYAKOVA, V., red.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye., tekhn.  
red.

[Align with the beacon lights] Kurs na maiaki. Moskva, Mosk.  
rabochii, 1961. 94 p. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Agriculture)

FLEROVA, Natal'ya Borisovna (1932- ); VASIL'YEVA, Ye., red.;  
PAVLOVA, S., tekhn. red.

[Young masters of the land...] Molodye khoziaeva zemli.  
Moskva, Mosk.rabochii, 1961. 46 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Direktor sovkhoza imeni Zoi Kosmodem'yanskoy Naro-  
Fominskogo rayona (for Flerova).  
(Naro-Fominsk District--State farms)



VOLOVCHENKO, Ivan Platónovich, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda;  
VASIL'YEVA, Ye., red.; POKHLEBKINA, M., tekhn. red.

[How to raise peas]Kak vozdelyvat' gorokh. Moskva, Mosk.  
rabochiy, 1962. 22 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Direktor sovkhoza "Petrovskiy" Lipetskoy oblasti (for  
Volovchenko).

(Peas)

VASIL'YEVA, Ye. A. Cand Biol' Sci -- (diss) "~~The~~ Dynamics of Phosphorus and Calcium Compounds and ~~with the~~ Complexes of These Compounds With the Proteins of the Blood Serum of Calves During the Growth Process." Mos, 1957. 16 pp 20 cm. (Mos Veterinary Academy of the Min of Agriculture USSR), 140 copies (KL, 25-57, 111)

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.A., kand.med.nauk; ZAROLOTSKAYA, L.P. (Moskva)

Medical and hygienic publicity on the radio. Sov.zdrav. 20 no.2:  
41-46 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(HEALTH EDUCATION)

(RADIO PROGRAMS)

KURNAKOV, Nikolay Semenovich[deceased]; ZVIAGINTSEV, O.Ye.,  
doktor khim. nauk, otv. red.; LEPESHKOV, I.N., doktor  
khim. nauk, otv. red.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.A., red.; LAUT,  
V.G., tekhn. red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR,  
Vol.3. 1963. 567 p. (MIRA 16:10)  
(Chemistry, Physical and theoretical)

4. 13072-05

TITLE Pyridine bases derived from ...

SOURCE AN SSSR Izvestiya Seriya Khim. Nauki ...

Methyl-4-phenylbuten-1-yn-3 and 2-phenylbuten-1-yn-3 (I) either did not react with

ACCESSION NR. AF100-117

REF ID: A66000

REF ID: A66000

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 003

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L 23573-65

JG/WB

SWT(n)/EPF(n)-2/SWA d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)

Pu-4

IND/c)

MD4/05/

ACCESSION NR AM1045086

BOOK EXPLOITATION

Prckoshkin, Dmitryi Antonovich; Vasil'yeva, Yelena Valentinovna

Niobium alloys (Solavye niobiya), Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka", 1964, 310 p., illus.,  
biblio. Errata slip inserted. 1. Xf copies enclosed. At head of title:  
Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut khimicheskoi fiziki. Seriya "Metallofizika".  
Moskva, 1964. 310 p., illus., bibl. 1. Xf kopy.

TOPIC TAGS: niobium alloy

**PURPOSE AND COVERAGE:** This book examines the basic principles of the metallurgy of niobium and its alloys. It reviews the physical, chemical, mechanical, thermal, nuclear, and engineering properties of niobium and the possibilities for its application. In the light of modern physical-chemical concepts, the phase diagrams of binary, ternary, and more complex systems of niobium based alloys are described. Information on the composition, structure, physical, mechanical, and engineering properties of alloys and their use is presented. Each chapter unifies the information on alloys of niobium with a group of elements with similar physical-chemical properties. The characteristics of high-temperature oxidation are considered and the problems of heat-resistant alloys are discussed. The mechanical properties of alloys at high temperatures are described. Considerable attention is given to the mechanisms of deformation, creep, failure, and high-temperature oxidation.

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L 23573-65

ACCESSION NR AM1045086

book is of interest to scientific workers, engineers, and technicians concerned with problems of metallurgy and the physics of refractory, rare, and nonferrous metals and also to teachers, graduate students, and students of higher educational institutions.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (abridged):

Introduction -- 3

Ch. I. Structure and properties of niobium -- 5

Ch. II. Alloys of niobium with metalloids -- 47

Ch. III. Alloys of niobium with elements of groups I, II, and III -- 115

Ch. IV. Alloys of niobium with metals of groups IV, V, and VI -- 137

Ch. V. Alloys of niobium with metals of groups VII and VIII -- 268

Ch. VI. Existing niobium alloys -- 318

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SUB CODE: MM

SUBMITTED: 05Feb64

NR REF SERV: 171

OTHER: 436

Card 2/2



VASIL'YEVA, Ye.F.

Some problems with regard to the formation of reservoir banks.  
Trudy TSIP no.75:61-74 '58. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Reservoirs)

14(6)

AUTHOR:

Vasil'yeva, Ye.F., Engineer

SOV/98-59-4-6/17

TITLE:

On the Problem of Forecasting the Washing-Away of the Reservoir Banks (K voprosu o prognoze razmyva beregov vodokhranilishch)

PERIODICAL:

Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1959, Nr 4, pp 28-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article gives data on some regularities with respect to the banks of large shallow reservoirs being washed away. For research material, the following means were used: 1) observation on the Rybinskoye vodokhranilishche (Rybinsk reservoir) and its lakes; 2) data of Giprorochtrans on the Tsimlyanskoye vodokhranilishche (Tsimlyanskoye reservoir) along with the lab findings compiled during the last several years. In addition to this, the author supplies her own observations on the Lakes Seliger, Pleshcheyev, and Kish-ozero (near Riga). All these lakes are rather shallow and their wave-generating surface is comparatively small (up to

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On the Problem of Forecasting the Washing-Away of the Reservoir  
Banks

SOV/98-59-4-6/17

10 km). Their annual water level fluctuations during the ice-free period are about 0.5 m, and over a period of several years, about 2 m. The author is of the opinion that the present-day sand-bar contours of large reservoirs correspond with those of the lakes, yet their comparative measurements are considerably smaller. Therefore, the reservoir banks will be subject to a long-lasting washing-away period. The author then presents a series of diagrams, equations, and other theoretical data to calculate the process of washing away, with V.V. Shuleykin, A.V. Karashev, N.Ye. Kondrat'yev and Professor N.N. Dzhunkovskiy cited as authors of various calculation methods. There are 4 graphs, 1 diagram, 2 tables and 8 Soviet references.

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VASIL'YEVA, Ye.F.

Erosion of reservoir banks and its prognosis. Trudy TSIP. no.75:75-89  
'58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Reservoirs)

VASIL'YEVA, Ye. F.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Study of scouring of banks of water reservoirs and possibilities for its forecasting." Moscow, 1959. 10 pp; (Main Board Hydrometeorological Services under the Council of Ministers USSR, Central Inst of Forecasting); number of copies not given; price not given; (KL,10-61 sup,213)

USSR / Farm Animals.

Q-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 45187

Author : Vasil'yava, Ye. G.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Comparative Evaluation of the Clinicophysiological Condition of the Young Cattle and Heifers of the High-Producing Cattle in Relation to the Age and Time of the First Mating.

Orig Pub : Tr. Mosk. vet. akad., 1957, 19, No. 1, 485-496

Abstract : A study was conducted in two sovkhoses on 27 heifers, beginning with the age of 8-9 months, in relation to the effect of early mating and calving upon the general condition and upon the cardiovascular system of the animals. The rations supplied to the experimental and control groups, beginning with the age of 8 months, differed as to the amount of concentrates (the experimental group was given 0.5 - 1 kg. more).

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USSR / Farm Animals.

0-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 45187

Abstract : The changes in temperature, pulse and respiration dependent on age, which were occurring in different groups, as well as the changes in the erythrocyte count and Hb content, had an even course in both groups and were maintained within the limits of the physiological norms.

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S/048/53/023/011/008/012  
B006/B056

24.3500 (1035, 1138, 1160)

AUTHORS: Vasil'yeva, Ye. G., Fridman, S. A.

TITLE: Experience Concerning the Use of Thermography for the Investigation of Zinc Sulfide 21

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol. 23, No. 11, pp. 1347-1350

TEXT: The main task to be performed by the authors consisted in the physico-chemical investigation of luminophores on a zinc sulfide base by means of thermography (i.e. investigation of physico-chemical processes by means of the thermal effects accompanying them - heat emission and heat absorption). Thermography, which, itself, has a wide field of application, was used by Konstantinova-Shlezinger (Ref. 2) and her collaborators for the purpose of investigating luminophores. It has hitherto not been used for the investigation of zinc sulfide. The authors used ZnS from the "Krasnyy khimik" plant. Figs. 1 and 2 show the heating- and cooling curves of pure ZnS. The thermograms are characterized by five thermal effects: a negative one at 100°, positive effects at 275 and 475°, the sums of the V  
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Experience Concerning the Use of Thermography S/048/59/023/011/008/012  
for the Investigation of Zinc Sulfide B006/B056

negative effects with minima at 600, 645, and 675°, and of the positive effects at 1050°. In order to be able to explain these thermal effects, ZnS samples were heated at the temperatures corresponding to these effects, after which they were investigated with respect to their X-ray- as well as to their luminescence spectra. The latter were excited by means of 365 mμ. ZnS annealed at 450° shows yellow luminescence, at 650° yellow-green luminescence with a maximum at 510 mμ, without after-glow (Fig. 3). The results of the X-ray analysis are shown in a table. The lattice, which is cubically face-centered up to 580°, is found to vary with a further rise of temperature. Further, ZnS was heated with 5% NaCl, and the emission spectra were investigated. The annealing temperatures were adapted to the thermal effects; Fig. 5 shows the luminescence spectra of ZnS+NaCl at various annealing temperatures. At 560 and 580° a luminescence maximum occurred at 510 mμ, and at 600° blue glow with a maximum at 470 mμ was observed. The brightness maximum of blue glow occurred at 915°, after which brightness again decreased. An X-ray analysis showed the occurrence of new bands at 600-740°. The authors investigated also the heating curves in H<sub>2</sub>S (Fig. 7); the test vessel is shown in Fig. 6. The results obtained permit the following interpretations of the thermal effects: 1) 50 - 100 - 190° - removal of moisture.

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Experience Concerning the Use of Thermography S/048/59/023/011/008/012  
for the Investigation of Zinc Sulfide B006/B056

- 2) 190 - 275 - 380<sup>o</sup>: crystallization following the dehydration effect.  
3) 415 - 475 - 520<sup>o</sup> - exothermic oxidation effect:  $2 \text{ZnS} + 3\text{O}_2 = 2\text{ZnO} + 2\text{SO}_2 + 121 \text{ kcal.}$  4) 600 - 645 - 675<sup>o</sup> transition to a new shape of the crystal lattice, and 5) 1050<sup>o</sup>: development of wurtzite structure. There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 3 references: 2 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Institute of Physics imeni P. N. Lebedev of the Academy  
of Sciences, USSR)

✓

Card 3/3

VASIL'YEVA, Yevgeniya Gavrilovna, kand. veter. nauk; NOVIKOV,  
Vladimir Korneyevich, doktor vet. nauk; CHERKASSKIY, Ye.S.,  
doktor ver. nauk, prof., red.; LIFEROVA, B.I., red. izdava;  
GRIGOR'YEVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Principal diseases of furbearers and rabbits] Osnovnye bolezni  
pushrykh zveri i krolikov. Moskva, Izd-vo Tsentrosoiuza, 1962.  
82 p. (MIRA 15:6)

(Fur-bearing animals--Diseases)

DELYUKINA, Vera Grigor'yevna; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.G., red.; PRESNOVA,  
V.A., tekhn. red.

[Role of chemistry in heavy industry] Chto daet khimii  
tiazheloi industrii. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1964. 46 p.  
(MIRA 17:1)

(Chemistry, Technical) (Industry)

VASIL'YEVA, Ye. G., Cand Vet Sci -- (diss) "Comparative Evaluation of the Clinico-Physiological Condition of Young Animals and Heifers <sup>as a function of</sup> ~~in Relation~~ to Age and Time of First Covering." Mos, 1957. 19 pp (Min of Agriculture USSR, Mos Veterinary Acad), 140 copies (KL, 48-57, 108)

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5 (3)

AUTHORS:

Vasil'yeva, Ye. I., Candidate of  
Chemical Sciences, Rybinskaya, M. I.,  
Candidate of Chemical Sciences

S/030/60/000/01/056/067  
B015/B011

TITLE:

Development of the Chemistry of Elemental-organic Compounds

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Nr 1, pp 104 - 106 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors describe the course of the meeting held from October 15 to 16, 1959, which was devoted to the 35th anniversary of activity and to the 60th birthday of A. N. Nesmeyanov, outstanding scientist in the field of organic chemistry. The Meeting was conducted by the Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR (Department of Chemical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR). 11 lectures concerning the basic research trends of A. N. Nesmeyanov and his school were delivered at the Meeting. After the opening speech held by M. M. Shemyakin, representative of the Academician-Secretary of the Department, A. N. Nesmeyanov, took the floor and reported on his work in the field of the salts of diaryl halogenoniums (diarilgalogenoniy) and triaryl oxoniums. R. Kh. Freydina spoke on methods of synthesizing elemental-organic compounds.

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Development of the Chemistry of Elemental-organic  
Compounds

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B015/B011

L. G. Makarova reported on the development of the method of synthesizing metal-organic compounds discovered by A. N. Nesmeyanov in 1929, and which consists in the decomposition of diazonium double salts by metals. O. A. Reutov explained the research work made in the field of stereochemistry of the reactions of electrophilic and homolytic (gomoliticheskoye) substitution in a carbon atom with a saturated and an unsaturated bond. The rule Nesmeyanov and Borisov was formulated on the strength of results obtained. E. G. Perevalova reported on the chemistry of ferrocene. M. I. Kabachnik analyzed the development of conceptions in the field of double reactivity as well as of tautomerism. V. N. Kost dealt with research material concerning the telomerization reaction of ethylene with different polychlorinated products. Ye. Ts. Chukovskaya reported on the investigation of a new thermal telomerization of silanes with olefins, which leads to various organosilicon compounds. O. V. Nogina spoke on research work in the field of titanium derivatives. N. K. Kochetkov reported on the syntheses on the basis of  $\beta$ -chlorovinyl ketones. M. I. Rybinskaya spoke on the

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Development of the Chemistry of Elemental-organic  
Compounds

S/030/60/000/01/056/067  
B015/B011

synthesis of heterocycles with an onium-heteroatom on the basis  
of  $\beta$ -chlorovinyl ketones.

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VASIL'YEVA, Yelena Georgiyevna; OZEROV, V.S., red.; TIKHONOVA,  
I.M., tekhn. red.

[When a man has fallen sick...] Kogda chelovek zabolet...  
Leningrad. Lenizdat, 1963. 61 p. (MIRA 17:1)

VASIL'YINA, Ye. I., Cand Med Sci -- (also <sup>"</sup>~~see~~ Effect of radioactive phosphorus on the cardio-vascular system. (Experimental study)." Len, 1953. 14 pp (Central Sci Res Roentgeno-Radiological Inst of the Min of Health USSR), 100 copies (Pl, 24-50, 123)

-947

VASIL'YEVA, Ye. G.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood Circulations.  
General Problems.

T-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 46017  
Author : Vasil'yeva, Ye.G.  
Inst : Moscow Veterinary Academy.  
Title : Blood Circulation Speed and Electrocardiographic Indicators Depending on Age and Time of First Mating in Calves and Heifers.  
Orig Pub : Tr. Misk. vet. akad., 1957, 19, No 1, 472-484  
Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

VASIL'YEVA, Ye. G.

✓ Crystalline magnesium-lithium tungstate phosphor with manganese activator. M. A. Konstantinova-Shlezinger, E. G. Vasil'eva, and Z. N. Repukhova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 95, 241-3(1954).—The red luminescence of the

Mg Li tungstate phosphor was caused by the Mn activator and is only developed after the addn. of the activator. The phosphor was prepd. by the ignition of 1 mole  $WO_3 \cdot 0.34$  mole  $MgCO_3 \cdot 1.35$  moles  $Li_2CO_3$  at  $750^\circ$  for 20 min. A max. luminescence is produced with  $5.23 \times 10^{-3}$  g.  $MnSO_4/g.$  of the phosphor, or somewhat more if  $MnCl_2$  is used instead of the sulfate. Only red phosphorescence was excited by the 436, 405, 366, and 334-m $\mu$  Hg lines. A fainter blue luminescence is excited by the resonance line and the 2 adjoining lines. The 313-280-m $\mu$  Hg lines excited a combined red and blue luminescence. No after-glow was observed during the irradiation at room temp. and at the temp. of liquid air. The activated-state duration was  $4.1 \times 10^{-4}$  sec.

W. M. Sternberg

Physics Inst. in P. N. Lebedev, <sup>(2)</sup> A.S. USSR

L 194867-63 EWT(1)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/EWP(B)/BDS AFPTC/ASD/IJF(C)/SSD JD  
ACCESSION NR: AT3002237 S/2941/63/001/000/0290/0299

AUTHORS: Levshin, V. L.; Reshetina, T. S.; Tunitskaya, V. F.; Vasil'yeva, Ye. G. A B

TITLE: Stimulating action of infrared radiation on zinc sulfide phosphors

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya; sbornik statey. v. 1: Lyuminesentsiya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 290-299

TOPIC TAGS: electron, trap, energy level, infrared, absorption, flashing, phosphorescence

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the flashing process in ZnS with electrons trapped (or localized) in shallow levels under infrared excitation of wavelength  $1\mu$  to  $3.5\mu$ . The infrared response of these phosphors was studied at  $-77$ ,  $-196$  and  $-259^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Flash-emitting energy levels were established after obtaining the thermoluminescence curves of several zinc sulfide phosphors. The effect of infrared radiation of various wave lengths on one specimen, under varying conditions of excitation, was studied in great detail. It is shown that quenching, maximum absorption in radiation spectra, and the flash magnitude under stimulation of infrared radiation at the excitation level of  $365$  millimicron is  $1.5$  to  $2.0$  times lower than the excitation at  $\lambda = 312$  millimicron. This is attributed to action of p-type levels

Card 1/2

L 19486-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3002237

(differences in trapped electron absorptions). A study was also made of the growth and decay of flashing and the phosphorescence damping at various temperatures. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29Jun62

DATE ACQ: 19May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

VASIL'YEVA, Ye., red.; POLYAKOVA, V., red.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Youth grows crops like these] Takie urozhai vyrastit molodezh'.  
[Moskva] Mosk. rabochii, 1956. 116 p. (MIRA 11:7)  
(Youth) (Agriculture)

KOTLYAREVSKIY, I.L.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.D.

Pyridine bases from cinylacetylene and its substitutes.  
Report No.7: Synthesis of pyridine bases by the condensation  
of 2-methyl-1-butene-3-yne with detones and ammonia. Izv.AN.  
SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.10:1834-1840 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut khimii Vostochno-Sibirskogo filia a Sibirskogo  
otdeleniya AN SSSR.  
(Pyridine) (Butenyne)



VASIL'YEVA, Ye. I.

Vasil'yeva, Ye. I. - "Decorative Drawing as a Means of Artistic Training of Pre-School Children." Moscow State Pedagogical Inst Ineni V. I. Lenin. Moscow, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 10, 1956, pp 116-127

85883

9.2181(2303,3203)  
~~24.7800(1144,1162)~~S/048/6C/024/011/019/036  
B006/B056AUTHORS: Lur'ye, M. S., Vasil'yeva, Ye. I., and Ignat'yeva, I. V.TITLE: Ferroelectric Films With Rectangular Hysteresis LoopPERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960,  
Vol. 24, No. 11, pp. 1376 - 1379

TEXT: The present paper is a reproduction of a lecture delivered on the 3rd Conference on Ferroelectricity, which took place in Moscow from January 25 to 30, 1960. The authors give a report on experimental investigations of influencing the rectangularity of the dielectric hysteresis by various factors. In the introduction, the influences exerted by the anisotropy of the unit cell (G. A. Smolenskiy) and the domain orientation and crystallographic structure (Ya. M. Ksendzov) are discussed. In the following, the opinion is expressed that the chemical bonds in the crystal lattice essentially influence the shape of the hysteresis; thus, e.g., it is known that when in the system of the solid solution  $(\text{Ba,Pb})\text{TiO}_3$   $\text{Ba}^{2+}$  ions are replaced by  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  ions, the

Card 1/4

Ferroelectric Films With Rectangular  
Hysteresis Loop

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B006/B056

homeopolarity increases and also the rectangularity of the hysteresis, although the anisotropy of the unit cell increases (Smolenskiy had assumed that an improvement of rectangularity is due to a decrease of anisotropy). The authors investigated solid solutions of the system  $Pb(Ti,Zr,Sn)O_3$  in form of thin disks, to which silver electrodes were fitted. Fig.1 shows  $\xi(E)$  for some of the investigated compositions. It was found that the nonlinearity of the samples increases with increasing  $PbTiO_3$  content, and has a maximum near the morphotropic transition from the rhombohedral into the tetragonal phase (near 45%  $PbTiO_3$ ). As may be seen from Fig.2, the rectangularity increases with increasing  $PbTiO_3$  content. As shown in Fig.3, the parameters remain unchanged within a wide temperature range. From the compositions given in the Table, the authors produced 2  $\mu$  thick polycrystalline films on platinum foils or on platinum-plated ceramics, which they investigated. Fig.4 shows the hysteresis loops for films with Pt - Ag-electrodes and for films with Pt - In electrodes. Fig.5 shows  $\xi(E)$ , as in the usual samples recorded at 50 cps, and Fig.6 shows the dependence of the nonlinearity of the

Card 2/4

85883

Ferroelectric Films With Rectangular  
Hysteresis Loop

S/048/60/024/011/019/036  
B006/B056

$\epsilon(\omega)$ -curves on the electrode material (measured at 500 cps). There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 8 references: 3 Soviet, 3 US, 1 German, and 1 Japanese.

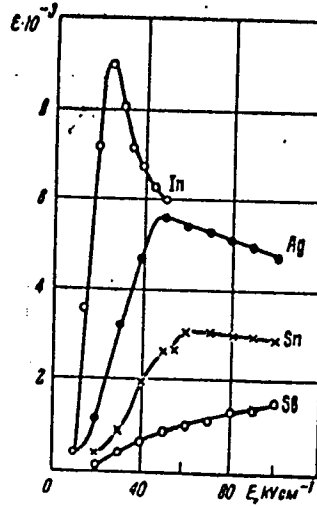
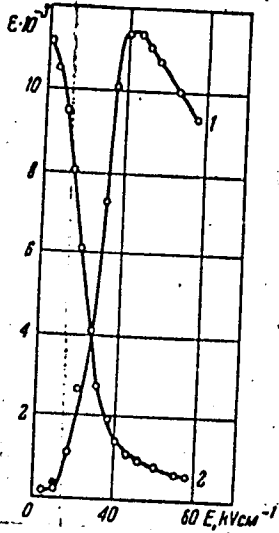
Образец Sample	Состав, Состав, мол. %			P, 10 <sup>4</sup> и см <sup>-1</sup>	E <sub>K</sub> , V см <sup>-1</sup>	k <sub>п</sub> в <i>rectang.</i>
	PbZrO <sub>3</sub>	PbTiO <sub>3</sub>	«PbSnO <sub>3</sub> »			
P:10	90	10	—	8,4	8350	0,85
P:24	76	24	—	10,4	6950	0,78
P:36	64	36	—	12,2	6350	0,83
P:36-10	54	36	10	15	5850	0,85
P:40	60	40	—	13	6650	0,85
P:45	55	45	—	14	6900	0,83

Table

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B006/B056



Legend to Fig. 5:  
Dependence of the 2 μ thick films on the variable and constant field strength, respectively: 1)  $\epsilon = f(E_{\sim})$ ,  $E_{\sim} = 0$ ; 2)  $\epsilon = f(E_{\sim})$ ,  $E_{\sim} = 40 \text{ kv/cm}$ .

Legend to Fig. 6:  
Dependence of the non-linearity of ferroelectric films on the electrode material.

Card 4/4

VASIL'YEVA, Ya. I.

Effect of radioactive phosphorus on the cardiovascular system;  
experimental investigation. Vop.radiobiol. 2:234-247 '57.

(MIRA 12:6)

1. Sotrudnik Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-  
radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.  
(PHOSPHORUS--ISOTOPES) (BETA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)  
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM)

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.I.

Effect of radioactive phosphorus on the cardiovascular system:  
experimental investigation [with summary in English]. Vest.rent.  
1 rad. 32 no.6:8-13 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz terapevticheskogo otdeleniya (nauchnyy rukovoditel'-prof.  
Yu.I.Arkusskiy [deceased] 'Sentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya  
SSSR (dir.-prof. M.N.Pobedinskiy).

(PHOSPHORUS, radioactive

eff. on cardiovascular system of animals (Rus)

(HEART, eff. of radiations,

radioophosphorus, in animals (Rus)

VASILYEV, Ye. I.

"Sodium Wholates and Their Stereoisomerism." Sub 23 Nov 51,  
Moscow Order of Lenin State U ineni M. V. Lomonosov.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in  
Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55



VASILYANTS, E. Y., DANILENKO, I. N., PROKHOROVA, E. G., KUCHENKO, A. M., AND PAVLOVA, AG.  
and KARAKETIAN, S. A.

"Polymerization of ethylene with telomers and a new synthesis of amino acids," a paper presented at the 9th Congress on the Chemistry and Physics of High Polymers, 28 Jan-2 Feb 57, Moscow, Organic Chemistry Research Inst.

B-3,034,395

VASIL'YEVA, YE. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Halogenated Ethers

Nov/Dec 51

"Beta, Beta Prime-Dibromosubstituted Ethers," A. N. Nesmeyanov, V. A. Gazonova,  
Ye. I. Vasil'yeva, Moscow State University K. V. Lomonosov

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Khim Nauk" No 6, pp 708-713

Investigated the reaction of ethylene oxide and bromine with unsatd hydrocarbons  
(ethylene, propene, isobutene, cyclohexene) leading to beta, beta prime-disubstituted  
ethers. Vinyl-beta-bromoethyl ether reacts with activated magnesium of Na metal  
under evolution of ethylene and acetylene.

PA 1974

NESMEYANOV, A.N.; SAZONOVA, V.A.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.I.

Stereoisomeric sodium enolates. Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Div. Chem. Sci. '52, 87-95 [Engl. translation].  
(CA 47 no.19:9912 '53)

*VASILYeva, E.I.*

USSR/ Chemistry - Organic chemistry

Card 1/2      Pub. 22 - 22/50

Authors      :    Freydina, R. Kh., and Vasilyeva, E. I.

Title         :    Effect of nitric acid on saturated polychloro hydrocarbons containing  
the trichloromethyl group

Periodical   :    Dok. AN SSSR 100/1. 85-87. Jan 1, 1955

Abstract     :    It was established experimentally that nitric acid of specific weight  
1.51 - 1.52 reacts with saturated polychloro hydrocarbons containing  
the trichloromethyl group already at room temperature resulting in the  
formation of hydrogen chloride. The results obtained from the reaction  
of nitric acid with alpha, alpha, alpha, omega-tetrachloroalkanes  
containing 5,7,9 and 11 carbon atoms in the molecule are listed. It was  
found that compounds containing Cl in alpha-position relative to the

Institution: Acad. of Sc., USSR., Institute of Elementary Organic Compounds

Presented by: Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov, June 16, 1954

*B-85958, 15 Jun 55*

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/1, 85-57, Jan 1, 1955

Card 2/2 : Pub. 22 - 22/50

Abstract : trichloromethyl group experience a hydrolysis during their heating with fuming  $\text{HNO}_3$ . The trichloromethyl group converts into the carboxyl group when the reaction mixture is heated at 80-90° for a period of several hours. Nine references: 6 USA, 1 French, 1 German and 1 USSR (1893-1954).

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.I.; KEDA, B.I.; FREYDLINA, R.Kh.

Telomerization of vinyl acetate by chlorocyanogen. Dokl. AN  
SSSR 156 no. 3:601-603 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR. 2.  
Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Freydina).

60. Research on Telomerization Described

"Investigation of the Reaction of Telomerization of Ethylene With Carbon Tetrachloride and the Chemical Transformations of alpha, alpha, alpha, omega-Tetrachloroalkanes" by A. N. Nesmeyanov, R. Kh. Freydlina, L. I. Zakharkin, Ye. I. Vasil'yeva, R. G. Petrova, Sh. A. Karapetyan, G. B. Ovakimyan, A. A. Beer, and M. A. Besprozvanny, Khimicheskaya Pererabotka Neftyanykh Uglevodorodov (Chemical Conversion of Petroleum Hydrocarbons), Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow, 1956, pp 303-323

It is pointed out that higher alpha, omega-bifunctional compounds such as glycols, diamines, dicarboxylic acids, aminocarboxylic acids, and hydroxycarboxylic acids, are of great importance as starting materials for the manufacture of a number of synthetic industrial products such as plastics, synthetic fibers, plasticizers, lubricating oils, and that for this reason the development of industrial methods for the synthesis of starting materials of this type from natural gas and industrial gases is an important undertaking. In view of the fact that telomerization reactions offer new possibilities for the synthesis of such materials, reactions of this type are now being investigated.

The results of experimental work on the following subjects are described: telomerization of ethylene with carbon tetrachloride in an autoclave (batch conversion); synthesis of higher alpha, alpha, alpha, omega-tetrachloroalkanes; initiation of the telomerization reaction with short-wave radiation (X rays and gamma-rays emitted by  $\text{Co}^{60}$ ), and chemical conversions of alpha, alpha, alpha, omega-tetrachloroalkanes including synthesis of omega-aminocarboxylic acids (omega-aminoanthic

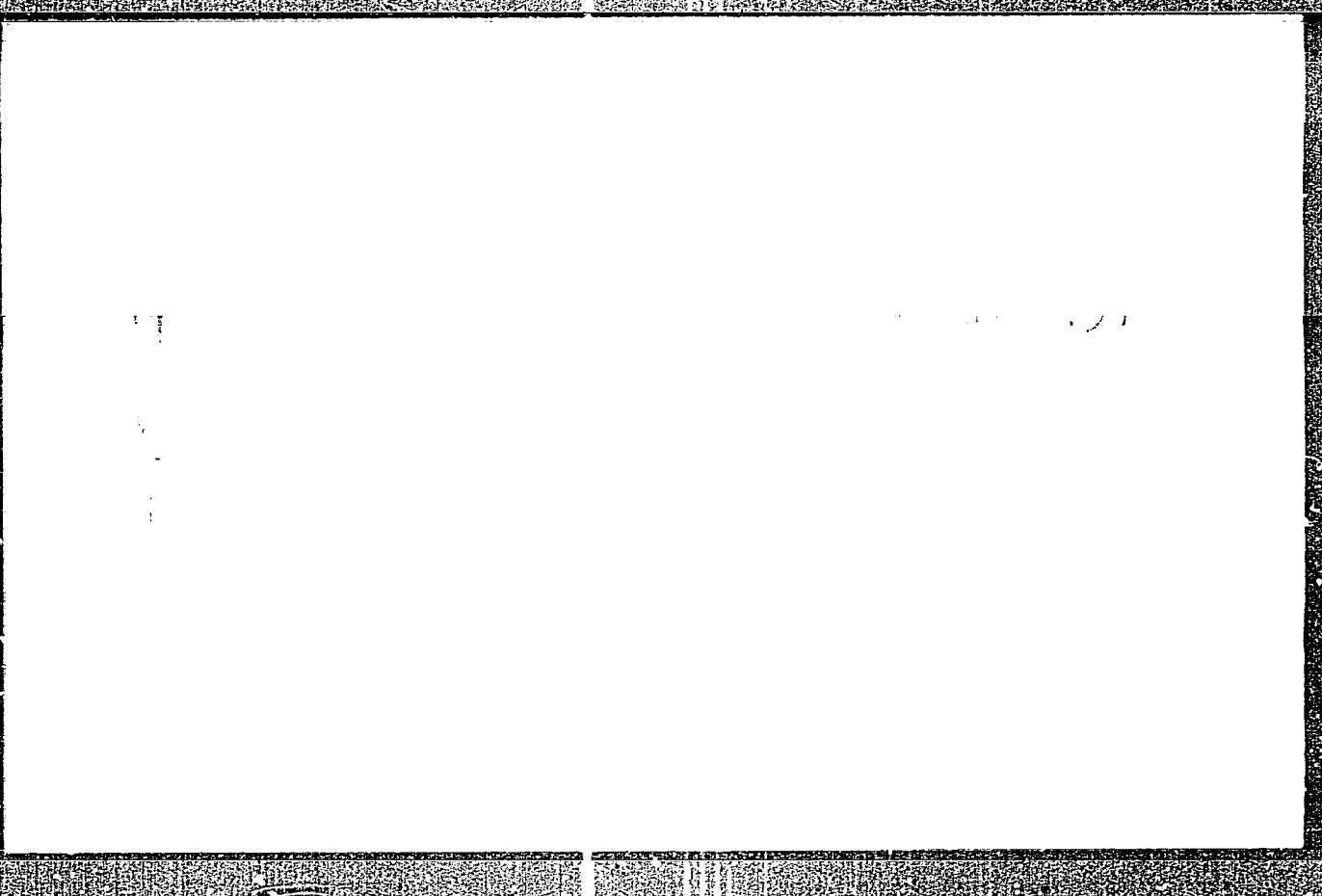


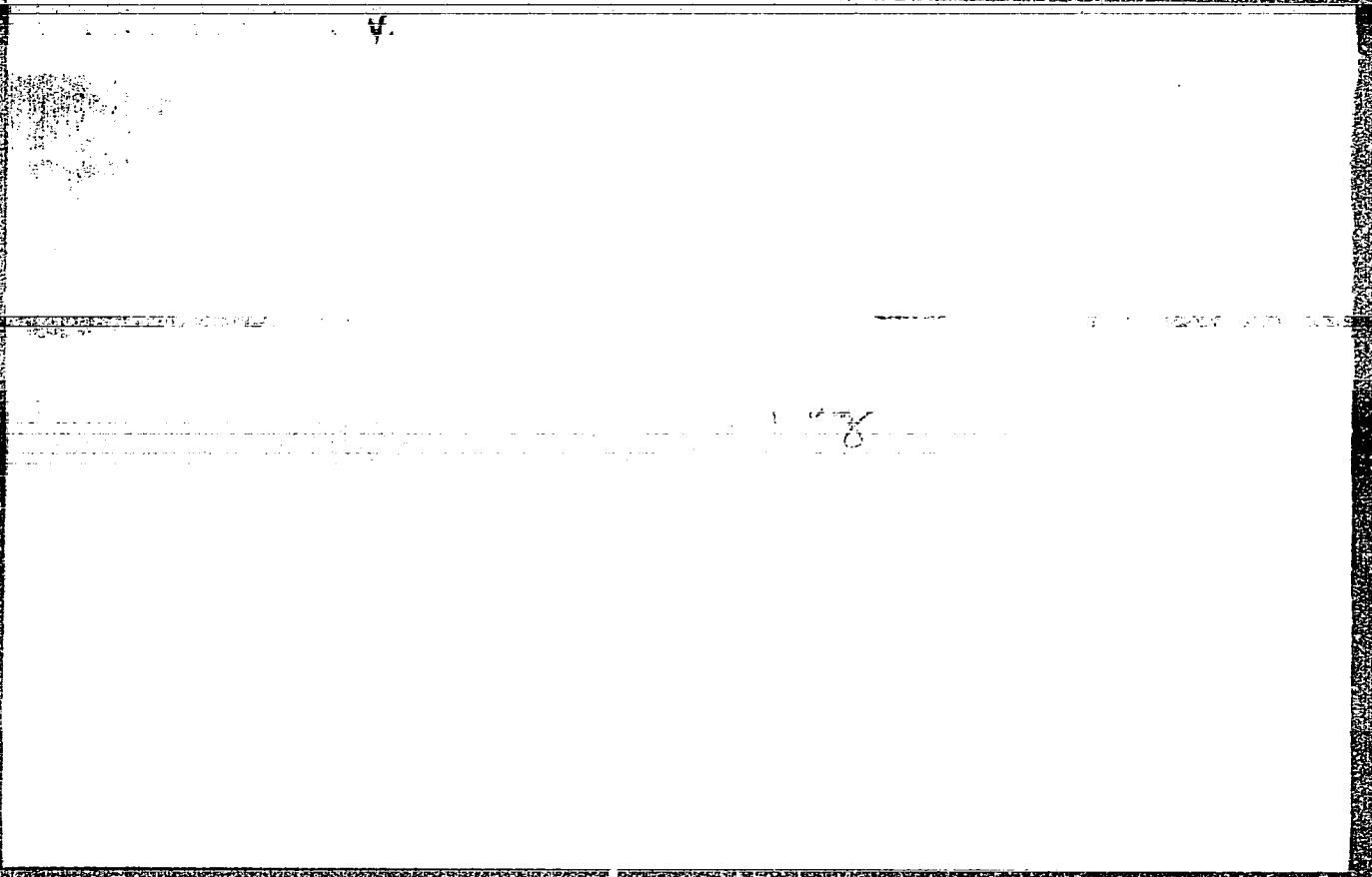
acid, omega-aminopelargonic acid, and 11-aminoundecanoic acid), synthesis of beta-alanine from tetrachloropropane, synthesis of thiodicarboxylic acids of the constitution  $S [(CH_2 - CH_2)_n COOH]_2$ , and synthesis of normal dicarboxylic acids (including higher dicarboxylic acids such as 1,10-decanedicarboxylic acid and 1,14-tetradecanedicarboxylic acid).

With reference to the synthesis of thiodicarboxylic acids, the statement is made that these acids and their sulfones have been investigated thoroughly during recent years from the standpoint of their application in polycondensation processes. In connection with the telomerization of ethylene with carbon tetrachloride, a method of conducting this reaction continuously with recirculation of the unused ethylene is described; the batch method of reacting the mixture in an autoclave is stated to be dangerous because of the possibility of explosions. The following conclusions are given at the end of the paper:

"The chemical transformations of alpha, alpha, alpha, omega-tetrachloroalkanes that are described in the paper are merely examples illustrating the profuse possibilities which are opened up by this type of synthesis. A review of other reactions of tetrachloroalkanes and trichloroalkanes has been published by A. N. Nesmeyanov, R. Kh. Freydlina, and L. I. Zakharkin in Uspekhi Khimii, Vol 25, No 6, June 1956, page 655. One must emphasize that a number of substances described in the present paper are of exceptional interest from the practical standpoint. Specifically, omega-aminocarboxylic acids are excellent starting materials for the synthesis of polyamide fibers.

"The fiber enant, which is derived from omega-amincenanthic acid, is not inferior in its characteristics to other polyamide fibers such as capron and nylon. As far as a number of properties is concerned, e.g., thermal stability, stability to light, and elasticity, enant surpasses other polyamide fibers. The telomerization of ethylene with carbon tetrachloride, the conversion of 1,1,1,7-tetrachloroheptane into omega-amincenanthic acid, and the conversion of 1,1,1,5-tetrachloropentane into delta, delta prime-thiodivaleric acid have been carried out at experimental [semiplant] installations." (U)





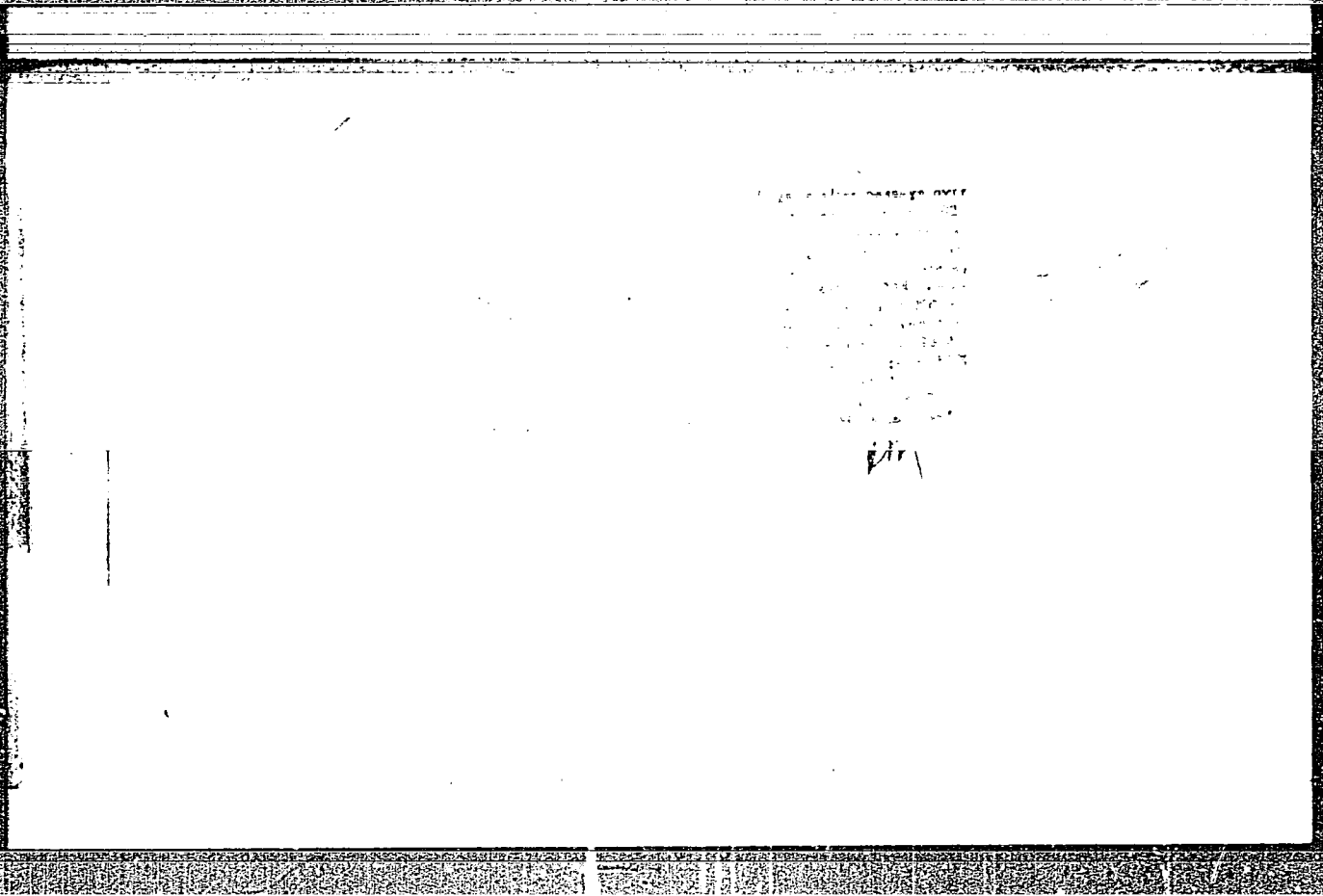
VASIL'YEVA, Ye. I. Cand. Chem. Sci. and FREYDLINA, R. Kh. Dr. Tech. Sci.

"The Reaction of Homolytic Telomerization," Khimicheskaya Nauka i Promyshlennost,  
Vol. 2, No. 1, Jan/Feb 57, pp 2-21.

Abstract in SUM: 1391

gave 10% iso-octanoic acid and 72% *n*-aminononanoic acid, m. 194-5°; l. Cs salt, m. 96-100°. Similarly 8-chlorononanoic acid and 25% NH<sub>4</sub>OH for 1 hr. at 100° gave 82.5% 9-aminononanoic acid, m. 189-90°; 11-chloroundecanoic acid gave after 48 hrs in 40% NH<sub>4</sub>OH at room temp.

*g. m. g.*



*VASIL'YEVA, Ye. I.*

AUTHORS: Freydlina, R. Kh., Vasil'yeva, Ye. I. 62-1-6/29

TITLE: The Hydrolysis of Polyhaloid Hydrocarbons Containing the  $\text{CHal}_3$ - or  $\text{CCl}_2=\text{CH}$ -Group (Gidroliz polihaloidnykh uglevodorov, soderzhashchikh  $\text{CHal}_3$  ili  $\text{CCl}_2=\text{CH}$ -gruppy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 1, pp 35-39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is known that the hydrolysis of the trichloromethyl- and dichlorovinyl-group takes place in consequence of the action of sulphuric acid. If oleum is used the reaction can be carried out (at room temperature). This method can, however, not be used, if  $\alpha$ -chlorocarboxylic acids are obtained by means of the hydrolysis of the compounds which contain the  $\text{CCl}_3\text{-CHCl}$ -group. In the present paper the hydrolysis of the series of the  $\alpha, \alpha, \alpha$ -trichloro- and  $\alpha, \alpha, \alpha, \omega$ -tetrachloroalkanes with nitric acid (specific weight 1,51-1,52) was realized. Furthermore it was shown that the highest trichloro- and tetrachloroalkanes (with the atomic number of the carbon in the molecule 11, 13, 15, 17) are evenly hydrolysed by nitric acid. Here the corresponding carboxylic and  $\omega$ -chlorocarboxylic acids with the same number of atoms of carbon in the molecule are formed. The hydrolysis of the

Card 1/2



The Hydrolysis of Polyhaloid Hydrocarbons Containing the  
CHal<sub>3</sub>- or CCl<sub>2</sub> CH-Group

62-1-6/29

fatty compounds containing a CHBr-CCl<sub>2</sub>Br-grouping takes place under the influence of the nitric acid (specific weight 1,52) with a high yield of the corresponding  $\alpha$ -bromocarboxylic acids. The concentrated sulphuric- or 70%-perchloric acid do not hydrolyse the compounds of the above mentioned structure. Perchloric acid of 70% hydrolyses fatty - as well as aromatic compounds (containing the CCl<sub>2</sub>- or CCl<sub>2</sub>CH-group) to corresponding carboxylic acids. The reaction takes place under comparatively hard conditions (at 115-130°). There are 15 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Elemental-Organic Compounds, AS USSR (Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR).

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Polyhaloid hydrocarbons-Hydrolysis

Card 2/2

AUTHORS:

Mesmeyanov, A. N., Vasil'yeva, Ye. I., Freydlina, R. Kh. SOV/62-58-7-6/26

TITLE:

$\omega, \omega'$ -Imino Dicarboxylic Acids and Some of Their Derivatives  
( $\omega, \omega'$ -Iminodikarbonovyye kisloty i nekotoryye ikh proizvodnyye)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk,  
1958, Nr 7, pp 836 - 840 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present paper the authors describe the synthesis of the dicarboxylic acids of the type A  $[(CH_2)_n COOH]_2$ , where A represents  $NH$ , and n is equal to 6, 8, 10 (as well as their N- and O-derivatives). In publications the imino dicarboxylic acids, the  $\omega, \omega'$ -iminodipionic and  $\omega, \omega'$ -iminodieneanthylic acids (Ref 5) of these compounds have been described. Proceeding from the  $\omega$ -chlorocarboxylic acids the authors produced  $\omega, \omega'$ -imino dicarboxylic acids as well as their N- and O-derivatives. They investigated in detail the chemical reactions of  $\omega, \omega'$ -imino dieneanthylic acid. The following derivatives were obtained from this acid: diethyl ester, the N-acetyl derivative, the N-methyl derivative of the acids and their esters, the monoethyl ester of the monoamide, the chlorohydrate of the diamide and the chloro-

Card 1/2

$\alpha, \omega'$ -Imino Dicarboxylic Acids and Some of Their  
Derivatives

SOV/62-58-7-6/26

hydrate of the monoethyl ester of N-methyl-imino dieneanthylic acid. There are 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Institute of Elemental-organic Compounds, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 25, 1956

Card 2/2

5.(3)

AUTHORS:

Nesmeyanov, A. N., Academician, SOV/20-127-2-30/70  
Karapetyan, Sh. A., Vasil'yeva, Ye. I., Freydlina, R. Zh.,  
Corresponding Member AS USSR

TITLE:

Separation and Properties of Higher  $\alpha, \alpha, \alpha, \omega$ -Tetrachloro Alkanes

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 2, pp 345-347 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Telomer mixtures are formed in the ethylene telomerization with  $\text{CCl}_4$  from which the substances mentioned in the title were isolated and described in individual form. They contain up to 15 carbon atoms (Refs 1-3). The authors investigated the conditions of the vacuum rectification of these substances at a pressure of 0.2-0.5 mm and obtained pure telomers which have up to 23 C-atoms in one molecule. The rectification column used for this purpose is described. The mentioned tetrachloro alkanes were obtained from a telomer mixture from the plant of the Kaluzhskiy kombinat sinteticheskikh i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv (Kaluga Kombinat of Synthetic and Natural Aromatics) (Ref 5). The pressure amounted to 150 atmospheres absolute pressure and the molar ratio between ethylene and  $\text{CCl}_4$  was approximately 20 : 1. A technical telomer mixture always contains traces of metal

Card 1/3

Separation and Properties of Higher  $\alpha, \alpha, \alpha, \omega$ -Tetrachloro SOV/20-127-2-30/70  
Alkanes

chlorides which accelerate the dehydrochlorination of tetrachloro alkanes, especially at 160° and higher temperatures (Ref 6). The calcined soda (5%) added during the distillation transforms the metal chlorides into less active basic salts. This reduces rapidly the catalytic decomposition of the tetrachloro alkanes. The isolation of telomers above C<sub>15</sub> is difficult even with an addition of soda. Therefore the tetrachloro alkanes were extracted by ethyl alcohol and acetone under utilization of their different solubility in organic solvents (Ref 2) after C<sub>5</sub> - C<sub>9</sub> had been distilled off. They contained the telomers C<sub>17</sub> and C<sub>25</sub>. Substances isolated in the first rectification were a second time distilled off on the same column in order to obtain the individual telomers (Table 1). Figure 1 shows the rules governing the changes of boiling temperature for the entire series of tetrachloro alkanes from C<sub>5</sub> - C<sub>23</sub>. Figure 2 gives in a diagram the dependence of the densities and the molar volumes on the molecular weight of these substances. The molar volumes of the mixtures of tetrachloro alkanes are additive within a wide range. Their

Card 2/3

Separation and Properties of Higher  $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha,\omega$ -Tetrachloro Alkanes SOV/20-127-2-30/70

viscosity was determined only for lower telomers (Ref 7) (Table 1, Fig 3 - determinations of L. M. Shulov). Yu. P. Chizhov carried out the fractionated distillation (Fig 4) in the determination of the physical constants (Table 1). There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 9, 1959

Card 3/3

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B016/B058

✓

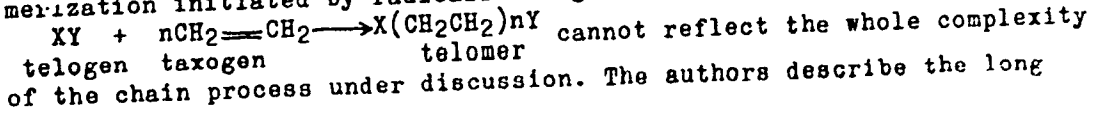
5.3830  
AUTHORS:

Freydlina, R. Kh., Corresponding Member of the AS USSR,  
Vasil'yeva, Ye. I., Candidate of Chemical Sciences,  
Karapetyan, Sh. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Telomerization Reaction and New Synthetic Materials

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, No. 7, pp. 49-57

TEXT: Soviet scientists have contributed much to the study of the telomerization reaction which is one of the production methods of new, highly synthetic materials. The USSR occupies a leading position in the use of this reaction for the purpose mentioned. The first industrial plant of the world is also being built here for this production. The authors call to mind the nature of the reaction mentioned. Such reactions can be initiated by radiation, radicals, or ions, the telomerization initiated by radicals being known best. The scheme

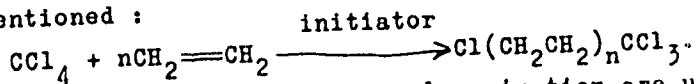


Card 1/4

Telomerization Reaction and New Synthetic Materials

82697  
S/O30/60/000/007/006/011  
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chain of chemical conversions, and give an equation expressing all stages of the reaction mentioned :



As a rule, the same substances as used for polymerization are used to initiate telomerization, most frequently acyl- and alkyl-peroxides, azo compounds of the aliphatic series, organometallic compounds as well as ultraviolet light. The multitude of possibilities of synthesizing organic compounds by telomerization is further determined by the fact that various olefines, unsaturated compounds with functional groups, and various saturated compounds can be introduced into this reaction. The authors discuss the telomerization ability of individual compounds of the groups mentioned. All saturated compounds used for telomerization are joined by the authors into several types: 1) organic and inorganic halogen compounds; 2) organic compounds with an active hydrogen atom. The thoroughly investigated telomerization reactions with individual compounds are listed. Moreover, the use of telomers is discussed, and some problems of synthesis are mentioned, which can be solved by telomerization. The synthesis of mono-, di-, and polyfunctional compounds is

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Telomerization Reaction and New Synthetic Materials

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explained next. The compounds synthesized from tetrachloro alkanes and their applications are listed in Table 1. A new industrial production method for Soviet synthetic fibers was elaborated by a team of several scientific institutions and industrial establishments under the guidance of A. N. Nesmeyanov. The following institutes contributed most: The Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elemental-organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR), Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i organicheskogo sinteza (State Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Nitrogen Industry and Organic Synthesis) including its Dzerzhinsk Branch, and the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers). Fig. 1 shows a scheme of a continuously operating apparatus for the production of tetrachloro alkane  $Cl(CH_2CH_2)_nCCl_3$ . Among the cellulose polymers, the manufacture of polyamides is gaining ever-increasing importance. Table 2 shows rules governing the change of the composition of telomers and Table 3 the properties of various fibers. The dependence of the content of tetrachloro alkanes on the ethylene concentration may be seen from Fig. 2. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 5 Soviet

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AP/NA/DA/11

ACCESSION NR: AP4049177

S/0314/64/000/005/0010/0011

AUTHOR: Vasil'yeva, Ye. I., Miroslovskaya, Yu. A.

TITLE: The AGU-6 automobile-mounted gasification unit

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neityanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 5, 1964, 10-11

TOPIC TAGS: liquid oxygen, liquid nitrogen, liquid oxygen gasification, liquid nitrogen gasification 27 27

ABSTRACT: Gasification units with pumps, usable for the gasification of liquid gas, are being used more and more instead of warm and cold gasification units. The liquid gas pump, together with an evaporator working at delivery pressure forms the unit for the gasification of liquid gas. The gasification process is continuous, leading to lower gas losses and improved safety features. The new delivery of liquid gas is more convenient and safe than gas main distribution in comparison with delivery of gas in pipes. The gasification units with pumps are more compact and simpler in design than the units with warm and cold gasification. The units with pumps are designed to operate at pressures of 2-3 atm. The units with pumps are designed to operate at pressures of 2-3 atm. The units with pumps are designed to operate at pressures of 2-3 atm. either at 2-3 atm. The units with pumps are designed to operate at pressures of 2-3 atm.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4049177

delivered either at 25 or 40 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. The required power is 49 or 90.4 kW. The liquid oxygen is delivered at 2.0 to 8 atm. into the pump, and then into the evaporator. After evaporation, the gas at 2.0 to 7.0 atm. passes through the delivery line and return valve to the receiver. A safety valve is installed in the delivery line. Pressure gauges are installed in the delivery line and receiver. The receiver is a cylindrical tank with a diameter of 25 mm. The evaporator is a single-line coil of copper tubes 25 mm in diameter enclosed in an aluminum housing filled with water. The water temperature is regulated automatically at 75°C. A pump is mounted in a van on a MAZ-5245 semi-trailer. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 01

OTHER: 060

SUB CODE: IE, FP

Card 2/3

L 11 333-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049177

ENCLOSURE: 01

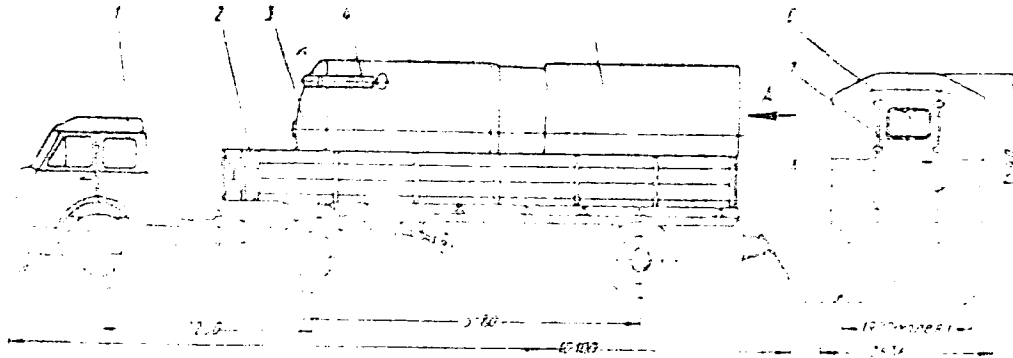


Fig 1. AGU-6 Automobile-Mounted Gasification Unit - 1. M.A.V. tractor

2. M.A.V. door

3. M.A.V. ladder

4. M.A.V. door

5. M.A.V. door

6. M.A.V. door

7. M.A.V. door

8. M.A.V. door

Pressure vessel

Card 3/3

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