oxide catalyst. The following data are given: reaction temperature in °C, yields of II, III, o-$(CH_3)_2C_6H_4$, 1,2-dimethyl cyclohexane, 1,2-dimethyl-4-cyclohexanol, and 1,2-dimethyl 4-cyclohexanone: 150, traces, 1.8, 25, 29, 34.3, 7; 200, traces, 3.3, 17, 62.1, -, -; 250, 2.4, 22.3, 30.5, -, -. Reaction of Ib with $(CH_3)_2C{=}CHCH_3$ (IVa) or $(CH_3)_2CHCH{=}CH_2$ (IVb) (at 150°C and 2 - 3 atm on 20% $ZnCl_2$/80% Al_2O_3 catalyst, the amount of the catalyst used being 10% of the weight of the reagents) yielded 40% 3-CH_3-6-tert-C_5H_{11}Ar (V) (and some 3-CH_3-4-tert-C_5H_{11}Ar) (Ar = C_6H_3OH). One isomer only, 4-CH_3-2-tert-C_5H_{11}Ar (VI), was obtained in 40% yield from Ic with IVa, IVb, or $CH_2{=}C(CH_3)C_2H_5$. In all experiments, the initial iso-C_5H_{10} dimerized, forming $C_{10}H_{20}$. Under the same reaction conditions, 1-pentene and 2-pentene yielded 70% alkyl cresols. Reaction of Ic with 1-pentene yielded 2-HO-3-$CH_3C_6H_3CH(CH_3)C_3H_7$ in 65% yield. The data given for the alkylation products (obtained with C_5H_{10} and Ib or Ic) are b.p. in °C/mm Hg, n_D^{20}, d_4^{20}, m.p. in °C, and the m.p. of the

corresponding aryl glycolic acid in °C: V, 94 - 96/3, 1.5193, 0.9626, -, 142 - 143; VI, 125 - 125.5/9, -, -, 26.5 - 27, 126.5 - 127; $3\text{-}CH_3\text{-}6\text{-}CH(CH_3)(C_3H_7)Ar$, 103 - 104/3, 1.5190, 0.9622, -, 98; $3\text{-}CH_3\text{-}6\text{-}CH(C_2H_5)_2Ar$, 138 - 139/8, 1.5187, 0.9585, -, -; $3\text{-}CH_3\text{-}4\text{-}CH(C_2H_5)_2Ar$, 147 - 148/8, 1.5148, 0.9693, -, 101. From Ib and piperylene (20% $ZnCl_2$ on Al_2O_3), 70% of an alkylate was obtained, which consisted of $3\text{-}CH_3\text{-}6\text{-}CH(CH_3)\text{-}CH{=}CHCH_3Ar$ (VII) and $3\text{-}CH_3\text{-}4\text{-}CH(CH_3)CH{=}CHCH_3Ar$ (VIII) (90%), and of 2,4,7-trimethyl chroman and 3,6-dimethyl-2-ethyl coumaran (10%). Reaction of Ib with cyclopentadiene at 25 - 30°C yielded the dimer of the initial cyclopentadiene, and at 170°C 2,3-cyclopentan-7-methyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran (IX). With H_3PO_4 at 0°C, 80% 3-methyl-6-(cyclopenten-2-yl)phenol (X) and 3-methyl-4-(cyclopentene-2-yl)phenol (XI) were obtained. The alkylation products obtained from Ib by treatment with piperylene are characterized by their b.p. in °C/mm Hg, n_D^{20}, d_4^{20}, and by the m.p. of the corresponding aryl glycolic acid in °C: VII, 136 - 137/9, 1.5312, 0.9847,

108 - 108.5; VIII, 147 - 147.5/7, 1.5380, 0.9884, 118 - 118.5. The alkylation products obtained from Ib by treatment with cyclopentadiene are characterized by their b.p. in °C/mm Hg, n_D^{20}, d_4^{20}, m.p. in °C, and m.p. of the corresponding aryl glycolic acid in °C: 118 - 120/3, -, -, 69 - 70, 111 - 112; XI, 129 - 132/3, 1.5655, 1.0666, -, 129; 3-methyl-6-cyclopentyl phenol, 113 - 115/3, 1.5495, 1.0087, -, 101 - 102; 3-methyl-4-cyclopentyl phenol, 123 - 125/3, 1.5549, 1.0498, -, 101 - 107; IX, 138 - 140, 1.5474, 1.0608, -, -. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

SHUYKIN, N.I.; VIKTOROVA, Ye.A.; POKROVSKAYA, I.Ye.

Alkylation of phenols by compounds with mixed functions. Report 1: Alkenylation of m-cresol with allyl alcohol. Izv.AN SSSR, Otd.khim.nauk no.6:1094-1098 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Cresol) (Allyl alcohol)

VIKTOROVA, Ye.A.; SHUYKIN, N.I.; POPOVA, G.V.

Contact catalytic conversions of phenols. Part 5: Alkylation of m-cresol by piperylene. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 15 no.6: 62-65 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Kafedra khimii nefti Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Cresol) (Piperylene)

TERENT'YEV, A.P.; VIKTOROVA, Ye.A.; YESEL'SON, B.M.; KOST, A.N.; YERSHOV, V.V.

Inner complex compounds as contact insecticides. Zhur.ob. khim. 30 no.7:2422-2427 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Complex compounds) (Insecticides)

VIKTOROVA, Ye.A.; SHUYKIN, N.I.; POLYANSKAYA, E.I.

Cycloalkenylation of phenol by 1,3-cyclohexadiene. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no.11:2048-2049 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.M.V.Lomonosova.
(Cyclohexadiene) (Phenols) (Alkenylation)

S/074/60/029/010/002/004
B013/B075

AUTHORS: Shuykin, N. I. and Viktorova, Ye. A.

TITLE: Catalytic Synthesis of Alkyl Phenols

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi khimii, 1960, Vol. 29, No. 10, pp. 1229-1259

TEXT: The authors give a survey of studies made on the catalytic synthesis of alkyl phenols. The available publications were systematized according to the character of the alkylating substances. Papers are mentioned referring to some catalysts, on the character of which the structure and the ratio of alkylation products are dependent. The subject of the first chapter is the alkylation of phenols with unsaturated hydrocarbons. The application of the following catalysts is described: Acids as alkylation catalysts (Refs. 32-108); metal chlorides in alkylating phenols with alkenes (Refs. 63, 109-128); borofluoride (Refs. 129-168). Data obtained show that sulfuric acid is the most frequently used catalyst. It is preferred due to its accessibility and its sufficiently high yields of alkyl phenols. Also alkylation in the presence of resin - ion exchangers seems to be promising. The use of borofluoride and of some of its molecular com.

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pounds requires further study. The use of aluminum phenoxide seems to open new possibilities in the synthesis of o-alkyl phenols. The second chapter deals with the alkylation of phenols with alcohols (Refs. 36, 65, 80, 81, 99, 173-277). As was proved by the mentioned data, the structure and the yield of alkyl phenols are dependent on the reaction conditions. These, in turn, depend on the structure of the alcohols employed, on the temperature, as well as on the nature of the catalyst. In some cases, phase state and pressure factor play an essential part. In spite of the high yields, alkylation of phenols with alcohols is rather inexpedient for industrial purposes; in laboratory practice, however, it offers a number of advantages. In the third chapter, alkylation of phenols with alkyl halogens is discussed (Refs. 109, 278-335). Data available on alkylation with alkyl halogens show that the reaction in the presence of aluminum chloride is most thoroughly investigated. However, it has to be taken into consideration that the isomerization of the radical entering into the phenol molecule does not always take place. Alkylation with ternary alkyl halogens in the presence of halogen hydracid is extremely easy, especially if the alkyl halogen forms during the synthesis. By this means, the possibility of using more easily accessible alkenes is given.

Catalytic Synthesis of Alkyl Phenols

S/074/60/029/010/002/004
B013/B075

Yu. G. Mamedaliyev, V. N. Ipat'yev, V. I. Isagulyants, A. V. Topchiyev, I.Tsukervanik, V. Tambovtseva, B. M. Dubinin, A. Ye. Chichibabin, A. S. Abdurasuleva, N. G. Sidorova, Z. N. Nazarova, I. N. Samsonova, Z. P. Aleksandrova, A. B. Kuchkarev, and P. P. Bagryantseva are mentioned. There are 335 references: 40 Soviet, 188 US, 1 Austrian, 1 Belgian, 29 British, 1 Canadian, 1 Czechoslovakian, 1 Danish, 1 Dutch, 20 French, 38 German, 3 Italian, 1 Rumanian, 6 Japanese, and 1 Swiss.

ASSOCIATION: Khimicheskiy fakul'tet MGU im. M. V. Lomonosova (Department of Chemistry of the Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR.: AP4015308 S/0280/64/000/001/0196/0201

AUTHOR: Viktorov, Ye. D. (Leningrad)

TITLE: Stabilizing a control system by introducing a nonlinear correction

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 1, 1964, 196-201

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control, nonlinear correction automatic control, adaptive filter correction, adaptive filter automatic control, harmonic balance method

ABSTRACT: The control of a plant is considered whose transfer function has this form: $S(p) = C(p)\frac{p^2+\omega_1^2}{p^2+\omega_2^2}$, where ω_1 and ω_2 are real and proximate; C(p) does not contain the coefficients of the form $(p^2+\omega_i^2)|(p^2+\omega_k^2)$ with ω_i sufficiently close to ω_k. The method of "frozen factors" is used in the investigation. It is proven that the stability cannot be ensured by any linear controller with constant

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ACCESSION NR: AP4015308

parameters. Hence, an adaptive filter is suggested; its introduction results in stable self-oscillations. The harmonic balance method is used to investigate the behavior of the filter. The nonlinear correction in the controller can stabilize the above plant if the range of variation of ω_1 is known; the controller can be selected in such a way that $I(\omega_1)$ retains its sign for all possible values of ω_1; here, $I(\omega)$ is the imaginary part of $K(i\omega)C(i\omega)$ and $K(p)$ is the transfer function of the controller. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 37 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Jan63 DATE ACQ: 12Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CG, IE NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

S/051/60/009/003/013/019/XX
E201/E191

AUTHORS: Viktorova, Ye.N., Zhmyreva, I.A., Kolobkov, V.P., and Saganenko, A.A.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Duration of Phosphorescence in Solutions of Organic Compounds at -196 °C

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 9, No 3, pp 349-352

TEXT: The effect of various external and internal molecular factors on the probability (r) of transitions of excited molecules to a metastable state is related to the ratio (δ) of the quantum yields of phosphorescence and fluorescence at low temperatures (e.g. -180 or -196 °C). For long wavelength phosphorescence

$$\delta = \frac{r}{p} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\pi + q_2}$$

where p is the probability of a fluorescent transition, π is the probability of emission of radiation on transition from the metastable state to the ground state, and q_2 is the probability of quenching in the metastable state. The authors studied the duration of phosphorescence (τ_{phos}) in order to obtain information on quenching in the metastable state at -196 °C and to find to what

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S/051/60/009/003/013/019/XX
E201/E191

An Investigation of the Duration of Phosphorescence in Solutions of Organic Compounds at -196 °C

extent a change of δ due to an external medium is reflected in the probability r. Tables 1 and 2 list the values of τ_{phos} (τ ϕoc) and δ at -196 °C for 17 compounds in 21 solvents. The compounds dealt with in Table 1 are:

(I) 3-acetylamino-N-methylphthalimide,
(II) 4-acetylamino-N-methylphthalimide,
(III) 3,6-diacetylamino-N-methylphthalimide,
(IV) 3-methylacetylamino-6-methylphthalimide.

The compounds listed in Table 2 are:

(V) 3-methylacetylamino-N-methylphthalimide,
(VI) 4-methylacetylamino-N-methylphthalimide,
(VII) 3-hydroxy-N-methylphthalimide,
(VIII) 4-hydroxy-N-methylphthalimide,
(IX) 3-amino-6-nitro-N-methylphthalimide,
(X) 3-dimethylamino-6-methylacetylamino-N-methylphthalimide,
(XI) 3-dimethylamino-6-acetylamino-N-methylphthalimide,

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E201/E191

An Investigation of the Duration of Phosphorescence in Solutions of Organic Compounds at -196 °C

(XII) 3-diphenylamino-N-methylphthalimide,
(XIII) anthranilic acid,
(XIV) paradimethylaminobenzoic acid,
(XV) α-naphthol,
(XVI) β-naphthol,
(XVII) β-naphthylamine.

It was found that a change in the ratio δ was a fairly accurate measure of a change in the probability of transitions of excited molecules to metastable states when the surrounding medium was altered. Acknowledgements are made to B.Ya. Sveshnikov and P.I. Kudryashov for loan of the apparatus used to measure the duration of phosphorescence.
There are 2 tables and 21 references: 16 Soviet and 5 English.

SUBMITTED: December 22, 1959

Card 3/3

VIKTOROVA, Ye.N.

Certain regularities in the nature of the quantum yield variation as related to the position of the fluorescence bands for a number of organic compounds. Opt. i spektr. 10 no.2:279-281 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(Fluorescence)

VIKTOROVA, Ye.N.; ZELINSKIY, V.V.

Relation of nonradiative deactivation to the spectral characteristics of complex organic compounds. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.5:1033-1036 D '65.

1. Submitted April 22, 1965. (MIRA 19:1)

002417

AUTHOR: Viktorova, Ye. N.; Zelinskiy, V. Y.

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/005/1033/1036

ORG: none

TITLE: Relation between the probability of emissionless deactivation and the spectral characteristics of complex organic compounds

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 5, 1965, 1033-1036

TOPIC TAGS: excited state, spectrum analysis, quantum yield, chemical compound, ground state

ABSTRACT: A comparison of values for probabilities of emissionless deactivations of a great number of various substances, in a variety of solvents at 20°C, is made in this paper. The values are calculated according to the formula

$$(q + r) = (1 - B^{Quantum}_{fluorescence})/\tau$$

where q- is the probability of the process of direct, emissionless conversion of excited molecules in a ground state; r- is the probability of transfer to a metastable level, and τ- is the average duration of the excited state. The comparison of the values is made by means of formulas and illustrated by curves. A direct proportion was observed between the value $B^{Quantum}_{fluorescence}$ and τ. The absolute quantum yields were

UDC: 535.371

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measured according to a method, previously described by the authors (Optika i spektroskopiya, 1, 560, 1956), using a FEU-38 photomultiplier in the capacity of a received of radiation. τ was determined on a phase fluorometer at the Institute of Molecular Biology of the AN SSSR, in L. A. Tumerman's laboratory. The authors conclude that the relation between the value of the barrier and the spectral characteristics is determined by the fact that both are functions of one and the same variable, the change of which characterizes the changes in the relative distribution of potential surfaces. The authors thank L. A. Tumerman for the possibility of conducting measurements on the fluorometer and A. N. Surova for carrying out the measurements. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 09Apr 65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 002

L 37005-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6018593 SOURCE CODE: UR/0379/66/002/002/0227/0233

AUTHOR: Viktorova, Ye. N.; Zelinskiy, V. V. 43 B

ORG: State Optical Institute im. S. I. Vavilov, Leningrad (Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut)

TITLE: Study of the relationship between the probabilities of processes of nonradiative deactivation and the spectral characteristics of complex organic compounds

SOURCE: Teoreticheskaya i eksperimental'naya khimiya, v. 2, no. 2, 1966, 227-233

TOPIC TAGS: nonradiative transition, fluorescence spectrum, transition probability, organic compound

ABSTRACT: The probabilities of nonradiative deactivation of excited molecules on the singlet level in the fluorescence of a series of complex organic compounds were compared with the spectral characteristics in various solvents at 20°C. Values of these probabilities were calculated from the formula

$$(q + r) = \frac{1 - B_{fl}^{quant}}{\tau},$$

where q is the probability of the process of direct nonradiative conversion of excited

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L 01274-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(c) IJP(c)/RPL JW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5020783 UR/0048/65/029/008/1278/1283

AUTHOR: Viktorova, Ye. N.; Zelinskiy, V. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the fluorescence yield of some nitro-compound solutions [Report, 13th Conference on Luminescence held in Khar'kov 25 June to 1 July 1964]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 8, 1965, 1278-1283

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, solution property, organic nitro compound, luminescence spectrum, electron transition, activation energy

ABSTRACT: The fluorescence yields of the following nitro-compounds in 14 different solvents were measured at 20°C by a method that has been described elsewhere (V. V. Zelinskiy and V. P. Kolobkov, Optika i spektroskopiya, I, 560, 1956): 4-amino-4'-nitrostilbene, 4-dimethylamino-4'nitrostilbene, 4'-amino-4'-nitrodiphenyl, 4-dimethylamino-4'-nitrodiphenyl, 4-dimethylaminobenzal-4'-nitroanaline, metanitroanaline, meta-nitromethylanaline, meta-nitrodimethylanaline, meta-nitrodiphenylamine, and 5-nitro-1-aminonaphthaline. When the fluorescence yields were plotted against the frequency of the maximum of the fluorescence spectrum, the points for a single phosphor (in different solvents)

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L 01274-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020783

lay on a smooth curve which had a maximum. The position and height of the maximum varied from compound to compound. When the fluorescence yields were plotted against the Stokes shift, many points from all the phosphors lay close to a single common curve. The points that fell off this curve were those for solutions on the descending portion of the curve of yield versus frequency of the luminescence band. Similar results were obtained by plotting the probability for radiationless deactivation against the Stokes shift: the deactivation probability was an exponential function of the Stokes shift. All the investigated phosphors in all the solvents had narrow luminescence bands of approximately the same width, and they all had approximately the same electron transition frequency. It is suggested that there is an activation energy for radiationless conversion which may be related to the electron transition frequency and the width of the luminescene spectrum, but which is largely independent of chemical composition as such. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: 00

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, OP

2/2 Card NO REF SOV: 017 OTHER: 008

VIKTOROVA, Ye.N.; GOFMAN, I.A.

Fluorescent characteristics of the series of rhodamine dyes. Zhur.fiz.khim. 39 no.11:2643-2649 N '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

S/051/60/009/004/031/034
E201/E191

AUTHORS: Viktorova, Ye.N., Kochemirovskiy, A.S., Krasnitskaya, N.D., and Reznikova, I.I.

TITLE: New Examples of Pronounced Dependence of the Fluorescence Yield on Position in the Luminescence Spectrum

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 9, No 4, pp 544-546

TEXT: Zelinskiy et al. (Ref 1) showed that in five phthalimide derivatives there was a regular relationship between the absolute quantum yield of fluorescence (q) at 20 °C in various solvents and the frequency of the fluorescence spectrum maximum (ν). The present paper reports a similar dependence of q on ν in dimethylnaphtharhodine (dimetilnafteyrodin) (I), 2-aminoacridine (II) and cyclohexylaminomaleinimide (III) at 20 °C (a figure on p 545). The fluorescence yields were measured using a technique described earlier (Ref 4). The values of ν (in 10^3 cm^{-1}) represent solutions in various solvents, such as ethyl alcohol, cyclohexanol, cyclohexanone, and so on. For each compound (I, II and III) $q = f(\nu)$ was in the form of $\wedge$,

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S/051/60/009/004/031/034
E201/E191

New Examples of Pronounced Dependence of the Fluorescence Yield on Position in the Luminescence Spectrum

suggesting two different processes of de-activation in the two groups of solvents represented by the two branches of $\wedge$. The fluorescence yield is denoted by $q_{\phi л}$ and the fluorescence maximum by $\nu_{\phi л}^{max}$ in the figure on p 545; numbers in the figure (1-20) represent various solvents. Acknowledgement is made to V.V. Zelinskiy who directed this work.
There are 1 figure and 7 references: 6 Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: May 20, 1960

Card 2/2

VIKTOROVA, Ye.N.; KOCHEMIROVSKIY, A.S.; KRASNITSKAYA, N.D.; REZNIKOVA, I.I.

New examples of the pronounced dependence of the fluorescence yield on the position of the emission spectrum. Opt.i spektr. 9 no.4: 544-546 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Fluorescence)

L 16128-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6004179 SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/001/0094/0099

AUTHOR: Viktorova, Ye. N., Zelinskiy, V.V.; Neznayko, N.F.

ORG: none

50
B
44 55

TITLE: Effect of phenyl groups on the fluorescence yield of aminophthalimides

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 1, 1966, 94-99

TOPIC TAGS: fluorescence, quantum yield, organic nitrogen compound, absorption spectrum, electron spectrum, cyclic group

ABSTRACT: The effect of phenyl groups introduced into the amino group of 4-amino-N-methylphthalimide, 3-amino-N-methylphthalimide, 3-diphenylamino-N-methylphthalimide, 4-diphenylamino-N-methylphthalimide, and 4-monophenylamino-N-methylphthalimide on the fluorescence of these compounds was studied by determining the absorption spectra and quantum fluorescence yields in various solvents at 20C. The electron spectra showed the presence of conjugation between the electron-acceptor phenyl group introduced into the amino group and the phthalimide ring, as indicated by a substantial bathochromic shift. Curves of the following relationships were plotted: ν_{fl}^{max} versus solvent at 20C, quantum fluorescence yields versus position of corresponding fluorescence spectra, and quantum fluorescence yields versus corresponding Stokes shifts. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

Card 1/2 UDC: 543.42

L 16128-66
ACC NR: AP6004179

SUB CODE: 07,29 SUBM DATE: 23Sep64 / ORIG REF: 013 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 SM

L 12884-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(b)/EWA(h) GG/WH

ACC NR: AT6000496 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0266/0269

AUTHOR: Brekhovskikh, S. M.; Viktorova, Yu. N.; Zelentsov, V. V.; Zelentsova, S. A.

ORG: none

33 B+1

TITLE: Effect of the chemical nature of certain elements on the radiation-optical resistance of irradiated glass 15,44 19,44

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po stekloobraznomu sostoyaniyu. 4th, Leningrad, 1964. Stekloobraznoye sostoyaniye (Vitreous state); trudy soveshchaniya, Leningrad, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 266-269

TOPIC TAGS: optic property, glass property, gamma irradiation

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the radiation-optical resistance on the position of a variable element in the periodic system is studied in glasses of the system $4SiO_2 \cdot Na_2O \cdot 0.5MeO$ (or $0.25\ Me_2O$). As a rule two absorption bands, at 400 — 450 and 600 — 650 mμ, appear in the spectra as a result of γ-radiation. The first band can be ascribed to the F-center which represents a quasi-ion $[Me^+ + \bar{e}]$. The intensity of this band is directly related to the position of Me in the periodic system. The smaller the electronegativity of Me, the greater the probability of the localization of a migrating secondary electron near it and the more intense

Card 1/2

2

L 12884-66

ACC NR: AT6000496

the absorption band. All glasses containing elements of groups I and II as the third component have similar spectra, with smaller absorption at 400 mμ for glasses with Mg and Ca. The absorption in the 600 mμ region indicates, in all probability, the presence in the glass of oxygen vacancies and the formation of free oxygen atoms. Elements of group III differ appreciably more chemically than those of groups I and II; therefore their spectra substantially differ from one another. For elements of group IV an increase of radiation-optical resistance is observed with a decrease of ion radius only for the first three elements. For glasses containing elements of group V the radiation-optical resistance increases by a factor of 3.3 on replacing $SrO(4d^0)$ by $ZrO_2(4d^2)$ and Nb_2O_5 $(4d^3)$, which is associated with a decrease of the ion radius from Sr to Nb. Glasses containing elements of group VI are governed by the same rule. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 18 / SUBM DATE: 22May65 / ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 HW

AUTHOR: Brekhovskikh, S. M.; Landa, L. M.; Viktoreva, Yu. N.; Shelyubskiy, V. I.

TITLE: Optical radiation stability of quartz glass irradiated with gamma-rays at various temperatures 19

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 1, 1965, 164-165

TOPIC TAGS: optical radiation stability, quartz glass, color center, F center, temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: The effect of temperature on the radiation-induced discoloration of quartz glasses KI and KRL has been studied in the virtual absence of literature on this subject. The optical radiation stability (ORS) of the glass specimens was studied at room temperature. The ratio of the light transmission of the irradiated glass to the initial transmission in the visible part of the spectrum (P_λ), which is characteristic for ORS, was determined for different doses of irradiation (see Table 1 of the Enclosure). Table 2 illustrates the ORS at low temperatures. The transmission was measured 10 sec, 10 min, and 24 hr after taking the specimens out of the Dewar vessel; the results remained constant. In the case of KI glass, the effect of temperature was perceived visually: specimens irradiated at room temperature were black-violet, and those irradiated at 90K were light-smoky.

Card 1/4

L 62767-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5018091

The observed dependence of the discoloration on the temperature of irradiation can be explained by the shift of the dynamic equilibrium between the formed and decaying color centers. It is assumed that the number of F-centers formed decreases with decreasing temperature, while the radiation destruction of these centers does not depend on the temperature. The constant P_c after low doses of irradiation can be explained by a decrease in the effect of radiation annealing due to the diminishing number of color centers and an increase in their stability. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

[BN]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Dec64	ENCL: 02	SUB CODE: MT, NP
NO REF SOV: 001	OTHER: 008	ATD PRESS: 4056

Card 2/4

ENCLOSURE 1

ACCESSION NR: AP5018091

Table 1. ORS at room temperature

Irradiation dose, r (Co^{60})	K1 glass *T,%	P_c	KRL glass T,%	P_c
Initial	92	—	92	—
10^4	87	0.95	92	1
10^5	40	0.43	92	1
10^6	2	0.02	92	1
10^7	0	0	92	1

*) T - Light transmission measured on IF-16 device.

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L 62757-65

ENCLOSURE: 02

ACCESSION NR: AP5018091

Table 2. ORS at low temperatures

Irradiation temperature, °K	KI glass, dose 10^4r		KI glass, dose 10^6r		KRL glass, dose 10^6r	
	T, %	P_c	T, %	P_c	T, %	P_c
90	87	0.95	68	0.74	91	1
200	88	0.95	21	0.2	91	1
300	87	0.95	?	0.02	92	1

Card 4/4

BREKHOVSKIKH, S. M.; VIKTOROVA, Yu. N.; ZELENTSOV, V. V.; ZELENTSOVA, S. A.

"Effect of some oxides on silicon-oxygen sceleton of oxygeneous glasses."

report submitted for 4th All-Union Conf on Structure of Glass, Leningrad, 16-21 Mar 64.

S/058/63/000/001/067/120
A160/A101

AUTHORS: Ryabov, V. A., Nayman, I. M., Borisova, I. I., Grinevetskaya, S. N., Viktorova, Yu. N., Gayevaya, L. A.

TITLE: New light filters for the protection of the eyes during production

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 1, 1963, 83, abstract 1D602 ("Steklo. Byul. Gos. n.-i. in-ta stekla", no. 1 (110), 1961, 72 - 81)

TEXT: A description is given of the technological process of producing neutral and selective light filters designed mainly for controlling metallurgical processes. The light filters are made by applying oxide films from metal salts of the 4, 5 and 6th period of the periodic system of elements by the aerosols method. Presented are the characteristics of the light filters with oxide layers from cobalt, iron, lead + antimony and lead + antimony + iron.

Yu. Kutev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

VIKTOROVIC, D.

Janjic, T.; Viktorovic, D.

"A New Method For The Qualitative Separation of Basic Sulfides of the Second Analytical Group." p. 301 (GLASNIK,

Vol. 18, No. 5, 1953, Beograd.)

Janjic, T.

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

KRASIC, Sreten; VIKTOROVIC, Z.; STOJANOVIC, D.

One-stage colectomy with ileotransversostomy for carcinoma of the right colon. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 83 no.12:1481-1483 Dec 55.

1. Hirursko odelenje Opste bolnice u Kragujevcu. Sef: prim. dr. Sreten Krasic.

(COLON, neoplasms
surg. colectomy with ileotransversostomy, one-stage. (Ser))

S/149/63/000/001/002/008
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Listovskiy, D. I., Viktorovich, G. S., Malevskiy, A. Yu.

TITLE: On the mechanism of interaction between the components of the Fe-Ni-O system in the solid phases

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1963, 58 - 66

TEXT: In previous investigations the structure of the zone, formed between NiO and its reduction products and the part of oxygen diffusion was not revealed. The authors attempt to determine the basic features in the interaction of components in the Fe-Ni-O system. Cylindrical specimens, 1.8 mm in diameter, were produced from pure iron and iron-nickel alloys. They were pressed into chemically pure nickel oxide. The briquets obtained were quenched in a nitrogen filled closed space, at 1,000°C for 5 h. The chemical composition of the cylinders and the extension of the reaction zones is given in a table. The process of NiO reduction by iron was studied. The formation of nickel atoms takes place as a result of transition of Fe^{2+} ions into Fe^{3+}. As a result of

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On the mechanism of interaction...

Fe^{3+} and Ni^{2+} diffusion in opposite directions, a nickel ferrite layer is formed on the interface with NiO. Fe^{2+} and electron diffusion to a spinel layer causes the reduction of Ni-ions. These processes take place simultaneously. As a result of reaction diffusion of metal ions and electrons in contact with wuestite, spinel must be formed which does not contain nickel (magnetite). In contact with NiO spinel may be present which does not contain Fe^{2+}, i.e. nickel ferrite. In such a manner Ni^{2+} reduction by Fe^{2+} ions proceeds during the contrary diffusion of cations of both metals in the spinel layer, indicating the presence in the latter of metal phase inclusions. The thickness of the spinel layer is determined by the rate of iron transfer to its internal surface. The driving force in oxygen diffusion is the gradient of its chemical potential, which is supported over the layer of interaction products in the direction from NiO to the metallic cylinder. The oxygen can diffuse in electroneutral state over the interstices of the oxide phase lattice or pores, and also consecutively from one sublattice to another one in the form of a negatively charged ion. The oxygen diffuses also through the metal phase. The penetration of oxygen into the depth of the alloy, accompanied by the formation of iron oxides along the grain boundaries, and inside the grains, excludes the possibility of Ni diffusion, but

On the mechanism of interaction...

accelerates iron transfer. The general rate of oxidation is increased in comparison to the rate that could be expected when assuming that the process must be exclusively limited by mutual iron and nickel diffusion in the metallic phase. Investigating the effect of the composition of the alloy upon the composition of oxide phases and the structure of zones, it was established that the composition of the initial metal determines that of the oxides formed during their contact with the metal, and the structure of the internal reaction zone. If iron prevails in the initial alloy, wuestite formed in the internal reaction zone breaks the metal phase into finest metal particles. At a higher Ni content the wuestite particles in the alloy crystals remain dissociated, but each grain is enveloped by an oxide film. Processes in the internal reaction zone are of a more general nature than those in the external reaction zone, where the structure of individual layer depends little upon the composition of the initial alloy. The mechanism of the former processes does not depend upon the form of introducing the oxygen, and is also correct for oxidation of pure iron and selective iron oxidation of Fe-Ni alloys by a gaseous medium. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys) Kafedra metallurgii radioaktivnykh metallov i kompleksnogo ispol'zovaniya polimetallicheskikh rud (Department of Metallurgy of Radioactive Metals and the Complex Utilization of Polymetallic Ores)

On the mechanism of interaction...

S/149/63/000/001/002/008
A006/A101

SUBMITTED: October 1, 1962

Table.

Specimen	Composition of cylinders, %		Extension of reaction zones, μ			
	Fe	Ni	internal	external: wuestite layer	external: spinel layer	total
a	100.0	-	100	320	10	430
b	78.9	21.1	170	190	15	375
c	60.9	39.1	180	110	20	310
d	44.4	55.6	140	60	25	225
e	22.9	77.1	25	-	40	65

Card 4/4

LISOVSKIY, D.I.; MALEVSKIY, A.Yu.; VIKTOROVICH, G.S.

Interaction of the components of the system Fe - Ni - O in solid phases. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 5 no.6: 50-56 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov, kafedra metallurgii i kompleksnogo ispol'zovaniya polimetallicheskikh rud.
(System(Chemistry))
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

VIKTOROVICH, G.S.; LISOVSKIY, D.I.; MALEVSKIY, A.Yu.

Studying the interaction of nickel oxide with iron in the solid phase. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 5 no.4:86-94 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali, kafedra metallurgii i fizicheskoy khimii tsvetnykh metallov.
(Nickel oxide) (Iron oxide) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

VIKTOROVICH, Yo.

Second year of new work arrangements. Neftianik 6 no.7:7-8 Jl '61.
(MIRA 14:7)
(Petroleum mining)

VIKTOROVICH, Ye.

New working conditions at the Ukhta Combine. Neftianik 5 no.8:26-27 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:8)

(Ukhta region (Komi A.S.S.R.)—Petroleum Industry—Management)

VIKTOROVICH, Ye.

Frostproof acetylene gas generator. Neftianik 6 no.10:22 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Gas producers—Cold weather conditions)

SYROVATSKIY, A.; NIZHEGORODTSEV, P.; MARTYNOV, A.; VIKTOROVICH, Ye.; CHERTILIN, V.; BATYROV, R.

In the oil regions of our country. Neftianik 7 no.1:30-33 Ja. '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Petroleum industry)

VIKTOROVICH, Ye.

First in the Komi Republic. Neftianik 7 no.2:3-4 F '62.(MIRA 15:2)
(Komi A.S.S.R.—Petroleum—Refining)

VIKTOROVICH, Ye.Ya.

In the brigades of communist labor. Neftianik 5 no.1:5-7 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Petroleum industry)

VIKTOROVICH, Ye.Ya.

Our reserves. Neftianik 7 no.12:6 D '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Komi A.S.S.R.—Petroleum industry)

VIKTOROVICH, Ye.Ya.

Gas field of communist labor. Meftianik 7 no.7:26 Jl '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Komi A.S.S.R.—Gas, Natural)

IVANOVA, T.I., prof.; VIKTOROVSKAYA, Ye.N., dotsent; LANOVOY, I.D.; KRIVOSHEYEVA, M.V.

Use of albomycin in treating women with inflammatory diseases of the genitalia. Sov.med. no.3:121-122 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. A.V. Anisimov) i kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. T.I. Ivanova) Stanislavskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent G.A. Babenko).

(GENERATIVE ORGANS, FEMALE—DISEASES)
(ALBOMYCIN)

VIKTOROVSKIY, Ye. Ye.

USSR/Mathematics - Integral curves qualitative theory FD-450

Card 1/1 : Pub. 64 - 2/11

Author : Viktorovskiy, Ye. Ye. (Kiev)

Title : A generalization of the concept of integral curves for a discontinuous field of directions

Periodical : Mat. sbor., 34 (76), 213-248, Mar/Apr 1954

Abstract : Introduces the concept of a generalized integral curve. Extends this new concept to systems of differential equations. Clarifies certain properties connected with the averaging the right part of $dy/dx = f(x, y)$. Clarifies the qualitative properties of the set of such curves. Extends results here to certain nonlinear Volterra integral equations.

Institution :

Submitted : January 5, 1953

Name: VIKTOROVSKIY, Ye. Ye.

Dissertation: Integral curves of disruptive field directions

Degree: Cand Phys-Math Sci

Degree Granted: Min Higher Education UkSSR, Kiev Order of Lenin Polytechnic Inst

Publication Date, Place: 1956, Kiev

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 45, 1956

USSR/Mathematics - Inequalities, Integral Jul/Aug 52

"A General Theorem Governing the Existence of Solutions of Differential Equations Which Is Connected With a Consideration of Integral Inequalities," Ye. Ye. Viktorovskiy, Kiev

"Matemat Sbor" Vol XXXI (73), No 1, pp 27-33

Under conditions somewhat more general than those of Caratheodory, demonstrates an existence theorem which leads to the max and min integrals of the eq y' = f (x,y) on the basis of a substitution of (strict) differential inequalities of Chaplygin and Perron by (weakened) integrals. Until now, in the author's opinion, no one had succeeded in extending the method used by Perron to demonstrate existence of solns of y' = f(x,y) (essentially the Russian method devised by Chaplygin for approx integration) to the more general case of "Caratheodory's conditions." Submitted 4 Jan 52.

220T2

VINOGRADSKIY, Ye. Ye.

220T2

VIKTOROVSKIY, Ye. Ye.

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 15 No. 3
March 1954
Analysis

7-9-54
LL

(1)

Viktorovskiĭ, E. E. On a generalization of the concept of integral curves for a discontinuous field of directions. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 89, 593–596 (1953). (Russian)

Let $f_i(x, y_1, \cdots, y_n)$ be measurable functions in an $(n+1)$-dimensional region G, such that

$$M(x) = \sup_i \text{ess. sup}_{y} |f_i(x, y_1, \cdots, y_n)|$$

is summable. A generalized solution of the system $y_i' = f_i$ through the initial point $(x_0, y_{10}, \cdots, y_{n0}) \in G$ is a system of n absolutely continuous functions $u_i(x)$ defined in X: $[x_0, x_0+\alpha]$, $u_i(x_0) = y_{i0}$, satisfying the following condition:

given $\epsilon>0$ and any set N of $(n+1)$-measure 0, there are n^2 measurable functions $\psi_{ij}(x)$ such that in X:

(1) $$f_i(x, \psi_{1i}, \cdots, \psi_{ni})$$

are summable;

(2) $$|u_i(x)-\psi_{ij}(x)|<\epsilon;$$

(3) $$\left|u_i(x)-y_{i0}-\int_{x_0}^{x} f_i(x, \psi_{1i}, \cdots)dx\right|<\epsilon;$$

(4) $$(x, \psi_{1i}, \cdots, \psi_{ni}) \text{ non-}\epsilon N$$

for almost all x. Among others, the following results are announced. 1. If the region P defined by $x \in X$,

$$|y_i-y_{i0}|<\int_{x_0}^{x}[M(x)+\gamma]dx$$

for a certain $\gamma>0$ is contained in G, there exists at least one generalized solution. 2. If $f_i(x, y_1, \cdots, y_n)$ is continuous in the y_j for $x \in K_i \subset X$, $y_i=u_i(x)$, then almost everywhere in K_i, $u_i'=f_i(x, u_1, \cdots, u_n)$. 3. The intersection of the set of generalized solutions through a fixed point with a hyperplane $x=\text{const.}$ is a continuum. *J. L. Massera.*

VIKTOROVSKIY, Ye.Ye. (Kiyev)

Generalized concept of integral curves for a discontinuous field of directions. Mat.sbor.34 no.2:213-248 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:4)
(Differential equations) (Integrals)

VIKTOROVSKIY, YE. YE.

Differential Equations

One general existence theorem for solutions of differential equations, connected with the consideration of integral inequalities. Mat. sbor., 31, No. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. Unclassified.

1. VIKTORCHUK, YA.YE.

2. USSR (600)

4. Curves on Surfaces

7. One generalization of the concept of integral curves for a discontinuous field of directions, Dokl. AN SSSR 89 No. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

VIKTOROVSKIY, Ye. Ye.

USSR/Mathematics - Integral Curves 1 Apr 53

"A Generalization of the Concept of Integral Curves for a Discontinuous Field of Direction," Ye. Ye. Viktorovskiy

555R
DAN, Vol 89, No 4, pp 593-596

Demonstrates theorems that permit one to solve certain functional equations of the Volterra type and to study the topological properties of a set of integral curves issuing from a fixed (immovable) point. Presented by Acad I. G. Petrovskiy 2 Jan 53.

22 T 17

VIKTORSKIY A. P.

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Geological Activity. F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24017

Author : Karpovich, Ye. A.; Kostenich, N. A.; Viktorskiy, A. P.

Inst : Belorussian Scientific Research Dermo-Venerological Institute

Title : The Influence of Phtivazide, Heptyl-Resorcin, and Hexyl-Resorcin on Cultures of Dermatophytes

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. rabot. Belorussk. n.-i. kozhno-venerol. in-t, 1957, 5, 322-323

Abstract : Hexyl-resorcin possesses clearly-expressed fungistatic and fungicidal properties with respect to Trichophyton and Achorion Schonleini.

Card 1/1

20

VIKTORY, J.

Mass development of our tourism. p. 401

KRASY SLOVENSKA no. 11, Nov. 1955

Czechoslovakia

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1956

VIKTOTOV, I. A.

"Elexual waves of finite amplitude in a plate"

report submitted for the 4th Intl. Congress of Acoustics, Copenhagen, Denmark, 21-28 Aug 1962.

Acoustical Inst. of the Acad. of Sci. USSR, Moscow.

VIKTOZOVA, V.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.12 Vol.11/5 Ophthalmology May 57

800. VICTOZOVA V. * The treatment of tuberculosis of the eye with ftivazide (Russian text) VESTN. OFTAL. 1956, 4 (21-25) Tables 1

The study of a new anti-tb remedy is being made at the eye clinic of the 1st Moscow Medical Institute. Ftivazide is a hydrazide of *iso*nicotinic acid. An experimental study showed that ftivazide possesses a high anti-tb activity. It enters the blood from the gastrointestinal tract and stays in the blood for a long period in high concentration. The preparation has very little toxicity, e.g., causing urticaria, slight nausea and neuritic pain, which symptoms disappear if the dose is decreased or stopped for a short time. Ftivazide was used in 26 patients with tb of the eye. Of these, 16 had keratitis, scleritis and anterior uveitis. In 7, there was a posterior uveitis; in 3, a combination of both. No other antibiotics were given during the treatment, unless the effect was insufficient; then streptomycin was added. The dose was 0.5 g. twice daily; in all, from 30 to 80 g. In 8 patients, there were old advanced changes in the chorioretina, organized opacities of the vitreous. In 18 patients, the lesions were fresh in the fundus with fresh opacities and vascularization of the cornea. In 18 patients, the results of the treatment were effective, particularly in those with diseased anterior segment of the eye. Oedema of the macula and absorption of the exudates was also noted which led to increased visual acuity. The general condition of the patients was

800 CONT

also improved. There was increase in weight, better appetit', and sleep. The intradermal Mantoux reaction was increased which speaks c: the higher resistance of the organism. The time of observation was from 6 to 8 months. The advantages of the use of ftivazide are its fast absorption, the near absence of side effects, the elimination of injections and its established bacteriostatic action on the tubercle bacilli.

Sitchevska - New York, N. Y.

SEL'YANENKO, L.M. (Moskva); MERKOVA, M.A. (Moskva); VIKTURINA, V.P. (Moskva); SIVERIKOVA, I.Ye. (Moskva)

Problem of the causes of errors in the diagnosis of chronic radiation sickness. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 11 no.1:270-278 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

VIKTURINA, V.P.; GORDON, V.I.

Some problems in the organization of work and radiation safety in X-ray rooms. Vest. rent. i rad. 37 no.5:49-54 S-O '62. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (direktor - prof. I.G. Lagunova).

VIKTURINA, V. P., ZODIEVA, Z. A.

Qualitative results of roentgenological service. Soviet zdravookhr. No. 5, Sept.-Oct. 50. p. 20-4

1. Of the Department of Public Health Organization, Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians and of the Central Scientific-Research Institute of Roentgenology and Radiology imeni V. M. Molotov.

CLML 20, 3, March 1951

VIKTURINA, V.P.; TROITSKIY, E.Ye.; SELETSKAYA, T.S.; FROLOVA, A.V.; PASYNKOVA, I.Ye.

Working conditions of personnel in X-ray and radiological rooms. Vest.rent. i rad. 32 no.6:82-87 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz organizatsionno-metodicheskogo otdela (i.o. rukovoditelya V.P. Vikturina) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii i radiologii (dir.-dotsent I.G.Lagunova).
(RADIATION PROTECTION
in med. radiol. (Rus)

YAKHNICH, I.M., prof.; ZODIYEV, V.V., prof.; VIKTURINA, V.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; TROITSKIY, E.Ye., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Organization of the work of a research institute in the advanced training of physicians. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 4 no.8:16-18 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk I.G. Lugunova).
(MEDICINE--STUDY AND TEACHING)

BENTSIANOVA, V.M., dots., red.; VIKTURINA, V.F., kand. med. nauk, red.; KAGAN, Ye.M., prof., red.; LAGUNOVA, I.G., prof., red.; PERESLEGIN, I.A., doktor med. nauk, red.; ROZENSHTRAUKH, L.S., prof., red.

[Materials of the enlarged plenum of the Board of the All-Union Scientific Society of Roentgenologists and Radiologists and of the out-of-town session of the Scientific Council of the State Scientific and Research Institute of X-Ray Radiology of the Ministry of Public Health of the R.S.F.S.R., held December 23 - 26, 1963, in Rostov-on-Don] Materialy rasshirennogo plenuma Pravleniia Vserossiiskogo nauchnogo obshchestva rentgenologov i radiologov i vyezdnoi sessii Uchenogo soveta Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta MZ RSFSR 23-26 dekabria 1963. goda, g.Rostov-na-Donu, Moskva, 1963. 188 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

LAGUNOV, I.G., prof., otv. red.; KAGAN, Ye.M., prof., zam. otv. red.; VIKTURINA, V.P., kand. med. nauk, red.; TSYBUL'SKIY, B.A., prof., red.; YAKHNICH, I.M., prof., red.

[40 years of the State Scientific Research Institute of X-ray Radiology of the Ministry of Public Health of the R.S.F.S.R., 1924-1964] 40 let Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta MZ RSFSR, 1924-1964. Moskva, GNIRRI MZ RSFSR, 1964. 347 p. (MIRA 18:1)

VIKTURINA, V.P. (Moskva)

Basic principles in the organization of medical radiological service. Sov. zdrav. 19 no. 4:51-54 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Organizatsionno-metodicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. I.M. Yakhnich) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk I.G. Lagunova).
(RADIOLOGY, MEDICAL)

ZEDGENIDZE, G.A., prof. otv. red.; BENTSIANOVA, V.M., dotsent, red.; VIKTURINA, V.P., kand. med. nauk, red.; ZUBCHUK, N.V., kand. med. nauk, red.; LAGUNOVA, I.G., prof., red.; POBEDINSKIY, M.N., prof., red.; REYNBERG, S.A., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof., red.; ROZENSHTRAUKH, L.S., doktor med. nauk, red.; ROKHLIN, D.G., prof., red.; SOKOLOV, Yu.N., prof., red.; FANARDZHYAN, V.A., red.; SHEKHTER, I.A., prof., red.; SHTERN, B.M., prof., red.; SHTERN, V.N., prof., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Seventh All-Union Congress of Roentgenologists and Radiologists] Trudy Vsesoiuznogo s"ezda rentgenologov i radiologov, 7th, Saratov, 1958. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry Medgiz, 1961. 317 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy s"yezd rentgenologov i radiologov, 7th, Saratov, 1958. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Zedgenidze). 3. Chleny-korrespondenty AMN SSSR (for Rokhlin, Fanardzhyan). 4. Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR (for Fanardzhyan)

(RADIOLOGY, MEDICAL)

VIKTURINA, V.P. (Moskva, Pistsovaya ,ul., d.16, kv. 146)
TROITSKIY, E.Ye.; PASYNKOVA, I.Ye.

Exposures received by patients in radiological investigations. Vest. rent. i rad. 36 no. 1:44-49 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz organizatsionno-metodicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. I.M. Yakhnich) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta (dir. - prof. I.G. Lagunova).
(RADIATION—DOSAGE)

VIKTURINA, V. P., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Organization of x-ray assistance in the RSFSR." Moscow, 1960. 14 pp; (State Scientific Research X-ray-Radiological Inst of the Ministry of Public Health RSFSR); 200 copies; free; (KL, 17-60, 168)

VIKTURINA, V.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Current status of roentgenological services in the R.S.F.S.R. Vest. rent.i rad. 34 no.2:96-98 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz organizatsionno-metodicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. I.M. Yankhnich) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (direkto - dotsent I.G. Lagunova).
(RENTGENOLOGY
in Russia (Rus))

VIKULA, V. L.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5590

Konferentsiya po poverkhnostnym silam. Moscow, 1960.

Issledovaniya v oblasti poverkhnostnykh sil; sbornik dokladov na konferentsii po poverkhnostnym silam, aprel' 1960 g. (Studies in the Field of Surface Forces; Collection of Reports of the Conference on Surface Forces, Held in April 1960) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961. 231 p. Errata printed on the inside of back cover. 2500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR.

Resp. Ed.: B. V. Deryagin, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Editorial Board: N. N. Zakhavayeva, N. A. Krotova, M. M. Kusakov, S. V. Nerpin, P. S. Prokhorov, M. V. Talayev and G. I. Fuks; Ed. of Publishing House: A. L. Bankvitser; Tech. Ed.: Yu. V. Rylina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physical chemists.

Card 1/8

Studies in the Field of Surface Forces (Cont.) SOV/5590

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 25 articles in physical chemistry on problems of surface phenomena investigated at or in association with the Laboratory of Surface Phenomena of the Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The first article provides a detailed chronological account of the Laboratory's work from the day of its establishment in 1935 to the present time. The remaining articles discuss general surface force problems, polymer adhesion, surface forces in thin liquid layers, surface phenomena in dispersed systems, and surface forces in aerosols. Names of scientists who have been or are now associated with the Laboratory of Surface Phenomena are listed with references to their past and present associations. Each article is accompanied by references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/8

CHETVERUKHIN, N.F., prof., red.; VIKULINA, E.K., red.

[Transactions of the Methods Seminar "The Development of space concepts in students"] Trudy nauchno-metodicheskogo seminaa "Razvitie prostranstvennykh predstavlenii u uchashchikhsia" Moskva, Prosveshchenie. No.1. 1964. 153 p. (MIRA 18:4)

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1. Nachal'nik Shakhtinskogo radioklуba Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu (for Vikulin). 2. Predsedatel' soveta Shakhtinskogo radiokluba Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu (for Yanovskiy. 3. Chlen Shakhtinskogo radiokluba (for Kovalev). 4. Proyektnyy otdel Upravleniya "Shakhtospetsmontazh" kombinata "Rostovugol'" (for Pokrovskiy). 5. Slesar' po remontu vysokochastotnoy apparatury shakhty "Yuzhnaya-I" (for Bandovkin).
(Automatic control)

V[illegible]

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Machine for welding thermoplasts. Plast.massy no.7:27-28 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

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[Improving the methods of teaching physics in evening schools] Sovershenstvovanie metodov obucheniia fizike v vechernikh shkolakh. Pod red. L.I.Nikerovoi i V.V. Lisovskogo. Moskva, Izd-vo "Prosveshchenie," 1964. 102 p. (MIRA 17:7)

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SOV/107-59-2-18/55

AUTHOR: Vikulin, V. and Munin, V.

TITLE: Radio-/Phonographs (Radiogrammofony) - "Yubileynyy" (RG-3)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 2, pp 19-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The radio/phonograph "Yubileynyy" (RG-3), measuring 160x260x375 mm, consists of the following basic parts: the three stage amplifier of the type NCh; an electric motor of the type EDG-1 (2,800 rpm) with a driving gear for rotating the turntable; a piezo-ceramic pickup with universal head and automatic stop; and a loudspeaker of the type 1-GD-9 installed inside the lid of the case; the case lid with the loudspeaker can be removed. A frequency-selective feedback inside the amplifier covering all 3 stages, is used for the elimination of sound distortions. The total weight of the phonograph - 5.7 kg. There are 2 drawings and 1 circuit diagram.

Card 1/1

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(Geometry--Problems, exercises, etc.)

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