VOROB'YEVA, Emiliya Ivanovna; OBRUCHEV, D.V., doktor biolog. nauk, prof., otv. red.; NIKITINA, O.G., red.izd-va; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn. red.; GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn. red.

[Rhizodontid crossopterygians in the main Devonian field of the U.S.S.R.] Rizodontnye kisteperye ryby Glavnogo devonskogo polia SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 137 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Paleontologicheskii institut. Trudy, no. 94). (MIRA 16:6)

(Rhizodontidae)

SLAVNYY, Yu.A.; VOROB'YEVA, E.S.

Deposition of silica from soil solutions during freezing.
Pochvovedenie no.9:80-84 S '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V.Dokuchayeva.
(Amur Valley--Soils--Silicon content)
(Zeya Valley--Soils--Silicon content)
(Frozen ground)

VOROB'YEVA, F.I.

ALEKSANDROVA, Lyudmila Nikolayevna; NAYDENOVA, Ol'ga Aleksandrovna; VOROB'YEVA, F.I., red.; CHUNAYEVA, Z.V., tekhn.red.

[Practical laboratory experiments in soil science] Laboratorno-prakticheskie zaniatiia po pochvovedeniiu. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1957. 214 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Soils--Analysis)

VOROB'YEVA, F. M.

"The Variability of Biological, Morphological, and Economic Characteristics of Wheat After Its Conversion From Winter to Vernalized Forms." Cand Biol Sci, All-Union Inst of Plant Growing, VASKhNIL, Leningrad, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

VOROB'YEVA, F. M.

SINSKAYA, Ye. N., prof., doktor biol. i sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk;
VOROB'YEVA, F.M., kand. biol. nauk; POGORLETSKIY, B.K., kand. biol. nauk

Studying the interrelationship of growth and development in higher plants. Trudy po prikl. bot., gen. i sel. 30 no. 3:75-124 '57.
(MIRA 11:7)

(Growth(Plants))

USSR/Plant Physiology - Growth and Development. I.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 23, 1958, 104399

Author : Sinskaya, Ye.N., Vorob'yova, F.M., Pogorletskaya, B.K.
Inst : -
Title : Exploring the Interrelationship of Growth and Development in Higher Plants.

Orig Pub : Tr. po Pr. Botan. Genet. i Selektsii, 30, No 3, 75-124, 1957.

Abstract : Plants of various species were grown for various periods of time under individually suitable photoperiodic conditions (long-day plants on natural day in the summer in various regions of the European part of the USSR, and short-day ones, on 8-hour day), whereupon the long-day plants were exposed to short days (from 9 to 12 hours for different species), and the short-day plants, to natural day on their natural planting sites (towns of Pushkin and Khibiny for horehound, and Krasnodar for sesame). For the

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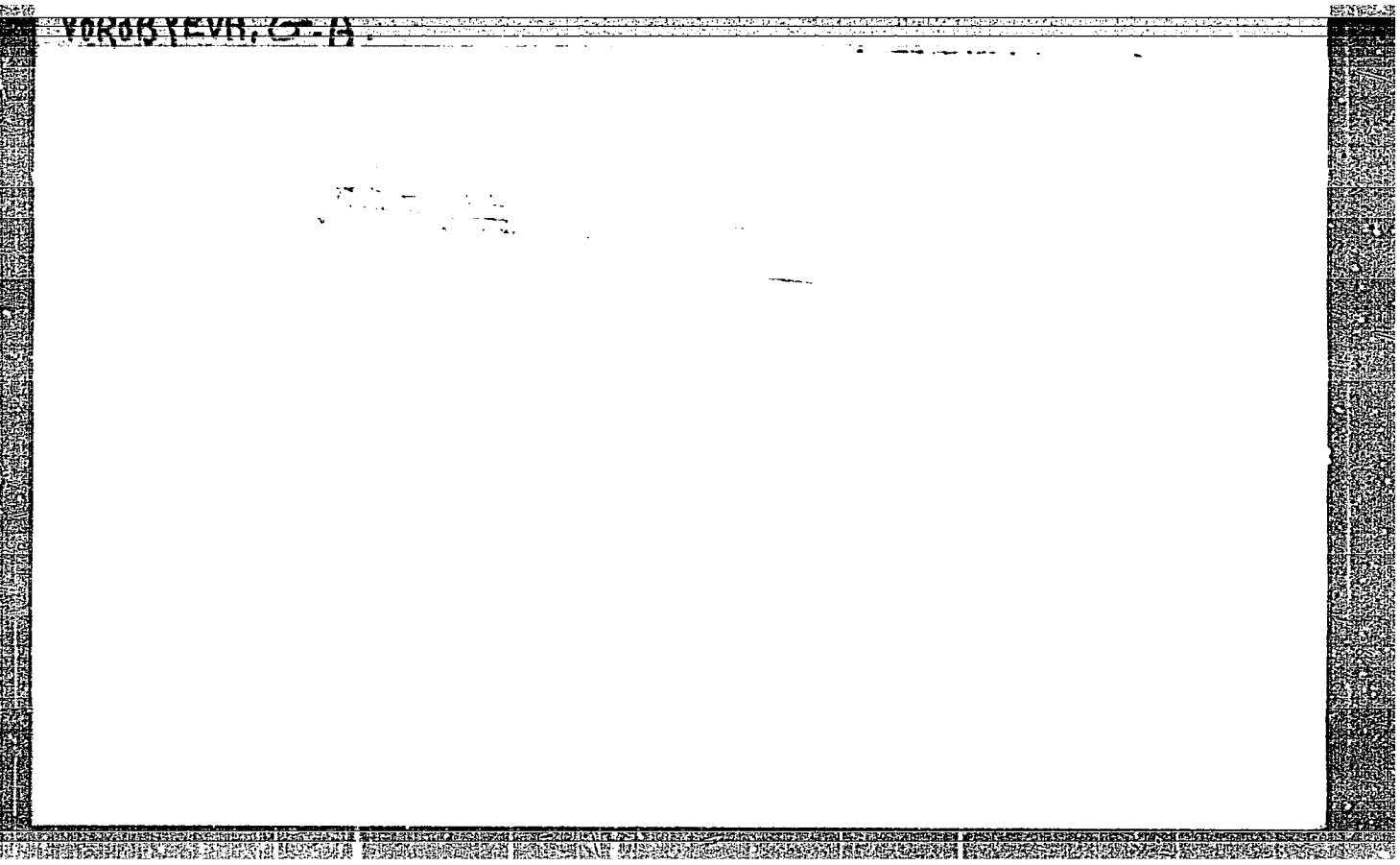
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 23, 1958, 104399

early-ripening and normal-ripening varieties of flax, lallemantia, oil milkweed, spring rape, Elscholtia cristata, wheat (Krasnodarka Variety) and barley (3 varieties), the period of the commencement of the stage of maximal growth changed with a change in the photoperiodic mode, as compared with control plants; in the author's opinion, this period may serve as an indicator of the termination of the light-exposure stage. For the late-ripening varieties of flax, Dracocephalum moldavicum, spring false flax, and sesame, the period of the commencement of the stage of maximal growth did not change upon a change in the day length, and it can not serve as an indicator of stage development. Plants of the perilla, both those nonvernalized and those vernalized in darkness or in light, were grown for various periods of 10-hour days and subsequently exposed to natural or continuous day. In the plants grown for 9 to 15 10-hour days there appeared sprouting forms.



Name: VOROB'YEVA, G. A.

Dissertation: Studies on synthesis in the field of alicyclic terpene compounds

Degree: Cand Chem Sci

Defended at; ~~Affiliation:~~ Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow Inst of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Chair of Technology of Drugs and Scents

Publication ~~Defense Date~~, Place: 1956, Moscow

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 2, 1957

VOROB'YEVA, G.A.

SARYCHEVA, I.K.; VOROB'YEVA, G.A.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

New method of synthesizing the esters of polyenocarbonic acids. Part 7. Zhur.ob.khim. 27 no.10:2653-2662 O '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1.Inatitut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii.
(Carbonic acid) (Esters) (Unsaturated compounds)

VOROB'YEVA, G.A.

SARYCHEVA, I.K.; VOROB'YEVA, G.A.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Synthesis of 2,3,6-trimethylundecatrien-2,6,8- one-10 (pseudoirone). Part 2. Zhur.ob.khim. 27 no.10:2662-2667 O '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1.Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii.
(Pseudoirone)

VOROBYEVA, G.A.

79-11-17/56

AUTHORS: Sarycheva, I. K., Vorobyeva, G. A., Kucheryavenko, L. G., Preobrazhenskiy, N. A.

TITLE: Synthesis of 2,3,6-Trimethyloctadiene-2,7-ols-6-3-Methyl Linalool (Sintez 2,3,6-trimetiloktadiyen-2,7-ola-6-3-metillinaloola)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 11, pp.2994-2999 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the described methods of synthesis of the irones 1-bromo-2,3-dimethylbutene-2 and 2,3-dimethylheptene-2-on-6, which are over 3--methyllinalool and 3-methylcitral converted to pseudoirones, regularly occur as intermediate products. The replacement of 2,3-dimethylheptene-2-on-6 by 2-methyl-3-methyleneheptanone-6 caused no essential changes in the schemes recommended earlier and only decided the question concerning new sources of raw material. Therefore it was of interest to work out, on the basis of the accessible compounds, a new way for the structural grouping $CH_3-C^{CH_3}=C^{CH_3}=CH_2$ which represents a starting-point of quite a number of intermediate products in the irone synthesis. The present paper describes the synthesis of 3-methyllinalool, starting from the methyl acetoacetic ester: This ester is converted to 3-methylpentanone-4-ol-1, this is again transformed to 2,3-dimethylpentadiol-2,5 which is con-

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Synthesis of 2,3,6-Trimethyloctadiene-2,7-ols-6-3-Methyl Linalool

verted to 2-5-dibromo-2,3-dimethylpentane and further to 5-bromo-2,3-dimethylpentene-2. By condensation with methylvinylketone in the presence of lithium the final product was converted to 3-methyllinalool with a 14,1 % yield (see scheme 1). Thus the synthesis of 3-methyllinalool was realized over quite a number of intermediate products. New methods of the synthesis of 1-bromo-2,3-dimethylbutene-2 and 2,3-dimethylheptene-2-on-6 were worked out. There are 1 figure, and 6 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: **Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology**
(Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

SUBMITTED: October 8, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Irone synthesis 2. 2,3,6-Trimethyloctadiene-2,7-ols-6-3-Methyl linalool-Synthesis

AUTHORS: Sarycheva, I. K., Vorob'yeva, G. A., Kuznetsova, N. A., Preobrazhenskiy, N. A. 79-28 3-18/61

TITLE: A New Synthesis of the 2,6,10,14-Tetramethylhexadecene--15-ols-14 of Isophytene (Novyy sintez 2,6,10,14-tetrametilgeksadetsen-15-ola-14, izofitola)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 3, pp. 647-651 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method of synthesis of the vitamins E (tokoferolov) and Vitamine K_1 (α-fillokhinona) which have been published until now are based on the utilization of the 2,6,10,14-tetramethylhexadecene-14-ols-16, called phytene, which is only produced of chlorophyll, one kilogram from one ton of chlorophyll (Ref 1) (see the respective reaction process). The known semisyntheses (Ref 2) are based on the utilization of natural terpene- and sesquiterpene alcohols of the aliphatic series and until now have not found considerable application. According to the investigations of vitamins E and K_1 as well as of other natural products it was found that the compound isomeric to phytene, namely 2,6,10,14-

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A New Synthesis of the 2,6,10,14-Tetramethylhexadecene- -15-ols-14 of Isophytene

79-28-3-18/61

tetramethylhexadecene-15-ol-14, the isophytene (formula VII) fully substitutes phytene. (Ref 3). (See reaction process 2 with formula VII !). In the present work a new complete synthesis of isophytene (VII) is realized (see formulae I, II, III, IV, V, and VI); as basic material 2,6-dimethylundecadiene-2,6-on-10 and geranilacetone (II) is used which is produced of synthetic linaloa (I), either by means of the diketene of the corresponding acetoacetate, or by a reaction using the acetoacetate without the separation of the acetoacetate (II). The 2,6-dimethylundekadiene-2,6-on-10 (II) converts to 2,6,10-trimethyldodekadiene-2,6-in-11-ol-10 by the action of sodiumacetylenide in liquid ammonia. The former is the dehydroneroloedene (III) which then reacts with acetoacetate. In this case, different from the known syntheses of phytene and isophytene (VII), the necessary elongation of the carbon chain up to C_{18} is reached in one step. The 2,6,10-trimethylpentadekatetraene-2,6,10,12-on-14 (VI) synthetized this way is hydrated in the presence of a nickel catalyst and converts to the 2,6,10-trimethylpentadekanol-14. The

Card 2/3

A New Synthesis of the 2,6,10,14-Tetramethylhexadecene--15-ols-14 of Isophytene 79-28 5-18/61

latter is oxidized with a chromium mixture in acetic acid to 2,6,10-trimethylpentadekanone-14 (V). Furthermore the condensation (V) with sodiumacetylendien[illegible]realized; the obtained 2,6,10,14-tetramethylhexadecine-15-ol-14 (VI) finally converts to isophytene (VII) by "selective hydration" in the presence of the Lindlar catalyst (Ref 6). There are6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Moscow Institute for Chemical Precision Technology)

SUBMITTED: March 14, 1957

Card 3/3

KRUGLIKOV, S.S.; KUDRYAVTSEV, N.T.; VOROB'YEVA, G.F.

Method of determining the concentration of leveling additives in solutions for the electrolytic application of metallic coatings. Zashch.met. 1 no.4:439-441 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.

KONDILENKO, I.I.; VOROB'YEVA, O.A.

Annular low-pressure mercury lamp. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 6 no.2: 142-145 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Electric lighting, Mercury vapor)

5 (3)

AUTHORS: Vorob'yeva, G. A., Sarycheva, I. K., Preobrazhenskiy, N. A.

SOV/79-29-7-46/83

TITLE: Synthesis of 2,6,10,14,18,22-Hexamethyltetracosahexaen-2,6,10,14,18,23-ol-22, the Farnesylnerolidol (Sintez 2,6,10,14,18,22-geksametiltetrakozageksayen-2,6,10,14,18,23-ola-22 farnezilnerolidola)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 7, pp 2314 - 2318 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Farnesylfarnesol $C_{30}H_{50}O$, a component of the natural β-phylloquinone (vitamin K_2) (Ref 1), belongs to the group of isoprene polymers occurring in nature, such as rubber, gutta-percha, solanesol ($C_{50}H_{80}O$), and other polyterpenes. The physico-chemical and biological properties of these compounds are connected with their stereo-isomerism, caused by the presence of double bonds and methyl groups. The cis-trans isomerism complicates the synthesis of similar isoprenoid compounds, as conversions of the spatial configuration in the course of a reaction leading to mixtures of the isomers have frequently been observed.

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Synthesis of 2,6,10,14,18,22-Hexamethyltetracosa-hexaen-2,6,10,14,18,23-ol-22, the Farnesylnerolidol

SOV/79-29-7-46/83

In the present paper the synthesis of farnesylnerolidol (I) by condensation of β,γ-unsaturated alcohols with acetoacetic ester (Ref 3) is described. Nerolidol (II) (Ref 4) is used as an initial substance. The stepwise building up of the isoprene links of farnesylnerolidol (I) was effected by the application of three similar methods, which included the synthesis of the ketones by means of acetoacetic ester or acetylacetone, condensation with acetylene, and selective hydrogenation (Scheme). Compound (II) interacted with acetoacetic ester to yield (III), (III) being converted to (IV) by condensation with sodium acetylide. Pd-catalyzed selective hydrogenation of (IV) gave (V). This alcohol (V) was then submitted to a similar reaction cycle. Thus, the compounds (VI), (VII), and (VIII) were obtained successively. Farnesylnerolidol was finally synthesized from (VIII) by way of the intermediates (IX) and (X). There are 5 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 2/3

Synthesis of 2,6,10,14,18,22-Hexamethyltetracosa-hexaen-2,6,10,14,18,23-ol-22, the Farnesylnerolidol SOV/79-29-7-46/83

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute for Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1958

Card 3/3

VOROB'YEVA, G.A.

5(3)

AUTHORS: Sarycheva, I. K., Molotkovskiy, Yu. G., SOV/79-29-4-16/77
Vorobjeva, G. A., Preobrazhenskiy, N. A.

TITLE: Complete Synthesis of 2-Methyl-3-phytyl-naphthoquinone-1,4 Vitamin K_1 (Polnyy sintez 2-metil-3-fitilnaftokhinona-1,4-vitamina K_1)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 4, pp 1123-1126 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the synthesis of vitamin K_1(I) is described which is based on the condensation of 2-methyl-naphtho-hydroquinone-1,4 (II) with isophytol (III) in the presence of the ether compound of trifluoborate (Scheme) (Ref 7). The initial product for (III) was the pseudo-ionone (IV) (Ref 8). The pseudo-ionone is hydrogenated in the autoclave in the presence of the nickel catalyst to give compound (V) which is directly oxidized with the chromium mixture to (VI) without any separation. Compound (VI) is transformed with sodium acetylenide into (VII) which is converted by acetoacetic ester first into (VIII) and then via (IX) into (X). The condensation of (X) takes

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Complete Synthesis of 2-Methyl-3-phytyl-naphthoquinone-1,4 Vitamin K_1 SOV/79-29-4-16/77

place with sodium acetylenide with (XI) being formed. (XI) is reduced in the presence of the palladium catalyst to give isophytol (III). It must be mentioned that the physico-chemical constants of isophytol which was synthesized from linaloöl (Ref 11) were somewhat different from the given sample, obviously owing to the predominance of various diastereoisomeric forms in them. The product of the reaction of isophytol (III) with 2-methyl-naphthohydroquinone-1,4 (II) is the 2-methyl-3-phytyl-naphthohydroquinone-1,4 (XII). This is oxidized to give the end product (I), the vitamin K_1. The vitamin K_1 synthesized by the authors corresponds with the natural one as far as its properties are concerned; this was confirmed by the spectroscopic investigation (Fig). There are 1 figure and 13 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: March 4, 1958

Card 2/2

5(3)

AUTHORS: Sarycheva, I. K., Shustorovich, Ye. M., SOV/79-29-4-32/77
Vorob'yeva, G. A., Preobrazhenskiy, N. A.

TITLE: Synthesis of the 7-Cyano-2,6-Dimethyl, and 2,3,6-Trimethyl-Heptadienes-2,6 of the Nitriles of the Geranic and 3-Methyl Geranic Acids (Sintez 7-tsianc-2,6-dimetil- i 2,3,6-trimetil-geptadiyenov-2,6, nitrilov geraniyevoy i 3-metilgeraniyevoy kislot)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 4, pp 1189-1192 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the terpene series the synthesis of the nitrogenous compounds is of importance since they (e. g. amines and nitriles) render possible the synthesis of geraniol, citral, geranic acid and numerous homologues (Ref 1). The present article contains a description of the synthesis of the nitriles of geranic acid (I,R=H) and 3-methyl geranic acid (I,R=CH_3) starting from 2 -methylheptene-2-on-6 (IV,R= H) and, accordingly, from 2,3-dimethylheptene-2-on-6 (IV,R=CH_3) (Pattern 1). Compound (IV,R=H) is synthesized as initial

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Synthesis of the 7-Cyano-2,6-Dimethyl, and 2,3,6-Trimethyl Heptadienes-2,6 of the Nitriles of the Geranic and 3-Methyl Geranic Acids

product from (II,R=H). This alcohol is transformed (Ref 2) into the bromide (III,R=H) which is condensed by acetic anhydride (Ref 3) in the presence of magnesium. In order to arrive at (I,R=H), (IV,R=H) is transformed with cyanoacetic acid. Compound (I,R=H) is also obtained by transformation of (IV) with ethyl cyanoacetate and subsequent selective saponification and decarboxylation of the compound (V, R=H) obtained. Similarly, the synthesis of the nitrile of the compound (I,R=CH_3) is carried out, namely by the transformation of (IV,R=CH_3) with the ethyl cyanoacetate. The structure of the initial product (I) was proved according to pattern 2. The divergency found between the physicochemical constants of the synthetic nitrile of geranic acid (I,R=H) and those of the nitrile prepared from natural citral (IX) (Ref 6) is explained by the differences in the relative stereoisomer contents (Ref 7) (last pattern). There are 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Synthesis of the 7-Cyano-2,6-Dimethyl, and 2,3,6-Trimethyl Heptadienes-2,6 of the Nitriles of the Geranic and 3-Methyl Geranic Acids

SOV/79-29-4-32/77

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1958

Card 3/3

KONDILENKO, I.I.; VOROB'YEVA, G.A.

Annular low pressure mercury lamp. Opt.i spektr. 9 no.4:524-525 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Electric lighting, Mercury vapor)

VOROB'YEVA, G.D.

Experimental data on the course of wounds in radiation sickness. Eksper.khir.i anest. no.6:46-48 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.M. Dykhtso [deceased]) Krasnoyarskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent P.G. Podzolkov).
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (WOUNDS)

VOROB'YEVA, G.D.

Female genitalia in a hernial sac in a boy. Pediatriia 36.no.6:90 Je '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Krasnoyarskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HERNIA)

ROZOVSKIY, N.V., prof.; VOROB'YEVA, G.D.

Therapy of cardiospasm. Khirurgiia 40 no.1:71-73 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.V. Rozovskiy) Krasnoyarskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

VOROB'YEVA, G.F.; ILYUSHCHENKO, V.M.

Separation of antimony and indium by the anodic oxidation of mixed amalgams. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.khim. no.1:39-43 '59.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Indium-Mercury alloys--Analysis)
(Antimony-Mercury alloys--Analysis)

KRUGLIKOV, S.S.; DUDRYAVTSEV, N.T.; VOROB'YEVA, G.F.; L'VOVSKIY, V.M.

Investigating electrolytes for surface-leveling nickel plating.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.4:781-786 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Nickel plating)

KRUGLIKOV, S.S.; KUDRYAVTSEV, N.T.; VOROB'YEVA, G.F.; L'VOVSKIY, V.M.

Effect of ripple current on surface leveling in nickel plating.
Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.4:877-879 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I.Mendeleyeva.
Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Frumkinym.
(Nickel plating)

KUDRYAVTSEV, N.T., prof.; KRUGLIKOV, S.S., kand. khim. nauk;
VOROB'YEVA, G.F., kand. khimich. nauk

Electrolytic metal plating with the leveling of the surface of articles. Zhur. VKHO 8 no.5:493-501 '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

KUDRYAVTSEV, N.T.; KRUGLIKOV, S.S.; VOROB'YEVA, G.F.; ZUBOV, M.S.

Surface-leveling action of some nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compounds. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.4:777-781 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Heterocyclic compounds) (Electroplating)

3615

S/080/62/035/004/008/022
D202/D301

5.1310

AUTHORS: Kudryatsev, N. T., Kruglikov, S. A., Vorob'yeva, G. F. and Zubov, M. S.

TITLE: A study of the smoothing effect of some nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compounds

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 4, 1962, 777-781

TEXT: The authors tested quinoline, methyl-quinolinium iodide, quinaldine and acriflavin as smoothing agents in nickel electroplating and worked out optimal conditions for their use. In their opinion only quinaldine may be of practical use, because quinoline and its methiodide have comparatively small smoothing effects and give brittle deposits. Acriflavin produces a favorable effect but only in a very narrow concentration range, which makes it unsuitable for practical purposes. An addition of saccharin to electrolytes containing quinoline or its derivative gives a less brittle plate, but markedly lessens the smoothing effect of these compounds. Experimental details and the obtained results are given. There are

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S/080/62/035/004/008/022
D202/D301

A study of the ...

5 figures, 1 table and 13 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 10 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: S. A. Watson and J. E. Edwards, Trans. Inst. Metal Finish, 34, 167, 222, 1957; E. Raub, Plating, 46, 486, 1958; S. E. Beacom and B. J. Riley, Metal Ind., 95, 103, 1959; S. E. Beacom and B. J. Rileym J. Electrochem. Soc., 106, 309, 1959.

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1961

Card 2/2

KRUGLIKOV, S.S.; KUDRYAVTSEV, N.T.; VOROBYEVA, O.F.; ANTONOV, A.I.

"On the Mechanism of the Action of Levelling Agents in the Electrodeposition of Metals."

Report presented at the 14th meeting CITCE, Intl. Comm. of Electrochemical Thermodynamics and Kinetics, Moscow, 19-25 Aug 63.

Mendeleev Chemico-Technological Institute, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

S/080/62/035/004/009/022
D202/D301

5.1310

AUTHORS: Kruglikov, S. S., Kudryatsev, N. T., Vorob'yeva, G. P. and L'vovskiy, V. M.

TITLE: Investigating electrolytes for smooth nickel plating

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 4, 1962, 781-786

TEXT: The aim of this study was to check the hypothesis of Western investigators: Watson, Edwards, Foulke and Kardos, concerning the mechanism of the action of smoothing agents in nickel electroplating. The present authors used a pulsating d.c. and coumarine and quinaldine as smoothing agents, these compounds being added to the electrolyte separately or in mixture. The results proved that in the smoothing process the relative speed of diffusion of the agent to various parts of the cathode is the decisive factor. The addition of coumarine is most effective between 20 - 30°C; when an excess of this compound is used the electrolyte becomes self-regulating, as the coumarine solution remains saturated during the whole plating process. The addition of a mixture of the above compounds

Card 1/2

Investigating electrolytes for ...

is recommended, an even nickel plate being obtained in a wider range of conditions, and much more compact than with single agents. Experimental details and results are given. There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 7 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: S. A. Watson and I.Edwards, Trans. Metal Finish, 34, 222, 1957; D. G. Foulke and O. Kardos, Proc. Am. Electroplater's Soc., 43, 172, 1965; O. Kardos, Proc. Am. Electroplater's Soc., 43, 181, 1956.

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1961

Card 2/2

KRUGLIKOV, S.S.; VOROB'YEVA, G.F.; KUDRYAVTSEV, N.T.; YARLYKOV, M.M.; ANTONOV, A.Ya.

Mechanism of surface leveling in the electrodeposition of metals. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.4:911-914 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I.Mendeleyeva. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Frumkinym.

(Electroplating)

Vorob'yeva, G.I.

AUTHORS: Karelin, Ya.A. and Vorob'yeva, G.I. 65-10-6/13

TITLE: Biochemical Purification of Effluent Waters from Refineries (Biokhimicheskaya ochistka stochnykh vod nefteperer-abatyvayushchikh zavodov)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliva i Masel, 1957, No.10, pp. 29-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Laboratory investigations on the possibility of the application of bacteriological purification of refinery effluents are described. It was established that Pseudomonas bacteria actively decompose crude oil and individual hydrocarbons. Of the cultures separated, the most active were: Pseudomonas Putida Flugge, 1886; Pseudomonas Dacunhae (Gray and Thornton, 1928) and an undetermined type which was called Pseudomonas species. There are 2 figures, 6 tables and 5 references, 1 of which is Russian and 4 English.

ASSOCIATION: MISI imeni V.V. Kuybysheva

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology. F-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur- Biol., No 12, 1958, 52726

Author : Vorob'yeva, G.I.

Inst : AS USSR

Title : A Study of the Role of Bacteria of the Pseudomonas Type in Petroleum Microbiology.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1957, 112, No 4, 763-765

Abstract : From samples of petroleum and water occurring below the petroleum layer collected from a depth of more than 1000 m in different petroleum-bearing regions of the Kuybyshev district, fluorescent microorganisms were isolated resembling the following species of the genus Pseudomonas: P. aeroginosa, P. dacumhae, P. fluorescens, P. putida, P. arvilla. These bacteria are facultative anaerobes and can act under aerobic as well as anaerobic conditions.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 12, 1958, 52726

The same culture can act on various hydrocarbons, while the absorption of O_2 in the presence of glucose is lower ($2.8.10^{-11}$ ml per hour per cell) than in the presence of decane ($22.2.10^{-11}$ ml per hour per cell). All the cultures actively develop in the presence of 1-8% NaCl in the medium, but can withstand considerably stronger concentrations of this salt (15%). The wide distribution of microorganisms of the genus Pseudomonas in oil wells, and their ability to develop on petroleum under anaerobic conditions, allow the assumption that they are part of the biocenosis of oil fields. -- G.I. Vorob'yeva

VOROB'YEVA, G. I.: Cand Master Biol Sci (diss) -- "A study of microorganisms of the genus Pseudomonas isolated from oil deposits". Moscow, 1958. 15 pp (Inst of Microbiology Acad Sci USSR), 130 copies (KL, No 1, 1959, 117)

FISHER, P.N.; KEYL', I.A.; VOROB'YEVA, G.I.; SHVARSKHOYN, B.M.; ALYAMOVSKAYA, T.S.; ZYBIN, S.Ye.; DRUZHININA, A.T.; SHILOV, Yu.P.

Growing yeast on hydrolysates from coniferous wood. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 16 no.5:7-12 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Fisher, Keyl', Vorob'yeva, Shvartskroyh, Alyamovskaya).
2. Ivdel'skiy gidroliznyy zavod (for Zybin, Druzhinina, Shilov).

Moscow Dept. of Sc. State Sci-Res Inst of Hydrolysis & Sulphite-Alcohol Industry

KRYUCHKOVA, A.P.; VOROB'YEVA, G.I.

Respiration of fodder yeasts and the accumulation of their biomass using various carbon sources. Mikrobiologiia 32 no.5: 856-862 S-O'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti, Moskovskoye otdeleniye.

KRYUCHKOVA, A.P.; VOROB'YEVA, G.I.; BOBYR', L.M.

Effect of carbon source in the medium on amino acid synthesis by yeasts. Prikl. biokhim. i mikrobiol. 1 no.1:78-82 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut biosinteza belkovykh veshchestv, Moskva.

RODIONOVA, G.S.; VOROB'YEVA, G.I.; KRYUCHKOVA, A.P.; STEPANENKO, V.G.

Yeast adaptation to furfurole. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. 18 no.2:3-5 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut biosinteza belkovykh veshchestv.

KRYUCHKOVA, A.P.; VOROB'YEVA, G.I.

Order of assimilation of hexoses and pentoses by yeasts. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 15 no.2:5-7 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Moskovskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

KHYUCHKOVA, A.P.; VOROB'YEVA, G.I.

Organic acids as a source of carbon for fodder yeasts. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 17 no.8:9-11 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. VNIIsintezbelok.

VORUB'YEVA, G.I.; BOBYR', L.M.

Organic acids of hydrolysis substrates and method for their determining. Sbor.trud.NIIGS 12:129-137 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

USSR / Chemistry - [illegible]

Card 1/1 : Pub 147 - 1/1

Authors : Stepukhovich, A. D., and Vorobyeva, G. P.

Title : Kinetics and Mechanism of hydrocarbon decomposition. Part 4.-

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 8, 1361-1370, Aug 1954

Abstract : The effect of inhibitors (isobutylene and propylene) on the decomposition of isobutane, was investigated at pressures of ~1 atm and various [illegible] were calculated and it was established that the inhibitory effect during the decomposition of different hydrocarbons decreases [illegible]

Institution : The N. G. Chernishevskiy State University, Saratov

Submitted : October 6, 1952 and December 26, 1953

IVANCHIKOVA, E.I.; KOLESNIKOVA, M.T.; KONOBRITSKAYA, Ye.M.; KUDRYASHOVA, M.M.; KUL'BAYEVA, Sh.N.; MEDVEDEVA, S.G., Prinimali uchastiye: ABDULLINA, M.N.; KLIMENKO, K.M.; OVSYANKINA, V.I.; SOKOLOV, M.V.; URAZOVA, M.I.; VOROB'YEVA, G.P., AKHMEDOVA, N.B., otv.red.; NOVOKHATSKIY, I.P., red.; SHEVCHUK, T.I., red.; ATTMUKHAMBETOVA, S.; RODIONINA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[The Karaganda Economic Administrative Region; bibliography] Karagandinskii ekonomicheskii administrativnyi raion; bibliograficheskii ukazatel' literatury. Alma-Ata, 1959. 458 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Alma-Ata. TSentral'naya nauchnaya biblioteka.
(Bibliography--Karaganda Economic Region)
(Karaganda Economic Region--Bibliography)

VOROB'YEVA, G. P.

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Kinetics. Combustion. Explosives. Topochemistry. Catalysis B-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11216

Author : III. A.D. Stepukhovich and G.I. Kats
IV. A.D. Stepukhovich and G.I. Vorob'yeva
V. A.D. Stepokhovich and L.V. Derevenskikh
VI. Stepukhovich A.D., Stal'makhova L.S., Yeremin V.V.
VII. Stepukhovich A.D., Derevenskikh L.V.

Title : Kinetics and Mechanism of Decomposition of Hydrocarbons.
III. Kinetics and Mechanism of Thermal Decomposition of Divinyl at Low Temperatures.
IV. Kinetics and Mechanism of Decomposition of Isobutane in the Presence of Isobutylene and Propylene as Inhibitors
V. Kinetics of Thermal Decomposition of Gaseous Paraffins in the Presence of Added Divinyl
VI. Kinetics of Thermal Decomposition of Gaseous Paraffins in the Presence of Acetylene
VII. Kinetics and Mechanism of Decomposition of Gaseous Alkanes in the Presence of Allene

Orig Pub : Zhurnal fiz. khimii, 1954, 28, No 7, 1174-1185; No 8, 1361-1370; No 10, 1720-1724; No 11, 1878-1881; 1955, 29, No 12, 2129-2132

1/4

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Kinetics. Combustion. Explosives. Topochemistry. Catalysis B-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11216

Abstract : III. The velocity constant of divinyl decomposition, calculated in accordance with the equation of the reactions of second order, varies linearly, at 570-620° and 2-30 mm Hg pressure, depending on $1/p_o$ (p_o-- initial pressure). Calculated were mean duration of life of divinyl molecule in activated state, 5.10^{-8} seconds, the number of kinetically active degrees of freedom 20, and dissociaton energy of divinyl E = 79.4 ± 1.9 kcal/mole. Decomposition of divinyl conforms to the Dintsess-Frost equation and is interpreted as a chain reaction undergoing spontaneous inhibition by decomposition products. Additions of divinyl accelerate decomposition of C_2H_6 at 620°. Accelerative action of divinyl reaches a limit at 12%.

IV. By the method of inhibiting additives (RZhKhim, 1953, 8215) a study was made of thermal decomposition of isobutane at pressure of 10 mm Hg and temperatures of 548 and 573°. Addition of 0.5% slows down the decomposition sharply, on increase of the addition from 1 to 7% effectiveness of its action decreases, and with 7-10% saturation is reached (first order velocity constant acquires constant value). Under the same conditions inhibition by isobutylene is more effective than by propylene.

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Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11216

Experimental data on inhibiting action of additives fit the equation: $1/W - W_0 = A + BC$ (1), wherein W -- reaction velocity, W_0 -- residual velocity, A and B -- constants, C(add) -- -- concentration of additive, which proves the chain nature of the decomposition. The primary effect is decomposition of isobutane molecule at C-C bond. Inhibiting action of olefins is explained by removal of H atom by active radical from molecule of additive with formation of inactive unsaturated radicals. By means of equation (1) were calculated velocity constants of the reaction of chain termination at the wall and at molecules of additive. Activation energy of inhibiting reactions brought about by isobutylene and propylene is, respectively, 5.6 and 8.5 kcal/mole, that of the reaction of termination at wall, 14.7 kcal/mole.

V. Study of kinetics of thermal decomposition of propane, butane and isobutane, in the presence of divinyl, with initial pressure of decomposing hydrocarbons $\sim$ 10 mm Hg, and at temperatures of 510-593°. Additions of divinyl, which is a product of cracking of hydrocarbons, do not inhibit decomposition of these hydrocarbons. Absence of inhibiting

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11216

action of divinyl is correlated with greater durability of C-H bond, in CH_2 groups, at the double bond carbon, in comparison with durability of C-H bond in methyl groups of propylene of isobutylene.

VI. Study of kinetics of thermal decomposition of propane and butanes in the presence of 1-20% C_2H_2 at pressure of decomposing hydrocarbons ~10 mm and temperatures of 500-600°. Additions of C_2H_2 do not inhibit rate of decomposition. Increased values of decomposition velocity constant of propane at pressures below 10 mm, in the presence of C_2H_2, are due to the fact that that C_2H_2 impedes diffusion of active centers to the walls. Thermal calculations have shown the possibility of a reaction between atomic hydrogen and C_2H_2, with formation of highly reactive vinyl radical which is stable under cracking conditions.

VII. Additions of allene inhibit cracking of C_3H_8 and iso-C_4H_{10}, but do not affect decomposition of C_4H_{10}. Mechanism of inhibition resides in addition of H atoms to allene molecule with formation of little active allyl radicals. Absence of inhibition in the case of C_4H_{10} is due to the fact that increase of latter occurs essentially with formation of CH_3 radical. Communication II, see RZhKhim, 1957, 393.

VOROB'YEVA, G.P.

Results of the clinical test of aceclidine. Oft.zhur. 16 no.6:352-359 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz kliniki glaznykh bolezney (zav. - prof. S.F. Kal'fa) i 2-y Odesskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.
(MIOTICS)

VOROB'YEVA, G.V.; KIREYEV, Yu.A.; BRATUS, I.N.; VORONIN, V.G.

Production of β-phenylethyl alcohol from styrene. Trudy VNIISNDV no.6:48-50 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

GLUSHCHENKO, M.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ALEKSEYEVA, Ye.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; VOROB'YEVA, G.V.; LUZINA, L.V., kand. biol. nauk; MAYCHENKO, Z.G., CHIKALOV, B.M., kand. sel'-khoz. nauk; KRYLATOVA, S.A., red.

[Recommendations for the production of aromatic plant seeds] Rekomendatsii po semenovodstvu efiromaslichnykh kul'tur. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 27 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva. Upravleniye nauki, propagandy i vnedreniya peredovogo opyta. 2. Nauchnyye sotrudniki Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta maslichnykh i efiromaslichnykh kul'tur. (for all except Krylatova).

ZAYTSEV, B.M.; VOROB'YEVA, G.Ya.

Prospects for the use of fluorine plastics in the hydrolysis industry. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 11 no.9-10. '58.
(MIRA 11:2)

(Plastics) (Hydrolysis)

VOROB'YEVA, G.Ya.; VYRODOVA, Ye.P.

Testing plastic materials in hydrochloric acid media of glucose manufacture. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 12 no.1:18-20 '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrolizmoy i sul'fitnospirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Plastics--Testing) (Hydrochloric acid)

VOROB'YEVA, G.Ya.; VYRODOVA, Ye.P.

Chemical stability of graphitic materials in hydrochloric acid media in the production of glucose. Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 12 no.6:8-10 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrolizmoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Graphite)

NOVINSKIY, O., vrach; VOROB'YEV, L., inzh.; VOROB'YEVA, I., biofizik

Diagnosis by instruments. Izobr.i rats. no.8:12-14
Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Diagnosis)
(Medical instruments and apparatus)

88917

S/025/60/000/012/005/006
A166/A026

17.2850

AUTHORS: Novinskiy, G.D.; Vorob'yeva, I.A.; Physicians; Vorob'yev, L.N., Engineer

TITLE: Acupuncture Apparatus

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1960, No. 12, pp. 46 - 47

TEXT: The Kafedra biofiziki biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova (Department of Biophysics of the Biology and Soil Faculty of the Moscow University imeni M.V. Lomonosov) has designed two devices for finding the exact location of acupuncture points. Research has shown that these points, as specified in Chinese medicine, are covered by more friable connective tissue than normally. This can be detected by an electronic device. When the electrode finds such a place it causes a neon lamp to light. In cases where it is impossible to make use of the electronic device a portable acoustic apparatus can be used. This consists of two small metal tubes tipped with rubber caps, which the physician inserts in his ears. The tubes are then scratched along certain lines of the body and the physician analyses the resulting sound. The acupuncture point is indicated by a weakening of the sound, otherwise the sound in both ears is the same. The principle of the device is that the sound caused

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88917

S/025/60/000/012/005/006
A166/A026

Acupuncture Apparatus

by friction against the body is transmitted dissimilarly through media of different density. The difference in this case is between normal connective tissue and the more friable skin over the acupuncture points. Work on improving these two devices continues and the scientists concerned are investigating the possibility of designing a portable semiconductor device.

Card 2/2

VOROB'YEVA, I. A., Cand Bio Sci, "On certain characteristics of the biological effect of ultraviolet rays of various wavelengths." Moscow, 1960. (Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State Univ im M. V. Lomonosov). (KL, 2-61, 204).

NOVINSKIY, G.D., vrach; VOROB'YEVA, I.A., vrach; VOROB'YEV, L.N., inzh.

Instruments for acupuncture. Nauka i zhizn' 27 no.12:46-47 D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(ACUPUNCTURE)

VOROB'YEVA, I.A.

VOROB'YEVA, I.A.

Perforated gastric ulcer in an 11-yearpold boy. Khirurgiia no.7:83 Jl '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. S.I.Repin) Bol'nitsy no.12: Sormovskogo rayzdravotdela g. Gor'kogo (glavnyy vrach Ye.N.Rysev)
(STOMACH--ULCERS)

VOROB'YEVA, I.A.; VOROB'YEV, L.N.

Effect of adenosine triphosphate on the resting potential and the movement of the Nitella mucronata protoplasm. Biofizika 10 no.6:1007-1013 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva, i Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova. Submitted May 21, 1965.

ZHITOMIRSKIY, S.I., inzhener; VOROB'YEVA, I.A., inzhener.

Statistical control of induction motors in factory tests. Vest. elektroprom. 27 no.12:12-15 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Zavod imeni Vladimira Il'icha.
(Electric motors--Quality control)

VOROBYEVA, I. A. U.S.S.R.

"Certain peculiarities of Biological action of UV-rays with different wave lengths."

paper submitted for the Third Intl. Congress on Photobiology, Copenhagen, 31 July - 5 August 1960.

VOROB'YEVA, I.A.

Effect of ultraviolet rays of different wave length on the electric conductivity of the rabbit skin. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.2:173-177 '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy biofiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(SKIN) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

VOROB'YEVA, I.A.; POGLAZOV, B.F.

Isolation of contractile proteins from the alga Nitella flexilis. Biofizika 8 no.4:427-429 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva i Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

VOROB'YEVA, I.A. (Mkrtych'yan)

Relation between the local and total-body reaction in ultraviolet irradiation with different wave lengths. Zhur.ob.biol. 21 no.1: 71-73 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Chair of Biological Physics, Moscow State University.
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (LEUCOCYTES)

VOROB'YEVA, I.I.

Physical culture therapy in the clinical aspects of pulmonary tuberculosis. Probl. tub. 42 no.1:57-63 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Otdeleniye funktsional'noy diagnostiki i fizicheskikh metodov lecheniya (rukovoditel' - kand. med. nauk S.R. La Lachinyan) Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - kand. med. nauk T.P. Mochalova, zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti - prof. D.D. Aseyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

STEPANOV, B.I.; VOROB'YEVA, I.I.; ANDREYEVA, M.A.

Substitution of halogen in azo compounds. Part 14: Substitution of chlorine in the azo dye of 3-chloro-3-aminoanthraquinone and 2-naphthol. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3281-3283 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Azo dyes) (Chlorine)
(Substitution (Chemistry))

5(4) SOV/76-33-7-25/40

AUTHORS: Mal'tsev, A. N., Yeremin, Ye. N., Vorob'yeva, I. N.

TITLE: On Steady Concentrations of Nitrogen Oxide in Discharge. II. Experiments With Air and a Narrow Tube

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 7, pp 1618 - 1624 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a previous paper (Ref 1), the dependence of the steady concentration of nitrogen oxide (I) $[\%NO]_\infty$ on the amperage in production from air during smoldering discharge was investigated in a wide vessel at different pressure. In the present case, the authors checked the same dependence on $[\% NO]_\infty$ in a reaction tube at an atmospheric pressure of between 50 and 300 torr. (I) was synthesized within a range of electric discharge by means of a circulation apparatus described already earlier (Ref 1). A quartz tube was used as a reaction tube (Fig 1) which was 3 mm thick within the range of discharge (diameter of the range: 32 mm). Measurement results indicate that there are two kinds of dependences of $[\% NO]_\infty$ on amperage present: 1) At 50 and 100 torr the steady (I)-concentration first increases, and then apparently approaches a final value; 2) At 200 and 300 torr

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On Steady Concentrations of Nitrogen Oxide in Discharge. II. Experiments With Air and a Narrow Tube

SOV/76-33-7-25/40

$[\%\ NO]_\infty$ passes, after a sharp rise, through a maximum. In the present tube, the concentrations of (I) are higher than in that mentioned in reference 1; at 100 torr they attained 11.3%, the highest value ever attained in direct synthesis from air. Thus, the non-thermal nature of activation of the reaction is confirmed. Measurements of the dependence of $[\%\ NO]_\infty$ on the product of amperage and pressure (ip) showed a nature similar to that described in reference 1. The voltage of discharge was measured by means of S-95 and S-96 voltmeters, compared with measurements on NOM-6 and NOM-10 measuring transformers; the results agreed well with one another. It was found that the relative longitudinal potential gradients are four times lower than in the reactor (Ref 1). The experimental results obtained are explained from the standpoint of a chain decomposition of (I). There are 5 figures and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

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

SUBMITTED: January 10, 1958

Card 2/2

KURSANOV, A.L.; KULAYEVA, O.N.; SVESHNIKOVA, I.N.; POPOVA, E.A.; BOLYAKINA, Yu.P.; KLYACHKO, N.L.; VOROB'YEVA, I.P.

Restoration of cellular structures and metabolism in yellow leaves under the effect of 6-benzylaminopurine. Fiziol. rast. 11 no.5:838-847 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Timiriazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R., Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

KULAYEVA, O.N.; CHERNYSHEV, Ye.A.; KAYUTENKO, L.A.; DOLGAYA, M.Ye.; VOROB'YEVA, I.P.; POPOVA, E.A.; KLYACHKO, N.L.

Synthesis and test of the physiological activity of some compounds of the kinin series. Fiziol. rast. 12 no.5:902-908 S-O '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni Timiryazeva AN SSSR, Moskva i Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.

KULAYEVA, O.N.; VOROB'YEVA, I.P.

Made of action of kinetin on protein synthesis. Fiziol. rast. 9 no.1:106-108 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. K.A.Timiriazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
(Protein metabolism) (Kinetin)

Country : USSR T
Category : Human and Animal Physiology, Thermoregulation

Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 2, 1959, No. 7863

Author : Vorob'yeva, I.V.
Institut. : Ivanovo Medical Institute
Title : A Study of the Effectiveness of Steeling Children to the Cold by Means of Cutaneous Vascular Reactions.
Orig. Pub. : Sb. nauchn. tr. Ivanovsk. med. in-ta, 1957, No. 12, 67--72

Abstract : no abstract

Card:

GEGUZIN, Ya.Ye.; OVCHARENKO, N.N.; VOROB'YEVA, I.V.

Surface phenomena on single crystals. Mechanism and kinetics of the filling of deep cracks on the surface of ionic single crystals. Kristallografiia 10 no.3:371-379 My-Je '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

SKREGIN, Ivan Nazarovich; ANUFRIYEV, Viktor Ivanovich; IVANOV, Fedor Mikhaylovich. Prinimali uchastiye: VASYUTA, L.G.; VALYUS, V.M.; VOROB'YEVA, K.G.; ZHAROVA, Ye.P.; NEFEDOVA, Ye.F.; IVANTEYEVA, N.I.; ZUBKOVA, M.S., red.; DONSKAYA, G.D., tekhn.red.

[Injection into channels with stressed reinforcements] In"ektirovanie kanalov s napriazhennoi armaturoi. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog, 1960. 23 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy Vsesoyuznyy doroshnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (SOYUZDORNII) (for Vasyuta, Valyus, Vorob'yeva, Zharova, Nefedova, Ivanteyeva).
(Bridges, Concrete)

VOROB'YEVA, K.I.

Geothermal characteristics of the Ozek-Suat oil field and other regions of the Terek-Kuma Plain. Geol.nefti i gaza 4 no.6:42-45 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.
(Terek-Kuma Plain--Rocks--Thermal properties)

USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals: General Problems. R

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 7429

Author : Vorob'yeva, K. I.
Inst : Omsk Veterinary Institute
Title : The Effect of a Paraffin Dressing upon Softening the Horn of a Hoof

Orig Pub : Sb. stud. nauchno-issled. rabot. Omskiy vet. in-t, 1957, vyp 1, 3-4

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

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