

GINZBURG, R. Ya.

Clinical groups of respiratory insufficiency in tuberculosis.  
Probl. tub. no.6:24-33 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz Moskovskogo gorodskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
tuberkuleznogo instituta (dir.-prof. V.L.Bynis)  
(TUBERCULOSIS, physiology  
resp. insuff., classif.)  
(RESPIRATION  
insuff., in tuberc., classif.)

VYSOKOVA, T.M.; EYNIS, N.P.; GINZBERG, R.Ye.

Changes in gas exchange in pulmonary tuberculosis during therapy with PAS alone and in combination with streptomycin. Probl.tub. no.3:14-19 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Iz Moskovskogo gorodskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta (dir.-prof. F.A.Mikhaylov, nauchnyy rukovaditel'-prof. V.L.Eynis).  
(OXYGEN, metabolism, in pulm. tuberc., eff. of PAS ther. alone & with streptomycin.)  
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, metabolism in, oxygen, eff. of PAS ther., alone & with streptomycin)  
(PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID, ther. use, alone & with streptomycin, tuberc., pulm., eff. on oxygen metab.)  
(STREPTOMYCIN, ther. use, tuberc., pulm., with PAS, eff. on oxygen metab.)

**EYNIS, V.L.; GINZBERG, R.Ye.; VYSOKOVA, T.M.**

Compensatory processes in treating pulmonary tuberculosis. Probl.  
tub. no.6:9-16 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz Moskovskogo gorodskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
tuberkuleznogo instituta (dir. V.F. Chernyshev, nauchnyy rukovoditel'  
-prof. V.L. Eynis)  
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, ther.  
compensation of functions)

**GINZBERG, R.Ye.; AMIANTOVA, M.A.**

Study of the functional condition of tuberculosis patients by the  
respiratory pause method under control of a hemoximeter. Probl. tub.  
36 no.8:51-57 '58. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy tsentral'noy klinicheskoy tuberkuleznoy  
bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - prof. V. L. Rynis)  
(TUBERCULOSIS) (BLOOD--OXYGEN CONTENT)

**EINIS, V.L.; GINZBERG, R.Is.; AMIANTOVA, M.A.**

Functional restoration of respiration and blood circulation after surgical treatment of tuberculosis of the lungs. Probl.tub. 39 no.2:22-28 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz Instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Stmelev) AMN SSSR i Moskovskoy gorodskoy tsentral'noy klinicheskoy tuberkuleznoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - zaslushemyy deyatel' nauki prof. V.L. Eynis).  
(LUNGS--SURGERY) (RESPIRATION) (BLOOD--CIRCULATION)

BLAUNT, V.P. [Blount, W.P.]; GINZBURG, R.Z. [translator]; GINZBURG, P.Z.,  
[translator]; PIGAREV, N.V., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, red.;  
AKIMOVA, L.D., red.; CHEBYSHEVA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Hen batteries. Translated from the English] Kletochnoe  
soderzhanie kur. Perevod s angliiskogo R.Z. Ginsburg, P.Z. Ginzburga.  
Pod red. N.V. Pignreva. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1957. 183 p.  
(MIRA 11:1)

(Poultry houses and equipment)

GINZBURG, S. (Kiyev)

Let's compile the balance of income and expenditures according to  
population groups. Sov. torg. 35 no.6:38-40 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Income accounting)

BOYCHENKO, Aleksandr Maksimovich, inzh.; GINZBURG, Shmilyk  
Moiseyevich, inzh.; ZHERDETSKIY, Petr Fedorovich, inzh.;  
PRISED'KO, Boris Stepanovich, inzh.; MERKLING, M.I., inzh.,  
nauchnyy red.; YUDINA, L.A., red. izd-va; GILENSON, P.G.,  
tekhn. red.

[Construction of apartment houses from large slabs] Stroitel'-  
stvo zhilykh zdaniy iz krupnykh panelei; iz opyta Glavkiev-  
stroia. [By] A.M.Boichenko i dr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry  
po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 128 p.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Kiev--Apartment houses)  
(Precast concrete construction)



KOROBTSOV, I.M., dotsent; GINZBURG, S.A., dotsent

Rapid method of checking the moisture content in highly viscous  
furnace mazout. Nauch.trudy OIMF no.13:252-265 '57.  
(MIRA 11:11)

(Diesel fuels)

KOROBTSOV, I.N.; GINZBURG, S.A.

Urgent measures for improving the quality of fuel oil and methods  
for using it in the merchant marine. Neft. khoz. 36 no.1:64-69 Ja  
'58. (MIRA 11:2)

(Petroleum as fuel)

BUSALOV, A.A.; GINZBURG, S.A.; KOGOY, T.F.; SHCHETININA, I.N.; YUDIN, I.Yu.

Clinicoroentgenological and roentgenomorphological comparisons in nonspecific ulcerative colitis. Vest. rent. i rad. 39 no.1:3-7  
Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.A. Busalov),  
infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AN SSSR  
prof. T.F. Rikbin), patologicheskoy anatomi (zav. - deyst-  
vitel'nyy chlen AN SSSR prof. I.V. Davydovskiy) i Moskovskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta imeni Iirogova.

LIST AND THE SUBJECT PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Dynamic connection of a pulse emitting device for  
telecommunication. Chernikov, E. A. *Elektronika*  
(Mosc. U) 7:3 (1966) in Russian. A mathematical  
analysis of a resonant electro-magnetic circuit,  
assuming that: (1) the damping pulse is replaced by  
a Heaviside-Dirac impulsive function of first order;  
(2) harmonics above the 2nd of identical pulses are  
neglected; (3) the decay time is determined by a  
graphical method. A. L.  
(621.318.972 + 621.385.832 + 621.383.4 +  
621.394.932): 621.317.2(43) see Abstr. 554  
621.318.7: 621.392.52 ~ B2 415

9

ASIS-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

STEEL SOCIETY  
JAPANESE ONE ONLY ALL

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION												STEEL SOCIETY JAPANESE ONE ONLY ALL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
SUBJECT												DELETIONS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	CP	CQ	CR	CS	CT	CU	CV	CW	CX	CY	CZ	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL	DM	DN	DO	DP	DQ	DR	DS	DT	DU	DV	DW	DX	DY	DZ	EA	EB	EC	ED	EE	EF	EG	EH	EI	EJ	EK	EL	EM	EN	EO	EP	EQ	ER	ES	ET	EU	EV	EW	EX	EY	EZ	FA	FB	FC	FD	FE	FF	FG	FH	FI	FJ	FK	FL	FM	FN	FO	FP	FQ	FR	FS	FT	FU	FV	FW	FX	FY	FZ	GA	GB	GC	GD	GE	GF	GG	GH	GI	GJ	GK	GL	GM	GN	GO	GP	GQ	GR	GS	GT	GU	GV	GW	GX	GY	GZ	HA	HB	HC	HD	HE	HF	HG	HH	HI	HJ	HK	HL	HM	HN	HO	HP	HQ	HR	HS	HT	HU	HV	HW	HX	HY	HZ	IA	IB	IC	ID	IE	IF	IG	IH	II	IJ	IK	IL	IM	IN	IO	IP	IQ	IR	IS	IT	IU	IV	IW	IX	IY	IZ	JA	JB	JC	JD	JE	JF	JG	JH	JI	JJ	JK	JL	JM	JN	JO	JP	JQ	JR	JS	JT	JU	JV	JW	JX	JY	JZ	KA	KB	KC	KD	KE	KF	KG	KH	KI	KJ	KK	KL	KM	KN	KO	KP	KQ	KR	KS	KT	KU	KV	KW	KX	KY	KZ	LA	LB	LC	LD	LE	LF	LG	LH	LI	LJ	LK	LL	LM	LN	LO	LP	LQ	LR	LS	LT	LU	LV	LW	LX	LY	LZ	MA	MB	MC	MD	ME	MF	MG	MH	MI	MJ	MK	ML	MM	MN	MO	MP	MQ	MR	MS	MT	MU	MV	MW	MX	MY	MZ	NA	NB	NC	ND	NE	NF	NG	NH	NI	NJ	NK	NL	NM	NN	NO	NP	NQ	NR	NS	NT	NU	NV	NW	NX	NY	NZ	OA	OB	OC	OD	OE	OF	OG	OH	OI	OJ	OK	OL	OM	ON	OO	OP	OQ	OR	OS	OT	OU	OV	OW	OX	OY	OZ	PA	PB	PC	PD	PE	PF	PG	PH	PI	PJ	PK	PL	PM	PN	PO	PP	PQ	PR	PS	PT	PU	PV	PW	PX	PY	PZ	QA	QB	QC	QD	QE	QF	QG	QH	QI	QJ	QK	QL	QM	QN	QO	QP	QQ	QR	QS	QT	QU	QV	QW	QX	QY	QZ	RA	RB	RC	RD	RE	RF	RG	RH	RI	RJ	RK	RL	RM	RN	RO	RP	RQ	RR	RS	RT	RU	RV	RW	RX	RY	RZ	SA	SB	SC	SD	SE	SF	SG	SH	SI	SJ	SK	SL	SM	SN	SO	SP	SQ	SR	SS	ST	SU	SV	SW	SX	SY	SZ	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TF	TG	TH	TI	TJ	TK	TL	TM	TN	TO	TP	TQ	TR	TS	TT	TU	TV	TW	TX	TY	TZ	UA	UB	UC	UD	UE	UF	UG	UH	UI	UJ	UK	UL	UM	UN	UO	UP	UQ	UR	US	UT	UU	UV	UW	UX	UY	UZ	VA	VB	VC	VD	VE	VF	VG	VH	VI	VJ	VK	VL	VM	VN	VO	VP	VQ	VR	VS	VT	VU	VV	VW	VX	VY	VZ	WA	WB	WC	WD	WE	WF	WG	WH	WI	WJ	WK	WL	WM	WN	WO	WP	WQ	WR	WS	WT	WU	WV	WW	WX	WY	WZ	XA	XB	XC	XD	XE	XF	XG	XH	XI	XJ	XK	XL	XM	XN	XO	XP	XQ	XR	XS	XT	XU	XV	XW	XX	XY	XZ	YA	YB	YC	YD	YE	YF	YG	YH	YI	YJ	YK	YL	YM	YN	YO	YP	YQ	YR	YS	YT	YU	YV	YW	YX	YY	YZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZX	ZY	ZZ

GINZBERG, S. A., All-Union Inst. Aviation Materials, c 1949.

"Modern Bridge Circuit with Automatic Balancing."

Elektrichestvo, No 8, 1948.

GINZBERG, S. A.

"Review of F. Ye. Temikov's and R. R. Kharchenko's Book, 'Electrical Measurements of Non-Electrical Quantities.'"

Electrichestvo, No 8, 1949.

B.S.

GINBURG, S-A.

*Handwritten:* Method 5  
Feeling 4/1958

1951. Thyrotomic automatic temperature regulator for laboratory electric heaters. S. A. Ginsburg (*Zavod. Lab.*, 18, 369, 1949). By means of electric and ionic lamps an automatic regulator was constructed for maintaining a constant temperature in electric heaters. The main characteristics were continuity of operation and the elimination of a galvanometer, relay or any other moving parts or contacts. In this apparatus the resistance thermometer, connected into the AC bridge circuit, is the sensitive element. The signal from the bridge is electronically amplified. The thyatron is the functioning element, into the anodic circuit of which the heater is connected. The regulator is stated to be reliable and easily operated. A detailed description of the apparatus is given (2 figs.)

PRECEDENCE AND PRIORITY INDEX

5

26

AN ACCURATE TUBE ELECTROMETER. S. A. Ginsburg, (Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1949, vol. 15, Nov., pp. 1384-1386). [No. 11] [In Russian]/. A description is given of an electronic electrometer for the accurate measurement of potential in circuits of high resistance, e.g., in the study of corrosion potential at grain boundaries.—S.K.

ASD 51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP	SECTION	SUBSECTION	CLASSIFICATION
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100





**GINKBURG, S.A.; LEKHMAN, I.Ya.; MALOV, V.S.**

[Fundamentals of automatic and remote control] Osnovy avtomatiki i telemekha-  
niki. Moskva, Gos.energ.isd-vo, 1953. 432 p. (MLRA 6:12)  
(Automatic control) (Remote control)

GINZBURG

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

PA 240120

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130004-2  
CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130004-2

USSR/Electronics - Circuit Theory Feb 53

"Synthesis of Some Non-Linear Circuits," Cand Tech  
Sci S. A. Ginzburg, Moscow Power Eng Inst imeni  
Molotov

Elek-vo, No 2, pp 46-55

Examines methods for detg parameters of linear cir-  
cuit elements and possible currents and voltages  
satisfying given operating conditions and non-  
linear element characteristics. Introduces con-  
cepts of functional and energy conditions of cir-  
cuit operations. Examines in general form

248756

functional conditions of voltage indicator and re-  
gulator, also of relay circuit (trigger). Demon-  
strates feasibility of expressing characteristics  
of synthesized non-linear circuit in relative units.  
Cites numerical example of calcn of bridge regula-  
tor with ballast resistors using dimensionless  
formulas. This research was reported by author in  
1949 to Sci and Tech Soc of Moscow Power Eng Inst  
and at sci session devoted to Radio Day. Submitted  
17 Oct 51.

(EEA 56 no. 672:4998'13)

248756

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130004-2  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130004-2"

GORYAINOV, O.A.; RAYNES, R.L.; GINZBURG, S.A., redaktor; FRIDKIN, A.M.,  
tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Remote control] Teleupravlenie. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo,  
1954. 511 p. (MLRA 7:12)  
(Remote control)

GINSBURG, S. A.

"A Magnetic-Static Power Transformer" from the book Remote Control of Power Systems, published by the AS USSR, 1954.

**МАЛОВ, Владимир Сергеевич; ГИНЗБУРГ, С.А., редактор; ФРИДКИН, А.М.**  
**технический редактор.**

[Telemechanics in power systems] **Телемеханика в энергетических системах.** Изд.2-е, перер. Москва, Гос.энергет. изд-во  
1955. 328 p. (MLRA 8:12)

(Remote control)

112-2-3998

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957,  
Nr 2, p.210 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, S.A.

TITLE: Electromechanical Systems Reproducing Functions of a  
Complex Variable (Applicable to the Computation of Auto-  
matic Control Systems) (Elektromekhanicheskiye ustroystva,  
vosproizvodyashchiye funktsii kompleksnogo peremennogo  
(primenitel'no k raschetu sistem avtomaticheskogo  
regulirovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. 2-go Vses. soveshchaniya po teorii avtomat. reguli-  
rovaniya. Moscow-Leningrad, 1955, Nr 3, 130-139,  
addresses 140-143

ABSTRACT: The design principles of five devices proposed by the  
author and intended on the whole for the analysis of  
automatic control systems (ACS) are explained. The  
operating principle of these devices is a method of  
representing complex numbers by sinusoidal voltages.

Card 1/5

112-2-3998

### Electromechanical Systems Reproducing Functions of a Complex (Cont.)

The solutions are automatically registered on a complex plane (on paper or on a tube screen). The roots of the equation  $f_n(z) + f_{n-1}(z) + \dots + f_0(z) = 0$

are found with the first device. Here  $z = \rho e^{j\phi}$ . The variable  $z$  is represented as mechanical displacements proportional to  $\rho$  and  $\phi$ . The variables  $\rho$  and  $\phi$  are introduced in such a way that the point  $z$  traces the complex plane. The moment of root passage is set by the zero-adjuster by the equality to zero of the sum of the sets output sinusoidal voltages generating the terms of the equation  $f_k(z)$  is equal to zero. The design is given of a device for solving a special case of this problem, finding the roots of the characteristic ACS equation:

$$a_n z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \dots + a_0 = 0. \text{ The basic elements of}$$

this device are phase inverters and taper-wound rheostats. The experimental model has shown that the approximate accuracy in finding roots is to  $\pm 5$  per cent. Diagrams



112-2-3998

Electromechanical Systems Reproducing Functions of a Complex (Cont.)

obtained on this model for the solution of two equations with real and complex coefficients are given. The second device is designed for finding the roots of a characteristic ACS equation when the equation itself is not given, but only the characteristic polynomials of the ACS component units and when the ACS scheme is known. In the case of a one-circuit ACS, the device generates the sinusoidal voltages representing the complex numbers  $\frac{D_1(z)}{K_1} = q_1 e^{j\alpha_1}$  ;  $\frac{D_2(z)}{K_2} = q_2 e^{j\alpha_2}$ ;

Here  $D(z)$  are the characteristic polynomials, and  $k$  is the amplification factor of the component units. Then the follow-up systems transform the electrical quantities  $q_1, q_2, \dots, \alpha_1, \alpha_2$  into mechanical ones, which are fed into the resolver which generates the voltage  $W = \frac{q_1 q_2 \dots}{k_1 k_2} e^{j(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots)} \pm 1$ .

In course of the solution, the complex plane  $z$  is traced.

112-2-3998

### Electromechanical Systems Reproducing Functions of a Complex (Cont.)

The values of  $z$  which correspond to  $W = 0$  are the desired roots. The roots for a multicircuit ACS are determined in practically the same way. The third device makes it possible to find the roots of the characteristic equation  $D(z) - M(z) e^{\tau z} = 0$  for a time-lag ACS. The device generates the voltages  $q e^{\alpha}$  and  $m e^{j\beta}$  which represent the polynomials  $D(z)$  and  $M(z)$ . By way of logarithmic operations the terms of the original equation can be reduced to the form:  $\ln q + j\alpha = \ln m + j\beta - \tau z$ . The real and imaginary terms in this equation are represented by voltages at a  $90^\circ$  phase angle to each other. The plane  $z$  is traced as above. The values of the independent variable  $z$  which satisfy this equation are its roots. The conformal mapping of the secondary axis of the plane  $z$  on the plane  $W$  for the function  $W=D(z)/M(z)$ , where  $D(z) = q \cdot e^{j\alpha}$  and  $M(z) = m \cdot e^{j\beta}$

are polynomials, is done in the fourth device on paper or on the screen of a tube. This device can be used for plotting Mikhaylov's curve, for grouping parameter regions ("D-raz-biyeniye"), etc. The quantities  $q$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $m$  and  $\beta$  obtained after the polynomials have been worked out, are fed to the computing machine giving the voltage  $W = q/m e^{j(\alpha - \beta)}$

112-2-3998

Electromechanical Systems Reproducing Functions of a Complex (Cont.)

at the output. This quantity is plotted on the complex plane  $W$ . Should plotting the Mikhaylov curve be required only, the design of the device can be considerably simplified. The fifth device is the most universal. Direct and reverse conformal mapping (from plane  $z$  to plane  $W$  and vice versa) of any curves for a given function can be done with this device. In direct conformal mapping the point  $z$  skirts the given curve, the voltage  $W$  is generated and the follow-up systems generate the modulus and the argument  $W$ . In reverse transformations the plane  $z$  is repeatedly tracked and the values of  $z$  which correspond to given values of the quantity  $W$  are registered. The point designating these successive values slowly skirts the given curve on the plane  $W$ .

V.A.B.

5/5

USSR/Engineering - Regulation

FD-1746

Card 1/1 : Pub. 10-5/12

Author : Ginzburg, S. A. (Moscow)

Title : ~~Static power converters~~  
: Static power converters

Periodical : Avtom. i telem., Vol. 16, 172-183, Mar-Apr 1955

Abstract : The author analyzes the general theory and classification of static power converters that are employed as primary meters for telemetering and automatic regulation of power in electric power systems. He surveys static converters of various types, and describes the principles governing the theory and technical characteristics of magnetic power converters. 19 references; eg. V. S. Malov, "Remote-Control Telemetering," Elektrichestvo, No 1, 1953; G. M. Zhdanov, Teleizmereniye [Telemetering], State Power Press, 1952; G. N. Balasanov, "Semiconductor thermo-resistors," Sbornik rabot po avtomatike i telemekhanike [Symposium on automatics and telemechanics], Acad. Sci. USSR Press, 1953; A. M. Pshenichnikov, "Thermoelectric power transducer," Sbornik 'Telemekhanizatsiya energosistem', Acad. Sci. USSR Press, 1954; K. B. Karandeyev, Poluprovodnikovyye vypryamiteli v izmeritel'noy tekhnike [Semiconductor rectifiers in metering], Acad. Sci. Ukr. SSR Press, 1954.

Institution : -

Submitted : May 25, 1954

"Methods of the Construction of Static Power Transformers" (Metody postroyeniya staticheskikh preobrazovateley moshchnosti) from the book Telemechanization in the National Economy, pp. 264-276, Iz. AN SSSR, Moscow, 1956

(Given at meeting held in Moscow 29 Nov to 4 Dec 54 by Inst. of Automatics and Telemechanics)

GINZBURG, S.A. (Moskva)

General theory of circuits with nonlinear magnetic members [with  
English summary in insert]. Avtom.i telem. 17 no.9:799-810 S '56.  
(MIRA 9:11)

(Electric circuits)

9(6)

SOV/112-59-3-5574

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 3, p 186 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, S. A., and Brik, V. A.

TITLE: ~~Computer for Investigating~~ Investigating the Indicial Equations of Automatic-Control Systems (Vychislitel'naya mashina dlya issledovaniya kharakteristicheskikh uravneniy sistem avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniya)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Mezhevuz. konferentsiya po primeneniyu modelirovaniya v elektrotekh. zadachakh i matem. modelirovaniya. M., 1957, p 184

ABSTRACT: An analog electromechanical computer permits analyzing polynomials of 10th power of the form  $\omega = \sum_{n=0}^{10} a_n z^n$ , where  $a_n$  are real or complex

coefficients; the computer can automatically construct the Mikhaylov's hodograph for a closed automatic-control system, can determine a polynomial root locus on the complex plane  $z$ , multiple roots, and can also solve other

Card 1/2

SOV/112-59-3-5574

Computer for Investigating the Indicial Equations of Automatic-Control Systems

problems associated with investigations of an automatic-control system. By changing  $z$  arbitrarily, a corresponding curve on the plane  $w$  can be obtained, or vice versa. An electron-beam afterglow-type tube screen can be used as a plane  $z$  or  $w$ . In determining the roots of equations of an automatic-control system, modules and arguments can be approximately figured out from the tube screen and then can be accurately read from special scales. The computer error is 2% or less for the module and  $2^0$  for the argument. Most problems can be solved in a few minutes. The computer has been developed and tested by TsLEM, Mosenergo.

I. L. M.



PHASE I. BOOK EXPLOITATION 793

Ginzburg, Samuil Aleksandrovich

Nelineynyye tsepi i ikh funktsional'nyye kharakteristiki  
(Nonlinear Circuits and Their Functional Characteristics)  
Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 151 p. 15,000 copies  
printed.

Ed.: Negnevitskiy, I.B.; Tech. Ed.: Larionov, G. Ye.

PURPOSE: The monograph is intended for scientists, engineers,  
and senior students specializing in automation and  
telemechanics.

COVERAGE: General characteristics of nonlinear a-c and d-c  
electric circuits are given and a graph-analytical  
determination of voltage and current distribution in  
nonlinear circuits is presented. Utilization of nonlinear

Card 1/5

Nonlinear Circuits (Cont.)

793

circuit characteristics in constructing mathematical functions and calculating parameters of circuits performing multiplication and division is discussed. Determination of conditions for stabilization and relay effects is covered and a method of constructing logarithmic and quadratic circuits is given. Two-terminal nonlinear elements such as semiconducting resistances, ferromagnetic elements, and nonlinear capacitors are discussed. Treatment of electronic-ionic two-terminal elements and multiterminal networks as well as transients in nonlinear a-c and d-c circuits is not included. Discussion of the behavior of a-c nonlinear circuits is limited to cases of a fixed frequency and sinusoidal voltages and currents. Examples of using nonlinear circuits in such devices as stabilizers, voltage indicators, contactless relays, and functional converters are given. The author thanks Professor A.V. Netushil, Doctor of Technical Sciences, for his valuable

Card 2/5

Nonlinear Circuits (Cont.)

793

comments while reviewing the manuscript, and Docent I. B. Negnevitskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, who edited the monograph. There are 124 references, of which 113 are Soviet (including 4 translations), 10 English, and 1 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	3
Ch. 1. Characteristics of Nonlinear Circuits	7
1. Nonlinear elements	7
a. General characteristics	7
b. Types of nonlinear elements	12
2. General aspects of nonlinear circuit characteristics	20
3. Currents and voltages in a nonlinear circuit	22

Card 3/5

Nonlinear Circuits (Cont.)

793

4.	Static parameters of a nonlinear circuit	28
5.	Dynamic parameters of a nonlinear circuit	31
6.	Relative parameters of a nonlinear circuit	40
7.	Special points on the characteristic of a nonlinear circuit	42
Ch. 2.	Calculation of Nonlinear Circuit Parameters	44
1.	Methods of calculation	44
2.	Graph-analytical calculation of nonlinear circuit parameters	47
a.	Construction of characteristics of nonlinear circuits	47
b.	Calculation of relay and stabilization effects in a nonlinear circuit	54
c.	Synthesis of simple direct-current circuits	59
Ch. 3.	Nonlinear Functional Circuits	73
1.	General aspects	73

Card 4/5

Nonlinear Circuits (Cont.)

793

1. General aspects	73
2. Use of "natural" nonlinearities	76
3. Method of power series combination	91
4. Broken-line approximation of a curve	99
5. Nonlinear feedback	120
Ch. 4. Nonlinear Circuits for Multiplication and Division	123
1. General aspects	123
2. Logarithmic circuits for multiplication and division	124
3. Quadratic circuits for multiplication and division	126
a. Circuits for multiplication	126
b. Circuits for division	145
Bibliography	147

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (QC607.G5)

Card 5/5

JP/ksv  
10-30-58

AUTHORS: Brik, V. A., Ginzburg, S. A. (Moscow) 103-19-7-5/9

TITLE: A Computer Which Constructs the Conformal Mappings for N-Order  
Polynomials (Vychislitel'naya mashina, vypolnyayushchaya  
postroyeniye konformnykh otobrazheniy dlya stepennogo polinoma)

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1958, Vol 19, Nr 7,  
pp 674 - 683 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The construction of the conformal mappings of a complex plane Z  
upon the plane W and vice versa for the equation

$$a_0 + a_1 Z + a_2 Z^2 + \dots + a_n Z^n = W \quad (1)$$

is of great practical importance in the investigation of automatic control systems. Here a machine which was worked out in the TsLEM Mosenergo (Central Laboratory and Experimental Workshops of the Power Supply System Moscow) is described. It permits to perform operations of the conformal transformation for polynomials including the 10<sup>th</sup> degree. This machine makes possible the construction of the mappings of any points and curves from the plane Z to the plane W (direct maps) and of some points (and sections) from W to Z (reversal maps). The complex numbers are represented

Card 1/3

**A Computer Which Constructs the Conformal Mappings  
for N-Order Polynomials**

103-19-7-5/9

by sinusoidal voltages of constant frequency (50 c). Before the polynomial is introduced into the machine it must be transformed mathematically. The form (4) is derived and in this form the polynomial is introduced into the machine. The block scheme of the machine is given. The most fundamental part of it is the functional transformer which produces 2 voltages  $W$  and  $z$ . The phase sensitive scheme 2 decomposes the sinusoidal voltage (which represents a complex number) applied to it into 2 voltages which are proportional to the real and imaginary component. These voltages are applied to the deflecting plates of the cathode ray tube the screen of which represents a complex plane. The electron zero device 3 responds when its input voltage approaches zero. Subsequently the electric diagram of the machine is described. It is shown that the construction of the direct transformation in the machine is performed by means of introduction of those  $z$ -values the transformation of which is to take place. The construction of the reversal transformations, however, is performed after the method of scanning the plane. I.e. the variable  $z$  varies on the one or the other way until the required quantity  $W$  appears at the output. The fundamental practical problems for the machine are the

Card 2/3

A Computer Which Constructs the Conformal Mappings  
For N-Order Polynomials

103-19-7-5/9

determination of the polynomial roots and the construction of the hodograph by Mikhaylov. In the last case a direct map is constructed. The solution of the problem for the determination of the roots (under application of the automatic introduction of  $z$ ) is described in detail. For the illustration of the accuracy of the solution by means of the machine, examples are given. The machine described here was produced in the TsLEM Mosenergo in two specimens and they are used in the Laboratory for Dynamic Models at the MEI (Moscow Institute of Power Engineering) and in the VNIIE MES for the solution of problems which are connected with the stability of the operation in the energy systems. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 10 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1957

1. Control systems--Analysis
2. Conformal mapping
3. Mathematical computers--Performance
4. Mathematical computers--Equipment

Card 3/3



PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3244

28(1)

Ginzburg, Samuil Aleksandrovich, Izrail' Yakovlevich Lekhtman, and Vladimir Sergeevich Malov

Osnovy avtomatiki i telemekhaniki (Fundamentals of Automation and Telemechanics) 2d ed., rev. Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1959. 478 p. 35,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): S. A. Ginzburg; Ed. (Inside book): Yu. P. Ustinova; Tech. Ed.: G. Ye. Larionov.

**PURPOSE:** The book is intended for engineers and technicians working in automation and remote control or interested in familiarizing themselves with this field. It may also be used as a textbook by students.

**COVERAGE:** The book contains basic information on automation and remote control facilities. It describes electronic, semiconductor and other components, such as data units, relays, amplifiers, distributors, voltage regulators, servomotors and others. The authors examine automatic regulation and control, servos, and measuring and computing systems. They describe the operation of

Card 1/9

Fundamentals of Automation (Cont.)

SOV/3244

telemetering and remote control systems and the function of communication channels. The Introduction and Chapters 1, 2, 5 and 11 were written by S. A. Ginzburg, Chapters 3, 7, 8 and 9 by I. Ya. Lekhtman, Chapters 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 by V. S. Malov. Chapter 4 was written jointly by S. A. Ginzburg and I. Ya. Lekhtman, and Chapters 6 and 10 by S. A. Ginzburg and V. S. Malov. There are 38 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword to the Second Edition	3
From the Foreword to the First Edition	5
Introduction	11
PART I. COMPONENTS OF AUTOMATION AND REMOTE CONTROL	
Ch. I. Functions and General Characteristics of Automation and Remote Control Components	18
1. General information	18
2. Functions of automation and remote control components.	

Fundamentals of Automation (Cont.)

Definitions	19
3. General characteristics of components of automation and remote control. Definitions	25
Ch. II. Electromechanical Components	37
1. General information	37
2. Electric transmitters of mechanical quantities	38
3. Electromechanical relay	48
4. Electromechanical control devices	66
5. Electromechanical distributors	70
6. Electromechanical voltage regulators, amplifiers and pulse generators	72
Ch. III. Electric Machine Components	74
1. General information	74
2. D-c electric motors	75
3. A-c electric motors	84
4. Rotating amplifiers	90
5. D-c rate generators	97

Fundamentals of Automation (Cont.)

SOV/3244

6. A-c rate generators	98
Ch. IV. Ferromagnetic Components	100
1. General information	100
2. Characteristics of iron-core reactors	101
3. Magnetic amplifiers	113
4. Magnetic contactless relay	128
5. Ferromagnetic voltage regulators	130
Ch. V. Electrothermal Components	133
1. General information	133
2. Thermocouples	133
3. Thermistors	137
Ch. VI. Electronic and Radioactive Components	149
1. General information	149
2. Electronic and ionic devices	150
3. Semiconductor devices	155
4. Phase-sensitive rectifiers and amplifiers	163
Card 4/9	

Fundamentals of Automation (Cont.)

SOV/3244

5. Voltage regulators	173
6. Electronic, ionic and semiconductor relay-action circuits	178
7. Electronic and ionic distributors	185
8. Photoelectronic amplifiers and relays	189
9. Application of radioactive isotopes	195

PART II. SYSTEMS OF AUTOMATION

Ch. VII. Systems of Remote Angle Transmission	198
1. General information	198
2. Step-by-step system of remote angle transmission	199
3. D-c stepless action systems of remote angle transmission	200
4. Selsyn system of remote angle transmission	204
5. Magnesyn system of remote angle transmission	212
Ch. VIII. Automatic Regulation	214
1. General information	214
2. Structure of automatic regulation systems	215

Card 5/9

Fundamentals of Automation (Cont.)

SOV/3244

3. Stability of linear systems of automatic regulation	227
4. Typical sections of automatic regulating systems	234
5. Relation between the characteristics of the regulating system in the closed and open states	248
6. Stability analysis of the automatic speed regulator	252
7. Speed regulators with relay control	259
Ch. IX. Servo Systems	263
1. General information	263
2. Static and dynamic errors	269
3. Stability analysis of servo systems	271
4. Effect of nonlinearities on the stability of servo systems	279
5. Servo systems with relay control	282
Ch. X. Automatic Measuring Systems	283
1. General information	283
2. Unbalanced systems	288
3. Balanced systems	292

Card 6/9

SOV/3244

Fundamentals of Automation (Cont.)

- 4. Automatic measuring systems with digital indication 308
- 5. Automatic signalling of readings and automatic sorting 312
- 6. Systems of centralized inspection of production processes 315

Ch. XI. Automatic Computers 317

- 1. General information 317
- 2. Analog computers 318
- 3. Digital computers 343

Ch. XII. Automatic Control 367

- 1. General information 367
- 2. Automatic starting of electric motors 371
- 3. Automatic protection 375
- 4. Programmed control of metalworking machine tools 376

PART III. REMOTE CONTROL SYSTEMS

Ch. XIII. Communication Channels 379

Card 7/9

SOV/3244

Fundamentals of Automation (Cont.)

1. Special features of remote control systems and purpose of communication channels	379
2. Wire communication lines	381
3. High-frequency communication channels along high-voltage electric power transmission lines	387
4. Microwave radio communication channels	388
Ch. XIV. Telemetry. Short-range Systems	392
1. General information	392
2. Intensity systems	396
Ch. XV. Long-distance Telemetry Systems	404
1. General properties. Classification of methods	404
2. Number-pulse and code-pulse systems	407
3. Frequency systems	417
4. Time-pulse and phase-pulse systems	433
5. Multichannel telemetry systems	440
Ch. XVI. Remote Control and Remote Signal Systems	443

Card 8/9



SOV/3244

Fundamentals of Automation (Cont.)

1. Basic considerations. General principles of remote control and remote signal systems 443
2. Multiwire remote control systems 447
3. Remote control systems with frequency separation of signals 449
4. Remote control systems with time separation of signals 453
5. Prevention of remote control systems from producing distorted signals 469

Bibliography 472

Alphabetical Index 478

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress  
Card 9/9

JP/ec  
3-16-60

Report to be presented at the 1st Intl Congress of the Intl Federation of Automatic Control, 25 Aug-5 Jul 1960, Moscow, USSR.

1. K. L. "Ultra stability in electronic calculating devices in the solution of nonlinear systems in laminar flow".  
2. A. K. "Use of calculating devices in systems for the automatic control of rolling mills".  
3. V. K. "Concerning the problems of the organization of self-adjusting systems of automatic control, based on principles of random search".  
4. M. K. "Development of automatic control systems for boiler control".  
5. G. "Deterministic of optimum adjustments of automatic regulation systems according to initial data obtained from experiments".  
6. A. K. and S. K. "Methods of organizing loopover functions in the theory of nonlinear regulating systems".  
7. M. K. "Balanced regulation and inter-communications of multi-control electric drive and technology in continuous rolling mills".  
8. A. K. "Problems of statistical theory of automatic optimization systems".  
9. V. I. "The construction of a reversible cold rolling mill for non-linear systems".  
10. M. K. "Application of the theory of differential equations to a continuous right side to nonlinear problems of automatic regulation".  
11. M. A. "Structural synthesis and operational reliability of relay devices".  
12. M. K. "Automation of irrigation systems".  
13. G. K. "Power regulation of airbrakes and problems of stability of electric power systems".  
14. K. A. "Logical method of synthesis of functional converters".  
15. V. A. "Methods of transmission of structures of telemechanical systems for distributed systems of tele-measurement for distributed systems of trunk-line gas pipe lines".  
16. V. L. and I. K. "The application of the theory of combined systems for automatic adaptation systems".  
17. M. K. and S. K. "A method of automatic regulation of an element in a system of automatic control".  
18. V. V. "Concerning the problems of extra regulation of inert objects in the presence of disturbances".  
19. I. K. "Some problems of the theory of statistical identification and its applications".  
20. M. K. "Problems of the theory of impulse systems with selection".  
21. A. K. "Regulation of systems of continuous systems of automatic control".  
22. V. K. "The problems of automatic control of systems with correction of parameters of regulation with errors".  
23. M. K. "Concerning the selection of parameters of optimum stability systems".  
24. A. K. "The dynamics of devices imitating living organisms in control systems".  
25. L. D. "The invariant theory of automatic regulation and control systems".  
26. L. D. "The automatic control systems as a means of ensuring the reliability of complex automation systems".  
27. V. K. and S. K. "Mechanism of processes of analysis and synthesis of the structure of relay devices".

VITENBERG, I.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; GINZBURG, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
Gornshteyn, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Use of an electronic simulating device in calculating the efficiency  
of operation of power systems with hydroelectric power stations.

Trudy VNIIE no.8:233-242 '59.

(MIRA 13:9)

(Hydroelectric power stations)

(Electric power)

GINZBURG, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Power converter with thyrite resistances. Trudy VNIIE no.8:  
251-263 '59. (MIRA 13:9)  
(Electric current converters)

S/196/62/000/012/013/016  
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Amelburg, S.A.

TITLE: A computer for calculating economic conditions of  
a power system

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika,  
no.12, 1962, 14, abstract 12 E84. (V Sb. 'Primeneniye  
vychisl. tekhn. dlya avtomatiz. proiz-va' (In the  
Symposium 'Application of Computer Techniques to  
Automation of Production'). Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961,  
358-368).

TEXT: In 1959 development commenced of an analogue computer  
for ODU YeES which is based on the equivalent circuit of the  
European part of the unified power system of the USSR. The  
computer is intended to calculate distribution of the active load  
between power systems and large hydroelectric stations, allowing  
for losses in the system and assuming constant heads at the  
hydro stations. It can also determine the total relative  
increments of fuel consumption of a group of stations and the  
Card 1/2

A computer for calculating ...

S/196/62/000/012/013/016  
E194/E155

relative increments of power losses at various points in the system. The relative increment characteristics are reproduced by the 'triangle' method, which consists in the formation of linear-segment relationships as the sum of triangular functions. The computer is designed for sixteen objects (systems or stations) and fifteen sections of transmission system. With non-linear elements the power transmitted over the lines can be limited. The relative increments of power loss in the system are determined by the voltage drop in sections of the analogue. The computer uses 13C d.c. amplifiers type UPT-4 (UPT-4) with semi-automatic zero control system.  
3 references.



Abstractor's note: Complete translation.

Card 2/2

GINZBURG, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; GORNSHTEYN, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
SOVALOV, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Fundamental principles of designing a computer for operational  
calculation of the load distribution efficiency of a consolidated  
electric utility system. Elek. sta.32 no. 5:35-41 My '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

(Interconnected electric utility systems)

KORCHAGINA, V.I.; GINZBURG, S.A.; FIN'KO, A.A.; RUTMAN, L.I.;  
DAVYDOV, I.V.; LAVRINOVICH, D.A.

Electric method for measuring the water content in crude oil.  
Neft. i gaz. prom. no.2:51-56 Ap-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Odoskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.  
(Petroleum--Refining)



S/O44/62/000/012/041/049  
A060/A000

16.6x10

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, S.A.

TITLE: A logical method of synthesizing function generators

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 12, 1962, 46, abstract 12V252  
(Tr. I Mezhdunar. kongressa Mezhdunar. federatsii po avtomat. upr.  
1960. /T. 4/. Tekhn. sredstva avtomatiki. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961,  
267 - 281. Discussion 281 - 284)

TEXT: The author sets forth the elements of the algebra of the logic of continuous quantities (taking all finite values), based on the operations of disjunction ( $x \vee y = \max(x, y)$ ), conjunction ( $x \wedge y = \min(x, y)$ ), and inversion ( $\bar{x} = -x$ ). The author shows networks realizing these operations. These circuits contain diodes, active resistances and voltage sources. He gives a method of using these circuits to synthesize networks realizing functions of one variable by means of piecewise-linear approximation. A method is also proposed for realizing functions of two variables specified by a finite number of points on the Z-axis (the X and Y axes being taken by the input variables), where the interpolation

VC

Card 1/2

A logical method of synthesizing function generators

S/044/62/000/012/041/049  
A060/A000

between these points is carried out by surfaces of the second order.

A.D. Zakrevskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

BOROZINETS, B.V., insh.; GINZBURG, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk;  
SHLIMOVICH, V.D., inzh.

Network, construction, and operational indices of the RER  
computer of the Administration of Power Production, Distri-  
bution, and Control of the Consolidated Power System of the  
European part of the U.S.S.R. Trudy VNIIE no.18:4-13 '64.

(MIRA 18:6)

ACCESSION NR: AP4019325

S/0105/64/000/003/0008/0012

AUTHOR: Borozinets, B. V.; Ginzburg, S. A.; Gornshteyn, V. M.;  
Shlimovich, V. D.; Sovalov, S. A.; L'vov, Yu. N.

TITLE: Computer for calculating power-system economy operation and the  
operating experience gained at ODU YeES

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 3, 1964, 8-12

TOPIC TAGS: power system, Soviet united power system, power system  
economics, power system economics computer, computer, interconnected  
power systems, high economy power system operation

ABSTRACT: An analog computer intended for calculating the high-economy  
operation of the Soviet United Power System (UPS) is described. The following  
features were taken into account in designing the computer: (1) The UPS is  
represented by an equivalent network in which all generating stations of a local  
power system are replaced by an equivalent station having an equivalent incre-  
mental economy rate characteristic; (2) Easy setting of any incremental  
characteristic; (3) System loads are represented by equivalent loads that have

ACCESSION NR: AP4019325

individual load curves; (4) Interconnection-line losses are evaluated by special methods. The computer comprises the following essential parts: 16 generating station equivalents, 16 loads, 15 tie lines, 8 nonlinear units representing incremental losses due to power exchanges and tie-line load restrictions, 14 elements for setting the resistances of transmission lines. The computer includes 128 UPT-4 amplifiers, 1,000 6D6A diodes, 800 SP-2-A potentiometers, 2,000 resistors, 7 power-supply packs, etc.; power consumption is 7 kw. Computation of a set of operating UPS conditions takes about 2 hrs. The computer has been in continuous use since Nov. '62. "L. B. Denisevich (ODU YeES) and N. S. Malishevskaya (VNIE) took part in aligning and operating the computer." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: VNIE (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electrical Power Engineering); ODU YeES (Joint Load-Dispatcher's Office, United Power System)

SUBMITTED: 10Jun63

DATE ACQ: 27Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR, EE

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

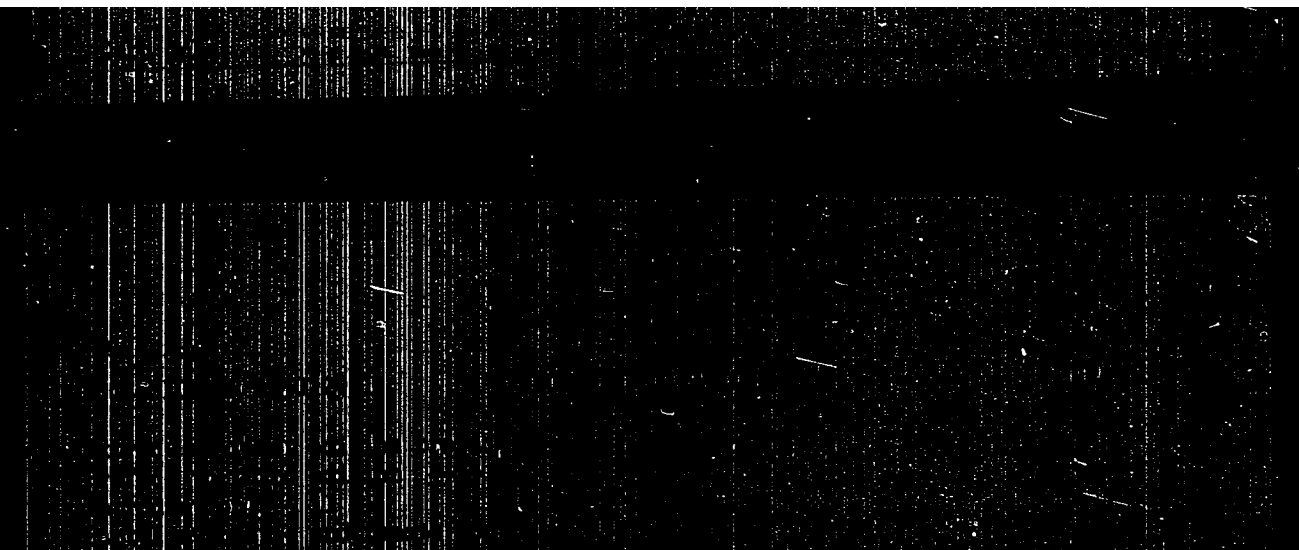
**GINZBURG, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk**

Logical method for the synthesis and analysis of electrical networks in the representation of mathematical functions.  
Trudy VNIIE no.18:14-34 '64.

Basic construction principles of the RER-2 analog-digital computer. Ibid.:88-98 (MIRA 18:6)

~~GINZBURG, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; LYUBARSKIY, Yu.Ya., inzh.;~~  
~~SHLIMOVICH, V.D., inzh.~~

Functional converter of the RER computer and its design. Trudy  
VNIIE no.18:35-52 '64. (MIRA 18:6)





GINZBURG, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; LYUBARSKIY, Yu.Ya., inzh.

Composite (analog-digital) functional converters of one and two variables. Trudy VNIIE no.18:53-62 '64.

(MIRA 18:6)

GINZBURG, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; LYUBARSKIY, Yu.Ya., inzh.;  
MALISHEVSKAYA, N.S., inzh.

Functional analog memory device for a digital computer. Trudy  
VNIIE no.18:63-68 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

KRAVCHUK, V.F., inzh.; KORCHAGINA, V.I., inzh.; GINEBURG, S.A., inzh.; LONGRE,  
G.A., inzh.; RUTMAN, L.I., inzh.; FIN'KO, A.A., inzh.; DAVYDOV, I.V.,  
inzh.; LAVRINOVICH, D.A., inzh.

Express method for determining water content in highly viscous mazuts  
using their dielectric constant. Elek. sta. 35 no.9:22-26 S '64.  
(MIRA 18:1)

GINZBURG, Semyon Aleksandrovich; LEKHTMAN, Izrail' Yakovlevich;  
MILOV, Vladimir Sergeyevich; S. IRNOV, A.D., red.

[Principles of automatic and remote control] Osnovy av-  
tomatiki i telemekhaniki. Izd.3., perer. Moskva, Ener-  
gita, 1965. 511 p. (MIRA 18:6)

ACC NR: AP6029550

SOURCE CODE: UR/0103/66/000/003/0131/0132

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, S. A. (Moscow); Lyubarskiy, Yu. Ya. (Moscow)

ORG: nono

TITLE: A hybrid function generator

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, no. 8, 1966, 131-138

TOPIC TAGS: analog digital converter, digital analog converter, generator, hybrid computer, analog digital computer, interpolation, polynomial / RER-2 analog digital computer, RER-1 analog digital computer

ABSTRACT: An analog-digital single-variable function generator is described. The device has fast response, accuracy, and simplicity. An extended interpolation polynomial is used to obtain fairly simple tuning of the circuit (see Fig. 1). An input converter (see Fig. 2) is used to separate the input value into digital and analog parts. The analog value required for interpolation  $x_a$  is formed in accordance with

$$x_a = \left[ x - \frac{2X}{m} E\left(\frac{xm}{2X}\right) - \frac{X}{m} \right] \frac{m}{X}$$

where  $E(xm/2X)$  is the integral part of  $xm/2X$ . Both digital and analog function

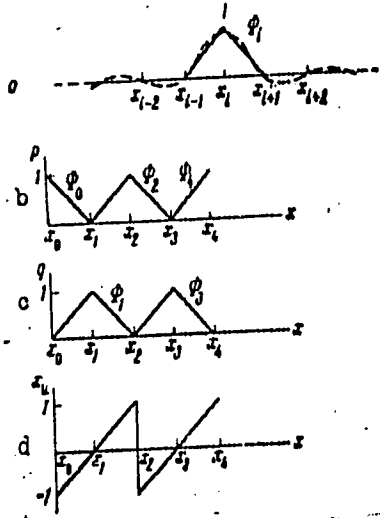


Fig. 1. Structure of hybrid function generator

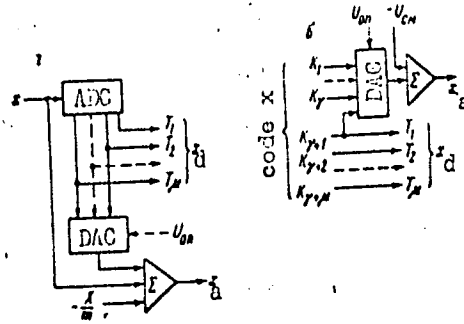


Fig. 2. Input converter of hybrid function generator: a--analog form of input value; b - digital form of input value

ACC NR: AP6029550

setting are provided. Such a hybrid function generator was constructed for the RER-2 analog-digital computer, in which the rms instrument error in reproducing monotone functions is 0.5--0.6%. The generation time is not over 1 msec. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas, 2 graphs, and 5 diagrams.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 20Jan66/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 002

Академія наук СРСР, Державно Видавничий Інститут Хімії.

Спеціалізований лабораторію полімерізаційного реактивності, № 2. (Collected Series of the Laboratory of Polymerization Reactivity, No. 2) Second issue, 1970. 51 p. (Series: "High Concentration Compounds, No. 2") Printed in 1,000 copies printed.

Ed.: V.G. Pyramin, Doctor of Chemistry, and V.S. Kostin, Doctor of Technical Sciences) Tech. Ed.: S.F. Seredkina.

FOREWORD: This collection of three articles is intended for chemists and technicians interested in the chemistry of high-concentration compounds and polymers.

CONTENTS: The first article of this collection discusses the expression of the activity factor in the theory and from equation by a constant which could be determined independently of equations

$$r_1 = \frac{C_1}{C_2} \cdot e^{-\alpha_1(\xi_1 - \xi_2)}, \quad r_2 = \frac{C_2}{C_1} \cdot e^{-\alpha_2(\xi_2 - \xi_1)}, \quad \text{where } r_1 \text{ and } r_2$$

are the copolymerization constants,  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  are the activity factors of the monomers,  $\xi_1$  and  $\xi_2$  are the polar factors of the monomers, and  $e$  is the base of the natural logarithm. The article examines the possibility of using for this and other reactions the theory of the formation of the transition state formed by the interaction of the reacting double and short bonds conjugated with it. The second article reports on a study made of the copolymerization of polydiethylenes glycol fumarate and of poly-1,3-butylene glycol fumarate with styrene, methyl methacrylate, acrylonitrile and vinyl acetate to explain the peculiarities of the copolymerization reaction of these monomers. The third article reports on a study of the behavior of nitrocellulose and polyacrylates of various structure used as plasticizers. L.N. Glinskii, A.P. Izrael, and S.S. Vokhobov are mentioned. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Spasniko, S.S. Individual Qualitative Characteristics of the Activity of Unsaturated Compounds in Copolymer Reactions	3
Spasniko, S.S., A.V. Tokarev, P.A. Vityayeva, A.I. Tarasov, S.F. Melnikova, and N. Ye. Mat'kova. Copolymerization of Polyesters with Vinyl Monomers	21
Spasniko, S.S. E.A. Chelobakhina, V.I. Fedotkin, L.M. Glushchikova, and Ye. S. Ispol'tova. Plasticizers for Polyacrylate-Glasslike Nitrolic Rubbers	33
Bibliography of Publications of the Institute Khimiya Dzhel'mero (filled in) AN SSSR (Institute of Chemistry of the Real Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR) for the Years 1971 to 1976	43

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

TK/row/lab  
8-16-66



SPASSKIY, S.S.; ODOLONSKAYA, N.A.; YUGIN, V.I.; GINZBURG, S.B.; TAGIL'TSEVA,  
Ye.S.

Plasticizers for nitrile rubbers based on polyester resins. Trudy  
Inst. khim. UFAN SSSR no.3:33-42 '59. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Plasticizers) (Rubber, Synthetic)

GINZBURG, S.G.; TEUMIN, I.I., redaktor; GROZNOVA, V.I., redaktor; KORUZEV,  
M.A.; tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Methods of solving problems on transition transients in electric circuits] Metody reshenia zadach po perekhodnym protsessam v elektricheskikh tsepiakh. Pod red. I.I.Teumina. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe radio," 1954. 251 p. (MIRA 8:4)  
(Transients (Electricity)) (Electric circuits)

GINZBURG, S.G.. Prinsipal uchastiye RIZKIN, A.A., dotsent; IVANUSHKO,  
N.D., red.; SVESHNIKOV, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Methods of solving problems of transients in electric  
networks] Metody reshenia zadach po perekhodnym protsessam  
v elektricheskikh tsepiakh. Izd.2., dop. i perer. Moskva,  
Sovetskoe radio, 1959. 403 p. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Electronic circuits)

8(0)

SOV/105-59-5-26/29

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, S. G., Greyner, L. K., Zakharov, S. N.,  
Kaplyanskiy, A. Ye., Neyman, L. R., Netushil, A. V., Petrov,  
L. S., Pines, G. Ya., Polivanov, K. M., Savenko, V. G., et al

TITLE: Vladimir Borisovich Romanovskiy

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 5, p 93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On January 13, 1959, Vladimir Borisovich Romanovskiy, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, died at the age of 63. He started his activity as an engineer in the design office of the "Elektroapparat" Works in 1926. Soon he became head of the works laboratory. Since 1937, he was head of the Chair of Theoretical Electrotechnics at the Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskii institut svyazi im. M. A. Bonch-Bruyevicha (Leningrad Communications Electrical Engineering Institute imeni M. A. Bonch-Bruyevich). At the same time, he maintained his relations to the works where he was a counsel, chief electrical engineer and a permanent member of the technical council. He is one of the founders of the theoretical principles for the building of high-voltage apparatus. At the chair he was occupied with calculations of transition processes in electric current circuits which were also the subject of his doctoral thesis. He published more than 40 scientific papers.

Card 1/2

Vladimir Borisovich Romanovskiy

SOV/105-59-5-26/29

He bore the Badge of Honor and various medals. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

KAPLYANSKIY, A.Ye., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof. (Leningrad); GINZBURG, S.G.,  
kand.tekhn.nauk (Leningrad)

Concerning the order of the differential equation of a transient  
process in a complex electrical network. Elektrichestvo no.10:  
57-59 0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Electric networks) (Differential equations)

GINZBURG, Sh. G.

23632.

OPYT LEChENNYa BATsILLYaRNOY DIZENTERII MALYMI DOZAMI SUL'FIDINA. TRUDY SARAT.  
GOS. MED. IN-TA, T. VIII, 1949, c. 251-55.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

GINZBURG, S. I. Cand. Chem. Sci.

Dissertation: "The Hydrolysis of the Complex Chlorides of Platinum Metals and its Utilization in Analysis." Inst of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov, Acad Sci USSR, 19 Nov 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Nov, 1947 (Project #17836)



W. V. BURG, S. I.

CA

7

Use of acetylene for determination of palladium and platinum in copper-nickel alloys. N. K. Pshentsyn, S. I. Gorbunov, and I. G. Sotnikov. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR* (English transl. *Acad. Sci. USSR Div. Chem. Sci. Engl. transl.*) **22**, 61-75 (1958). In the presence of Cu, Pd and Pt are pptd. together in a relatively pure state after the soln. has been boiled with tartaric acid to reduce part of the Pt to metal, by passing  $C_2H_2$  for 1 hr., and filtering and washing the ppt. through the filtrate for approx. 5 min., boiling the soln. with  $C_2H_2$ , and boiling again to ppt. Pt and Pt solg. again with  $C_2H_2$ , in the first operation. The ppts. are ignited, reduced, and weighed. In analyzing Cu-Ni alloys and alloys the method is accurate to within 1%.

M. H. C. 10

Q. 17. 19. 1.

CA

7

Review of hydrolytic methods for separation of platinum  
metals. N. K. Palensteyn and S. I. Gurelyuk. *Izv. Vsesoyuzn. Nauch. Ts.entr. Khim. Anal. i Neorg. Khim. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* No. 22, 130-44  
(1981) M. Hoch

CA GINSBURG, S. I.

b

**Hydrolysis of complex chlorides of platinum metals and the pH at which their hydroxides begin to separate.** N. K. Pshentsyn and S. I. Ginsburg. *Izvest. Sektora Platinnykh i Dragikh Biagorod. Metallor. TsSU. Obshch. i Neorg. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* No. 24, 100-101 (1950). The salts studied were  $\text{Na}_2[\text{RhCl}_6]$ ,  $\text{Na}_2[\text{PtCl}_6]$ ,  $\text{K}_2[\text{PtCl}_6]$ ,  $\text{Na}_2[\text{IrCl}_6]$ ,  $\text{Na}_2[\text{RuCl}_6]$ ,  $\text{Na}_2[\text{PtCl}_6]$ , and  $\text{Na}_2[\text{RuCl}_6]\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The pH of solns. of these salts at concns. of 1 mol. per liter was measured at definite time intervals. The pH of the solns. decreased with time, except that of the Rh salt, which did not change during the 72 hrs. of the expt., and that of  $\text{Na}_2[\text{IrCl}_6]$ , which rose slightly. Possibly, the latter is an exptl. error and needs further study. The rate of reaction with hydroxide was studied by measuring the pH of the salt solns. upon addn. of similar vols. of  $\text{NaOH}$ . Pt and Ru salts attained equil. after 30-40 min. The Rh salt after 4.5 hrs. had practically reached equil. Changes in the pH of the Ir salt could be observed even after 48 hrs. The pH of the Pt salt changed only 1.00 units during 72 hrs. To 50 ml. of salt solns. various quantities of  $\text{NaOH}$  were added and the pH of all solns. was measured (glass electrode) over a period of time. At room temp. the hydroxides formed at the following pH values:  $\text{Rh}^{3+}$ , 6.6-6.7;  $\text{Ir}^{3+}$ , 7.4-7.6;  $\text{Pt}^{2+}$ , 5.9-7.4;  $\text{Pd}^{2+}$ , 3.0; and  $\text{Ru}^{3+}$ , 3.2-3.5. Analogous detns. made at boiling temp. showed that hydrolysis results in greater drop of the pH and that the hydroxides appear at:  $\text{Rh}^{3+}$ , 3.3-3.4;  $\text{Ir}^{3+}$ , 5.0-4.9;  $\text{Pd}^{2+}$ , 3.0;  $\text{Pt}^{2+}$ , 3.8; and  $\text{Ru}^{3+}$ , 3.0-4. Excess  $\text{Cl}^-$  inhibited the formation of  $\text{Pd}(\text{OH})_2$ , which proceeds according to:  $[\text{PtCl}_6]^{2-} \rightarrow \text{Pd}^{2+} + 4\text{Cl}^-$ ;  $\text{Pd}^{2+} + 2\text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{Pd}(\text{OH})_2$ . M. Hoch

C.A. GINSBURG, S.I.

7

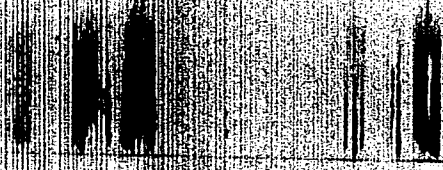
**Hydrolytic method for separation of platinum metals with the aid of zinc oxide** N. K. Pshantsyn and S. I. Ginsburg  
*Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR Ser. Khim. i Geol. 1950, No. 2, 115-20 (1950)* To sep. Rh from Pt acidify the soln. with 1-2 drops of HCl, bring to a boil, add the necessary ZnO, boil 2-3 min., filter, and wash the ppt. until free of chloride. The filtrate is free of Rh, the ppt. is likely to be contaminated with Pt. Dissolve the ppt. in HCl, neutralize to a weakly acid reaction with  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ , and reprecipitate twice if necessary. Pt is apparently adsorbed on ZnO and therefore excess ZnO should be avoided. It was sep'd. from Pt similarly except that  $\text{Cl}_2$  was passed through the hot soln. to reoxidize  $\text{Ir}^{2+}$  to  $\text{Ir}^{3+}$  which was redissolved by the added ZnO. Similarly, Pd was sep'd. from Pt. In this last separate must be taken to avoid excess chloride. To this end the amt. of HCl used should be small and chloride washed out before reprecipitation. M. Hirsch

GINZBURG, S. J.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-15-88 BY SP-5  
[illegible]

2

CM

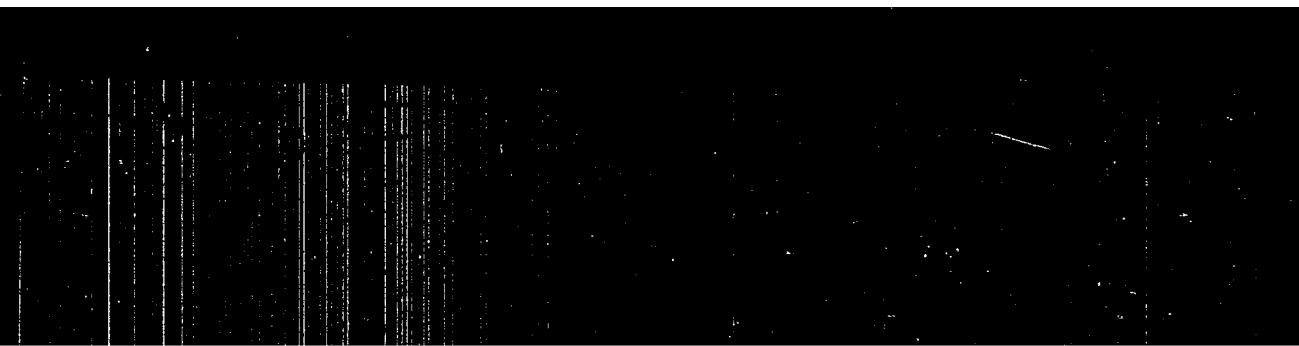


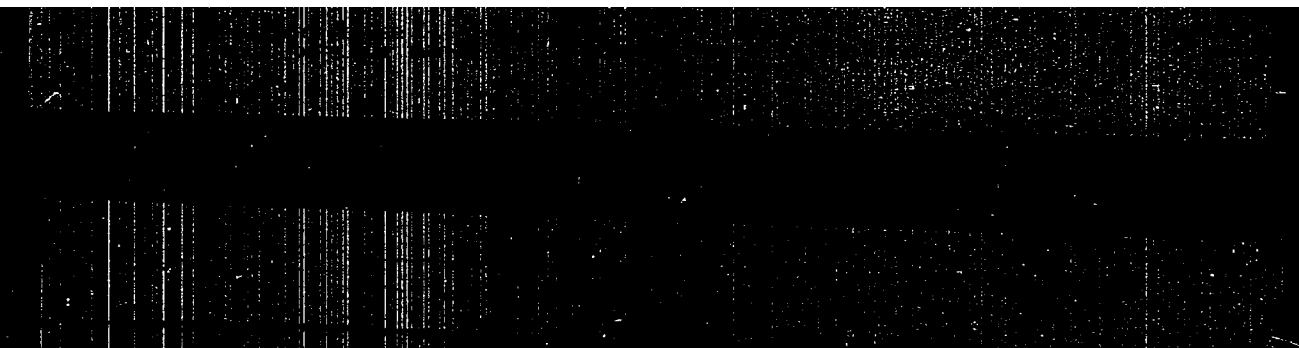
GINZBURG S.I.

PSHENITSYN, N.K.; GINZBURG, S.I.

Study of the effect of composition of certain platinum-group complex  
compounds upon their resistance to hydrolysis. Izv.Sekt.plat.i blag.  
met. no.28:213-228 '54. (MLRA 7:9)

(Platinum group) (Compounds, Complex) (Hydrolysis)







USSR/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances, G-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61847

Author: Pshenitsyn, N. K., Ginzburg, S. I.

Institution: None

Title: Determination of Palladium by the Method of Potentiometric Titration in the Presence of Platinum

Original

Periodical: Izv. Sektora platiny IONKh AN SSSR, 1955, No 32, 31-37

Abstract: Potentiometric titration (PT) of a solution of complex palladium chloride (I) in 0.15-0.3 N  $H_2SO_4$  with a solution of KJ is conducted at room temperature in  $CO_2$  atmosphere, using a palladium electrode as indicator electrode. Beginning with a certain definite concentration of  $[PtCl_6]^{2-}$  admixture in I there appears on the PT curves a minimum from the position of which is determined the end point of titration of I. However as the content of Pt in the solution increases the minimum becomes less pronounced.

USSR/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances, G-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61847

Abstract: of Pd a determination of the latter is no longer possible. In such cases the influence of any amount of Pt is eliminated by precipitating it as  $K_2[PtCl_6]$  by addition of  $K_2SO_4$ . The precipitate that separates does not interfere with the titration. Error of determination of 20-72 mg Pd by this method as a rule does not exceed 2%. With the same degree of accuracy Pd is determined in the presence of Pt by the method of "rapid" titration which is based on the difference in rate of interaction of complex chlorides of Pd and Pt with KJ. With  $[PtCl_6]^{2-}$  KJ reacts much more slowly than with I. In this method titration is carried out as rapidly as possible without waiting for a constant value of the potential.

GINZBURG, S.I.

PSHENITSYN, N.K.; GINZBURG, S.I.

Study of the reduction reactions of the hydroxopentachloride of  
tetravalent ruthenium --  $K_2[RuOCl_5]$ . Zhur. neorg. khim. 2 no.1:  
112-120 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova  
AN SSSR.

(Ruthenium compounds)

(Complex compounds)

GINZBURG, S. I.

18(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3199

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova

Analiz blagorodnykh metallov (Analysis of Noble Metals) Moscow, 1959. 193 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,700 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: N. K. Pshenitsyn, USSR Academy of Sciences, Corresponding Member; and O. Ye. Zvyagintsev, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Eds. of Publishing Houses: T. G. Levi, and D. N. Trifonov; Tech. Ed.: I. N. Guseva.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is for scientists engaged in the study and analysis of the noble metals.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of articles on the analysis of the noble metals. It includes studies carried out by the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry im. N. S. Kurnakov (AN SSSR), as well as reports presented by scientific research organizations and by industrial enterprises at the Third and Fourth Conference on Noble Metals held in 1954 and 1957, respectively. The

Card 1/7

studies and reports describe new organic reagents for gravimetric determination of platinum metals, and physicochemical methods of analysis (spectrophotometric, polarographic and potentiometric). Special attention is given to spectral analysis for the determination of admixtures in alloys of platinum metals, silver, and gold, as well as in refined noble metals. The collection also includes analytical methods, tables and charts for materials containing metals of the platinum group, as well as a review of the literature on the analysis of platinum metals published in the last five years. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each chapter.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword	3
Pshenitsyn, N. K., S. I. Ginzburg and K. A. Gladyshevskaya. New Methods for the Analysis of Platinum Metals	5
Pshenitsyn, N. K., I. V. Prokof'yev and A. Ye. Kalinina.	

Analysis of Noble Metals (Cont.)

SOV/3199

Use of Thiourea for the Concentration of Platinum Metals	15
Pshenitsyn, N. K. and N. V. Fedorenko. Use of Nitrogen Substituted Salts of Dithiocarbamic Acids for the Determination of Platinum Metals	23
Pshenitsyn, N. K., M. I. Yuz'ko and L. G. Sal'skaya. Determination of Platinum, Palladium and Gold in Refined Silver	29
Pshenitsyn, N. K. and M. I. Yuz'ko. Spectrophotometric Determination of Rhodium With the Aid of Potassium Iodide	37
Pshenitsyn, N. K., S.I. Ginzburg and L. G. Sal'skaya. Determination of Iridium in Sulfuric Acid Solutions by Spectrophotometric and Potentiometric Methods	48
Aleksandrov, V. A. Photocolorimetric Method for the Determination of Rhodium in the Presence of Platinum	59

Analysis of Noble Metals (Cont.)

SOV/3199

- Levian, B. G. and T. P. Yufa. Photochlorimetric Methods Used in the Analysis of Platinum Metals 65
- Pshenitsyn, N. K., N. A. Yezerskaya and V. D. Ratnikova. Polarographic Determination of Base Metal Admixtures in Refined Iridium 70
- Muromtsev, B. A. (Deceased) and V. D. Ratnikova. Determination of Base Metals in Refined Silver Bardin, M. B., Yu. S. Lyalikov and V. S. Temyanko. Polarographic Determination of Certain Noble Metals by Using Platinum Electrodes 80
- Anisimov, S. M., P. G. Shulakov, V. N. Alyanchikova, V. M. Klypenkov and P. A. Gurin. Chemical and Polarographic Methods for the Determination of Copper, Nickel, Iron, Zinc and Lead by Using a Cationite in Products Containing Platinum Metals 88
- Pshenitsyn, N. K., K. A. Gladyshevskaya and L. M. Ryakhova.

Analysis of Noble Metals (Cont.)

SOV/3199

- Use of the Ion Exchange Method in the Analysis of Platinum Metals. Report 2. Separation of Rhodium from Iridium 103
- Anisimov, S. M., Ye. I. Nikitina and V. N. Alyanchikova. Methods of Preparing Poor Industrial Solutions and Obtaining From Them Cemented Substances for the Determination of Platinum Metals by Spectral Analysis 115
- Khrapay, V. P. Spectral Method for the Determination of Platinum, Palladium, and Tellurium in Silver-gold Alloys 128
- Pankratova, N. I. and A. D. Gut'ko. Spectral Method of Analysis for Refined Iridium and Ruthenium 133
- Kuranov, A. A., N. P. Ruksha and M. M. Sviridova. Spectral Determination of Admixtures in Gold, Silver and Alloys 139
- Kuranov, A. A. Spectral Analysis of Platinum Alloys Containing Three Components 143

Card 5/7



Analysis of Noble Metals (Cont.)

SPV/3199

- Adakhovskiy, A. P. and V. M. Karbolin. Determining the Chemical Composition of Binary Alloys by the Thermoelectromotive Force 145
- Avilov, V. B. Effect of Complexation and of the Acid-alkali Balance in the Medium on the Potential of the  $Au^{III}/Au^0$ ,  $Au^I/Au^0$ ,  $Au^{III}/Au^I$ , and  $Ag^I/Ag^0$  Systems 150
- Avilov, V. B. and V. V. Kosova. Chromatometric Determination of Gold 156
- Anisimov, S. M., V. M. Klypenkov and V. P. Tsymbal. Electrometric Method for the Determination of Silver in Silver and Lead Alloys Containing Platinum Metals 163
- Yufa, T. P. and M. A. Chentsova. Dissolving Platinum Metals and Their Alloys With the Aid of an Alternating Current 176
- Card 6/7

Analysis of Noble Metals (Cont.)

SOV/3199

Chentsova, M. A., T. P. Yufa and V. G. Levian. New  
Method for the Analysis of Palladium-silver Alloys 181

Ruzhnikov, M. S. and K. S. Sheina. Methods of Testing  
Palladium Alloys and Their Products on a Touchstone  
and by Chemical Means 184

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

5(4)

SOV/78-4-2-10/40

AUTHORS:

Pshenitsyn, N. K., Ginzburg, S. I., Sal'skaya, L. G.

TITLE:

Investigation of the Oxidation Reaction of Iridium (III) in Solutions of Sulfuric, Phosphoric, and Perchloric Acid (Izucheniye reaktsii okisleniya iridiya (III) v rastvorakh sernoy, fosfornoj i khlornoy kislote)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 2, pp 301-313 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The oxidation of iridium (III) with cerium (IV) sulfate, sodium bismuthate, perchloric acid, and potassium bichromate in concentrated solutions of sulfuric acid, diluted sulfuric acid, and concentrated phosphoric acid was investigated. The following compounds were used as initial reagents: standard solutions  $H_2[IrCl_6]$  of various concentrations; standard solutions  $Ce(SO_4)_2$  (0.1-0.04 N),  $K_2Cr_2O_7$  (0.1-0.04 N);  $NaBiO_3$ ; chemically pure;  $HClO_4$ , 50%;  $H_3PO_4$ , 60%;  $H_2SO_4$  (specific gravity 1.84). The investigation of the oxidation reaction was carried out by means of the absorption spectra and the

Card 1/4

SOV/78-4-2-10/40

Investigation of the Oxidation Reaction of Iridium (III) in Solutions of Sulfuric, Phosphoric, and Perchloric Acid

potentiometric titration of the solutions by Mohr's salt. It was found that the oxidation reaction of iridium (III) mainly depends on the concentrations of sulfuric acid and phosphoric acid, respectively. In concentrated solutions of these acids blue solutions are formed, independent of the oxidizer, with characteristic absorption spectra with an absorption maximum at 570 m $\mu$ . These solutions contain iridium (IV) in the form of a complex anion with the addenda  $SO_4^{2-}$  or  $PO_4^{3-}$ . The same characteristics of phosphoric acid and sulfuric acid show that these complex compounds contain the same chromophoric group. On the oxidation of iridium (III) red solutions are formed in weak solutions of sulfuric and phosphoric acid and in perchloric acid, which have characteristic spectra with an absorption maximum at 500 m $\mu$ . The separation of the products formed did not prove successful. It may be presumed that these compounds contain iridium (IV) as a hydrated cation. The hydrated complex is stable in acid media only and with an increase of pH in the solution it becomes a hydroxo compound which is separated as iridium hydroxide.