YATROV, Sergey Nikolayevich; FIRSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy redaktor; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Boring with drilling muds] Burenie na vodnykh rastvorakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. (MLRA 10:6)
53 p.
(Boring)

PERSHINA, Ye. G.

ITENBERG, Semen Samuilovich; VYBORNYKH, S.F., redaktor; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Geophysics in the petroleum industry for geologists; interpretation of the results of industrial geophysical studies] Neftepromyslovaia geofizika dlia geologov; interpretatsiia rezul'tatov promyslovykh geofizicheskikh issledovanii. Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 397 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)
(Oil well logging)

PERSHINA, Ye. G.

KOMAROV, Sergey Grigor'yevich; ZAPOROZHETS, V.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; VYBORNYKH, S.F., inzhener, retsenzent; POMERANTS, L.I., inzhener, retsenzent; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technolgy of industrial geophysics] Tekhnika promyslovoi geofiziki. Izd. 2-oe, perer. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 562 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Geophysics) (Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

KALENOV, Yevgeniy Nikolayevich; ZAGARMISTR, A.M., red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Interpretation of vertical electric logging graphs]. Interpretatsiia krivykh vertikal'nogo tlektrichenkogo zondirovaniia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 471 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki. Trudy, no.1). (MIRA 11:1)

(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

BUZULUTSKOV, Fedor Semenovich; GUROVA, Tamara Ivanovna; KOROBEYNIKOVA, Lidiya Illarionovna; PLUMAN, Viktoriya Aleksandrovna; PODA, Antonida Grigori'yevna; SOROKINA, Yevgeniya Gerbetovna; YASKINA, Klavdiya Vasil'yevna; VASIL'YEV, V.G., red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., ved.red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Lithology of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic of the West Siberian Lowland] Litologiia mezozoia i kainozoia Zapadno-Sibirskoi nizmennosti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft.i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 187 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(Siberia, Western--Petrology)

FEDYNSKIY, Vsevolod Vladimirovich; FEDORINA, Ye.G., ved. red.

[Geophysical prospecting; geophysical methods of studying the earth's crust, exploring and prospecting for minerals] Razvedochnaia geofizika; geofizicheskie metody issledovaniia zemnoi kory, poisk i razvedki poleznykh iskopaemykh. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 672 p. (MIRA 18:1)

VASIL'YEV, V.G., red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Geology, and oil and gas potentials of the Yakut A.S.S.R.] Voprosy geologii i neftegazonosnosti IAkutskoi ASSR. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958. 146 p. (MIRA 12:9)

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(Yakutia--Petroleum geology)

KARPENKO, N.M., red.; ZNAMENSKIY, V.A., red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Oil and gas potentials of and prospecting trends in Ciscaucasia and the Northern Caucasus; materials of the North Caucasian petroleum workers' conference held in Krasnodar, January 15-21, 1958] Perspektivy neftegazonosnosti i napravlenie razvedochnykh rabot na neft' i gaz na Severnom Kavkaze i v Predkavkaz'e. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959. 242 p. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Gosudarstvennaya planovaya komissiya. (Caucasus, Northern--Petroleum geology)

CHARYGIN, Mikhail Mikhaylovich, prof.; KHAIN, V.Ye., prof., doktor geologo-mineralog.nauk, retsenzent; ZUBKOV, V.V., red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

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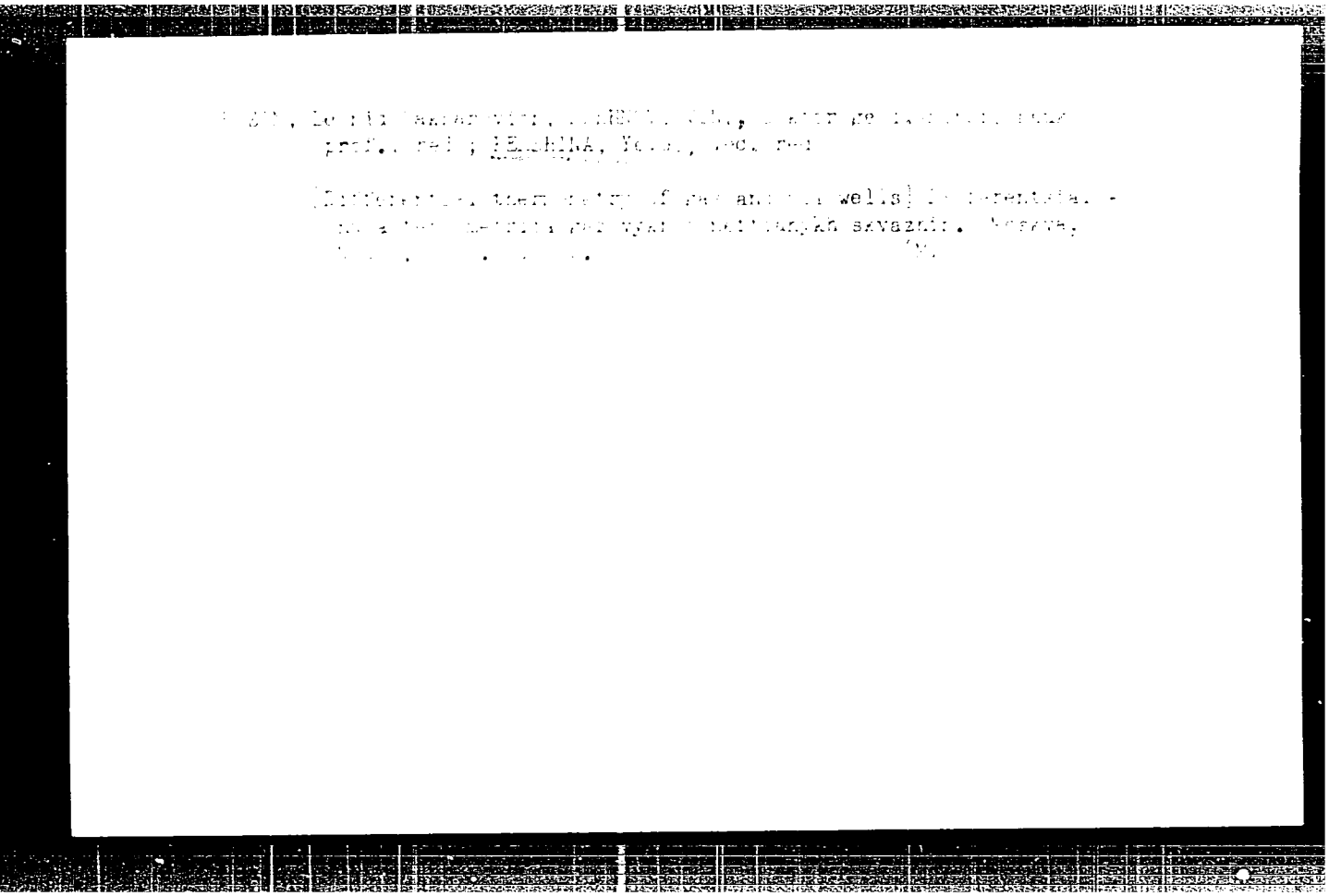
(Geology)

VITSENI, Yefim Mikhaylovich; TER-GRIGORYAN, Yu.N., retsenzent; PERSHINA, Ye.G., ved. red.

[Cumulative perforators used in oil and gas wells] Kumuliativnye perforatory, primeniaemye v neftianykh i gazovykh skvazhinakh. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 130 p. (MIRA 18:5)



ROZONOVA, Yelena Dmitriyevna; TEODOROVICH, G.I., prof., otv. red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., red.; SUSHKOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Lithology and conditions governing the formation of Lower Visean sediments in the Kuznetsk Basin] Litologiia i usloviia obrazovaniia nizhnevizeiskikh otlozhenii Kuznetskogo basseina. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 137 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Kuznetsk Basin--Petrology)

PER'KOV, Nikolay Andrianovich; PERSHINA, Ye.G., ved. red.;
TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn. red.

[Interpreting the results of borehole logging] Interpretatsiia rezul'tatov karotazha skvazhin. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 435 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Prospecting—Geophysical methods)

MELIK-PASHAYEV, V.S.; KOCHETOV, M.N.; KUZNETSOV, A.V.; DOLINA, L.P.; Prinimali uchastiye: BELYAYEVSKIY, A.A.; LISUNOV, V.R.; NEYMAN, V.Ye.; CHERNOGLAZOVA, T.Ya.; MAMUNA, V.N.; ZHDANOV, M.A., prof., red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., ved. red.; YAKOVLEVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Methods for determining the parameters of oil and gas pools for appraising their reserves in platform-type fields using the volumeteric method] Metodika opredeleniia parametrov zalezhei nefti i gaza dlia podscheta zapasov ob"emnym metodom; na mestorozhdeniiakh platformennogo tipa. [By] V.S.Melik-Pashaev i dr. Pod red.M.A.Zhdanova. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 269 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Oil reservoir engineering)

FERSHINA, Ye.G., ved. red.; BASHMAKOV, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Abstracts of reports of the Conference on the Problems of the Petroleum, Gas, and Petrochemical Industries; Section "Development and Exploitation of Oil and Gas Fields."] Tezisy dokladov nauchnoi konferentsii po problemam neftianoi, gazovoi i neftekhimicheskoi promyshlennosti: Sektsiia "Razrabotka i ekspluatatsiia neftianykh i gazovykh mestorozhdenii." Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 34 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Nauchnaya konferentsiya po problemam neftyanoy, gazovoy i neftekhimicheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Oil reservoir engineering)

PERSHINA, Ye.G., ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Abstracts of reports of the Conference on the Problems of the Petroleum, Gas, and Petrochemical Industries: Section "Drilling and Drilling Equipment."]Tezisy dokladov nauchnoi konferentsii po problemam neftianoi, gazovoi i neftekhimicheskoi promyshlennosti: Sektsiia "Burenie i burovoe oborudovanie." Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 39 p. (MTRA 15:8)

1. Nauchnaya konferentsiya po problemam neftyanoy, gazovoy i neftekhimicheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Oil well drilling—Equipment and supplies)

GUBERMAN, Shelya Ayzikovich; PERSHINA, Ye.G., ved. red.; BASHMAKOV, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Theory of similitude and radiometry of wells]Teoriia podobiia i radiometriia skvazhin. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 106 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Radioactive prospecting--Models)

YUROVSKIY, Yu.M. Prinimala uchastiye SOKOLOVA, K.N.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., ved. red.

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1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh.

(Caustobioliths)

ZHDANOV, Mikhail Alekseyevich, prof.; MUSTAFINOV, A.N., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; PERSHINA, Ye.G., ved. red.; BASHMAKOV, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Geology of oil and gas fields] Neftegazopromyslovaia geologiia. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 536 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural—Geology)

FEDYNSKIY, V.V., red.; DAKHNOV, V.N., red.; VASIL'YEV, V.G., red.; KALENOV, Ye.N., red.; KOMAROV, S.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; POLSHKOV, M.K., red.; RYABINKIN, L.A., red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn. red.

[Manual for geophysicists in four volumes] Spravochnik geofizika v chetyrekh tomakh. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.2. [Geophysical methods of well logging] Geofizicheskie metody issledovaniia skvazhin. Pod red. S.G.Komarova. 1961. 760 p. (MIRA 14:11)

(Oil well logging)

PETROV, N.A., red.; PETRENKO, L.I., red.; SAVITSKIY, P.S., red.; SINITSIN, V.I., red.; KOLOTYRKIN, Ya.M., red.; SYRKUS, N.P., red.; ROMM, R.F., red.; ANTYSHEV, P.I., red.; VARTAZAROV, S.Ya., red.; ZAYTSEV, A.I., red.; ZEZYULINSKIY, V.M., red.; ZEDGINIDZE, G.A., red.; MARTYNKIN, F.F., red.; ROGACHEV, V.I., red.; SLATINSKIY, A.N., red.; LEVINA, Ye.S., vedushchiy red.; TITSKAYA, B.F., vedushchiy red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy red.; IONEL', A.G., vedushchiy red.; [redacted], vedushchiy red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Transactions of the Conference on the Introduction of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiation into the National Economy of the U.S.S.R.] Trudy Vsesoiuznogo soveshchaniia po vnedreniiu radioaktivnykh izotopov i iadernykh izluchenii v narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR. Pod red. N.A.Petrova, L.I.Petrenko i P.S.Savitskogo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.1. [General aspects of isotope applications. Instruments with sources of radioactive radiation. Radiation chemistry. Chemical and petroleum refining industry]

(Continued on next card)

PETROV, N.A.---(continued) Card 2.
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(MIRA 14:4)
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(Radioisotopes) (Radiation)

BUYALOV, Nikolay Ivanovich, prof.; ZABARINSKIY, Pavel Petrovich, prof.; SUKHAREV, G.M., prof., doktor geol.-miner.nauk, retsenzent; PERSHIN[redacted] gornyy inzh., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Prospecting for oil and gas fields] Poiski i razvedka neftianykh i gazovykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 450 p.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural--Geology)

BORISOV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; VASIL'YEV, Viktor Grigor'yevich; GRISHIN, Grigoriy Leont'yevich; IVANOVA, Marta Nikolayevna; L'VOV, Mikhail Sergeyevich; SHIRYAYEV, I.Ye., red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Oil and gas prospecting in Siberia, Kamchatka, and the northeastern U.S.S.R.] Sostoianie i osnovnye napravleniia poiskovo-razvedochnykh rabot na neft' i gaz v Sibiri, na Kamchatke i severo-vostoke SSSR. Pod red. I.E.Shiriaeva. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. (MIRA 13:9)
105 p.
(Siberia--Petroleum geology)
(Siberia--Gas, Natural--Geology)

GRIGORYAN, Norayr Grigor'yevich; POMETUN, Dmitriy Yefimovich; GORBENKO, Leonid Andreyevich; LOVLYA, Sergey Aleksandrovich; KAPLAN, Berta L'vovna; CHERNOUSOV, P.K., inzh., retsenzent; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Perforating and blasting in wells] Prostrelochnye i vzryvnye raboty v skvazhinakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959. 353 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Prospecting) (Blasting)

BROD, I.O., doktor geologo-mineralog.nauk, red.; MIRCHINK, M.F., red.; MUSTAFINOV, A.N., kand.geologo-mineralog.nauk, red.; LEVINSON, V.G., red.; BEKMAN, Yu.K., vedushchiy red.; ZARETSKAYA, A.I., vedushchiy red.; KUZ'MINA, N.N., vedushchiy red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy red.; SHOROKHOVA, L.I., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Materials on petroleum geology] Materialy po geologii nefti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.3. [North and South America] Severnaia i IUzhnaia Amerika. Pod red. I.O.Broda. 1959. 585 p. (MIRA 12:8)

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(America--Petroleum geology)

SAVINSKIY, Konstantin Aleksandrovich; MANDEL'BAUM, Mark Mironovich; TROITSKIY, Vsevolod Nikolayevich; SHEKHT, Naum Iosifovich; D'YACHKOV, Nikolay Pavlovich; VASIL'YEV, V.G., red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Efficiency of geophysical methods of prospecting in the southern part of the Siberian Platform, the Transbaikal Depression, and the Far East] Effektivnost' geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki v iuzhnoi chasti Sibirskoi platformy, vpadinakh Zabaikal'ia i Dal'nego Vostoka. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959. 114 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

VASIL'YEV, V.G., red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Geology and oil and gas potentials of Eastern Siberia] Geologiia i neftegazonosnost' Vostochnoi Sibiri. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959. 486 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr.
(Siberia, Eastern--Petroleum geology)
(Siberia, Eastern--Gas, Natural--Geology)

BUYALOV, Nikolay Ivanovich, professor; FERSHINA, Ye.G., redaktor; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Practical manual on structural geology and geological mapping] Prakticheskoe rukovodstvo po strukturnoi geologii i geologicheskomu kartirovaniiu. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1955. 252 p. (MIRA 9:1)
(Geology, Structural) (Geology--Maps)

DAKHNOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich, professor; TARKHOV, A.G., prof., doktor fiziko-mat.nauk; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Industrial geophysics; methods of industrial geophysics, apparatus and equipment, electrical methods in oil well logging]. Promyslovaia geofizika; metody promyslovoi geofiziki, apparatura i oborudovanie, elektricheskie metody issledovaniia skvazhin. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd.-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959. 692 p. (MIRA 12:2)

(Prospecting--Geophysical methods) (Oil well logging)

BERDICHEVSKIY, Mark Naumovich; SHEYNMAN, S.M., red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Prospecting by the telluric method] Elektricheskaia razvedka metodom telluricheskikh tokov. Pod red. S.M.Sheinmana. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 236 p. (MIRA 13:4)

(Electric prospecting)

PERSHINA, E. V.

USSR/ Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 32/50

Authors : Pershina, E. V., and Raskin, Sh. Sh.

Title : Combined diffusion spectra of sulfuric acid-phenol and sulfuric acid-paracresol systems

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/1, 123-125, Jan. 1, 1955

Abstract : The combined diffusion spectra of fresh and old samples of sulfuric acid / phenol and sulfuric acid/p-cresol were investigated at room temperature and at 60°. The frequencies of the combined diffusion spectra obtained are shown in one of the tables. It was assumed that some of these frequencie pertain to the oscillations of the complex, i.e. they characterize the reaction between the individual components of the compound. The intensity of the spectra of fresh samples was found not much different from the intensity of the spectra of other components, at 60° the spectrum weakened to such an extent as to make the frequency measurement very difficult. Seven references: 3 USA, 3 USSR and 1 German (1914-1953). Tables.

Institution: The A. A. Zhdanov State University, Leningrad

Presented by: Academician A. N. Terenin, July 20, 1954

L 33195-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AR6016198 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/011/D029/D029

AUTHOR: Pershina, Ye. V.; Raskin, Sh. Sh. 48 B

TITLE: Concerning certain features of Raman spectra of adsorbed molecules

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11D224

REF SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, t. 3, vyp. 1, 1964, 255-264

TOPIC TAGS: Raman scattering, Raman spectrum, adsorption, molecular spectrum, silica gel, glass, phase transition

ABSTRACT: Raman spectra were obtained for several molecules adsorbed on microporous glass and silica gel. In most cases it was possible to obtain spectra for degrees of filling ranging from 0.2 - 0.5 layers to several layers. For several substances, for example for acetonitrile, dichloroethane, acetophenone, diphenyl, or antimony trichloride, there were observed regular variations in the spectra, which were most clearly manifest at small degrees of filling. At large degrees of filling (but long before capillary condensation) the spectra become in most cases identical with the spectra of the condensed phase. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20, 07/

Card 1/1 pla

PERSHINA Ye. V.

48-5-21/56

SUBJECT: USSR/Luminescence

AUTHORS: Pershina Ye.V. and Terenin A.N.

TITLE: On Luminescence of Microporous Glass Activated by Salts of Heavy Metals (O lyuminestsentsii mikroporistogo stekla, aktivirovannogo solyami tyazhelykh metallov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol 21, #5, p 681 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One can obtain phosphors with phosphorescence lasting a few minutes by introducting Zn-, Cd- and Pb-salts out of hydro- and ammonium-solutions into microporous sodium-boron-silicon glass and calcinating it in the air at a temperature of 500°C. The optimum salt concentration depends on its solubility and ability to be adsorbed by the microporous glass.

The luminescence spectrum consists of a broad band in the visual region of the spectrum with main peaks at about 460 and 540 mμ with small variations of relative intensities dependent on the kind of salt.

Card 1/2 The intensity of luminescence and afterglow are very sensitive

PERSHINA, Ye.V.; RASKIN, Sh.Sh.

Raman spectra of some compounds when in the state of adsorption.
Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.5:1022-1025 [illegible]. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvenny/ universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova.
Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Tereninym.
(Raman effect) (Adsorption)

PERSHINA, Ye.V.; RASKIN, Sh.Sh.

Raman spectra of $AlCl_3$ and $AlBr_3$ in different phase states. Opt. i spektr. 13 no.4:488-491 O '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Aluminum chloride) (Aluminum bromide)
(Raman effect)

L 10284-63 EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS--Pc-4/Pr-4--RM/WW/JW/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AP3002870 S/0020/63/150/005/1022/1025

AUTHOR: Pershina, Ye. V.; Raskin, Sh. Sh.

TITLE: Raman light spectra of certain compounds in the adsorption state

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 150, no. 5, 1963, 1022-1025

TOPIC TAGS: raman spectra, acetonitrile, acetophenone, antimony trichloride, antimony tribromide

ABSTRACT: Raman light spectra of antimony trichloride and tribromide, acetonitrile, and acetophenone have been studied, with microporous glass and silica gel used as adsorbents. A double monochromator with photoelectric registration of spectra and a low-pressure spiral mercury lamp were used for recording the spectra. Raman spectra of antimony trichloride molecules on the adsorbents were recorded for film layers ranging in thickness from 0.2 monolayers to the state of capillary condensation. The spectra exhibit a broad band of 60 cm sup -1 width in the region of valence oscillations and of 130 cm sup -1 width in the region of deformation oscillations. Only the capillary-condensation sample exhibited linear spectra identical to those obtained from the antimony

Card 1/3

L 10284-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3002870

trichloride solid phase. Raman spectra of antimony trichloride molecules on the samples of microporous glass and silica gel were practically identical. Raman spectra of acetonitrile and acetophenone exhibited the valence frequencies shown in items 1 and 2 of the Enclosure. It was found that these spectra were identical to the spectra of adsorbed molecules when displacement of valence frequencies took place in the CN and CO groups. Antimony trichloride also exhibited spectra which were assumed to be the result of adsorbed molecules. It was observed that acetonitrile and acetophenone possess continuous fluorescence spectra which increase in magnitude toward the blue spectral region. The paper was presented by Academician A. N. Terenin on 14 January 1963. "The authors express to A. N. Terenin, on whose initiative the research was begun, their deep gratitude for his advice. The authors express their sincere thanks to O. S. Molchanova for the donation of samples of microporous glass and to A. M. Kaganova for the donation of samples of silica gel." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: 22Dec62 DATE ACQ: 15Jul63 ENCL: 01

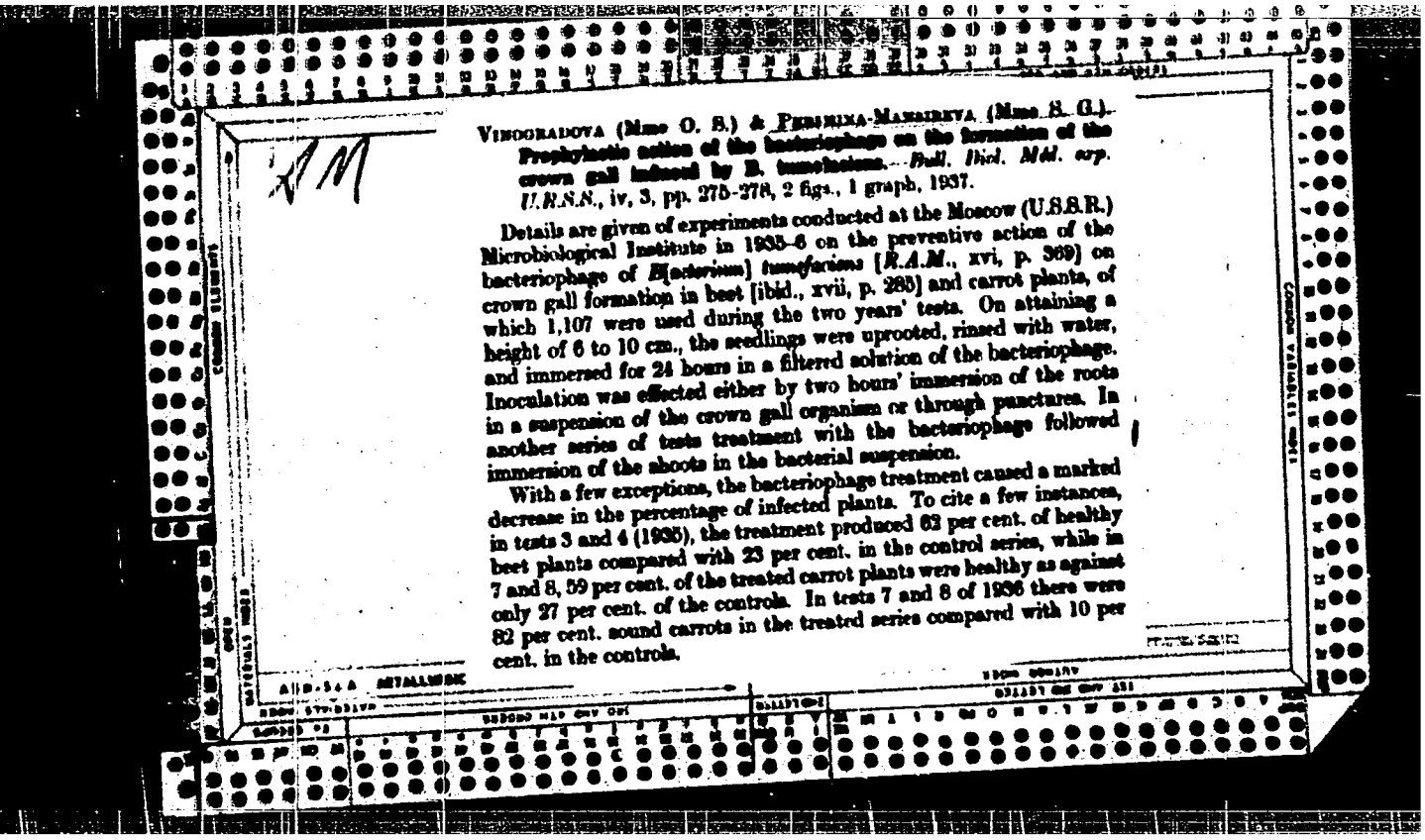
SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

PERSHINA, Ye.V.; TKHENIN, A.N.

Luminescence of microporous glass activated by heavy metal salts. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 21 no.5:681 My '57. (MLRA 10:8)

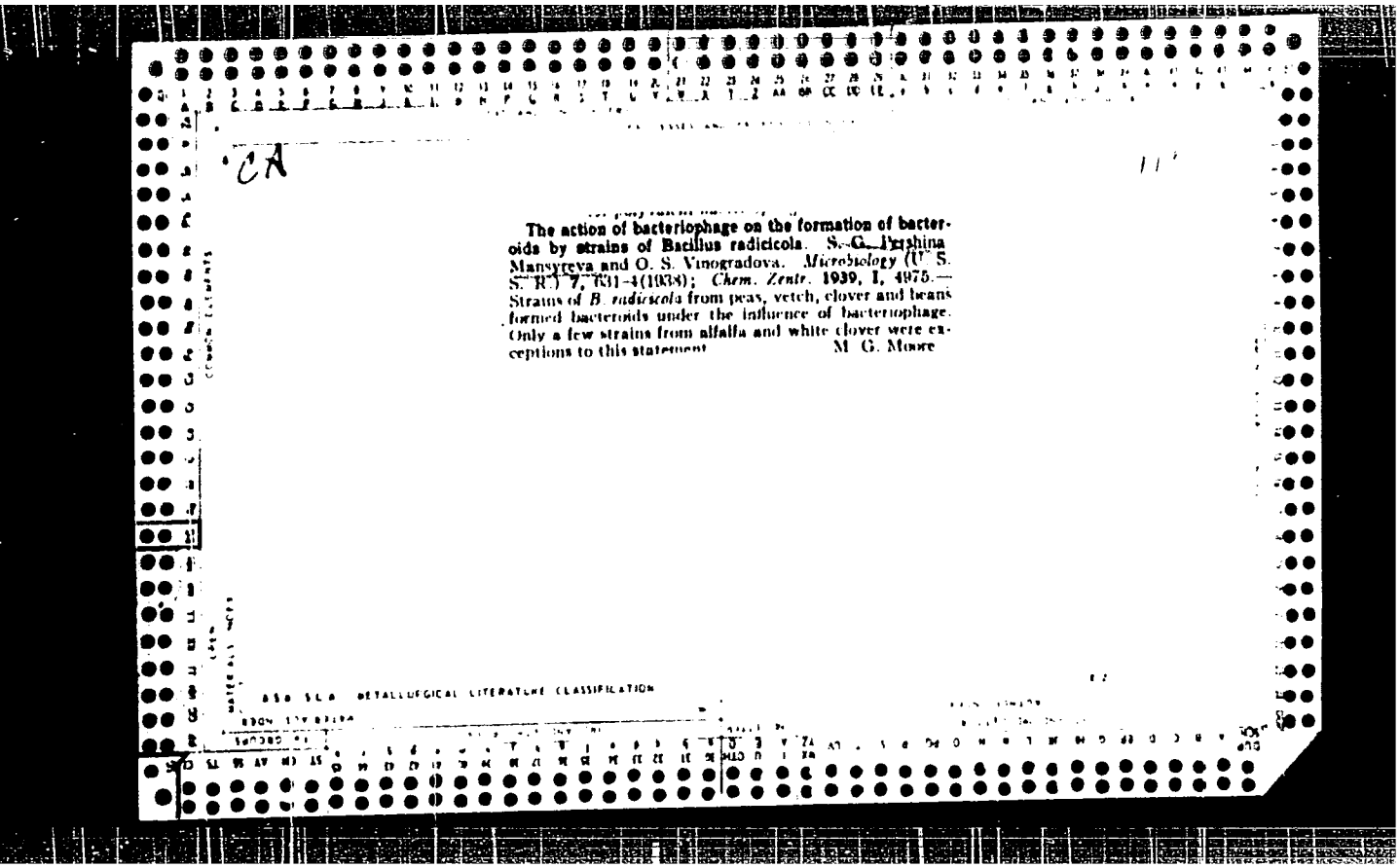
1. Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.A. Zhdanova.
(Luminescence--Congresses) (Phosphors--Congresses)



VIDOGRADOVA (Mme O. S.) & PEREMINA-MANAIEVA (Mme S. G.). **Prophylactic action of the bacteriophage on the formation of the crown gall induced by B. tumefaciens.**—*Bull. Biol. Méd. exp. U.R.S.S.*, iv, 3, pp. 275-278, 2 figs., 1 graph, 1937.

Details are given of experiments conducted at the Moscow (U.S.S.R.) Microbiological Institute in 1935-6 on the preventive action of the bacteriophage of *B[acterium] tumefaciens* [*R.A.M.*, xvi, p. 369] on crown gall formation in beet [ibid., xvii, p. 285] and carrot plants, of which 1,107 were used during the two years' tests. On attaining a height of 6 to 10 cm., the seedlings were uprooted, rinsed with water, and immersed for 24 hours in a filtered solution of the bacteriophage. Inoculation was effected either by two hours' immersion of the roots in a suspension of the crown gall organism or through punctures. In another series of tests treatment with the bacteriophage followed immersion of the shoots in the bacterial suspension.

With a few exceptions, the bacteriophage treatment caused a marked decrease in the percentage of infected plants. To cite a few instances, in tests 3 and 4 (1935), the treatment produced 62 per cent. of healthy beet plants compared with 23 per cent. in the control series, while in 7 and 8, 59 per cent. of the treated carrot plants were healthy as against only 27 per cent. of the controls. In tests 7 and 8 of 1936 there were 82 per cent. sound carrots in the treated series compared with 10 per cent. in the controls.



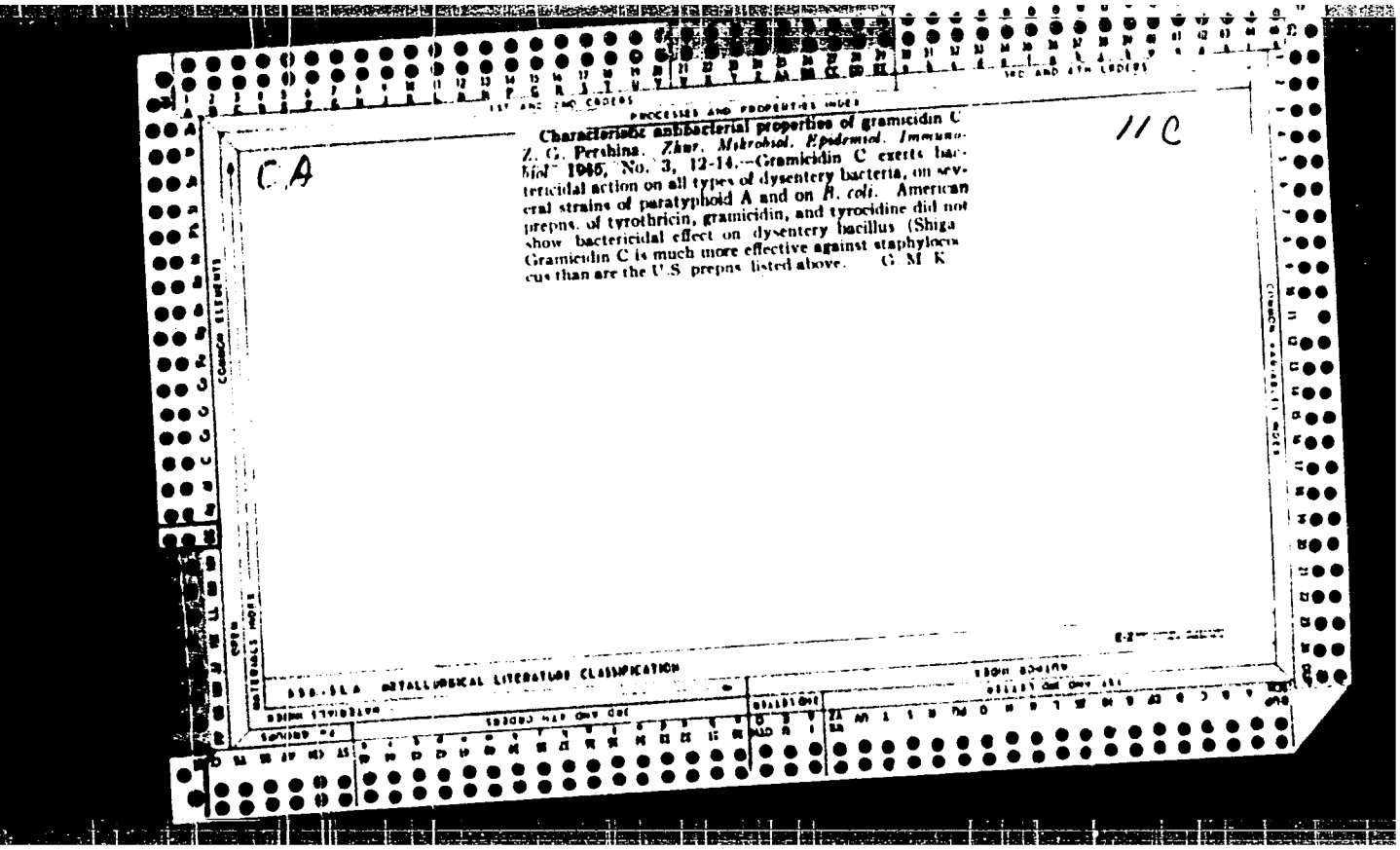
CA

The action of bacteriophage on the formation of bacteroids by strains of Bacillus radicicola. S. G. Pyshina Mansyreva and O. S. Vinogradova. *Microbiology* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 731–4(1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, 4975.—Strains of *B. radicicola* from peas, vetch, clover and beans formed bacteroids under the influence of bacteriophage. Only a few strains from alfalfa and white clover were exceptions to this statement. M. G. Moore

PERSHINA, Z. G.

Pershina, Z. G. "Some fluorescent bacteria and their pathogenicity for plants," Mikrobiologiia, vol. 13, no. 6, 1944, pp. 293-296, Bib.3 15 2

So: SIRA - Si-90-53, 19 Dec 1953



CA

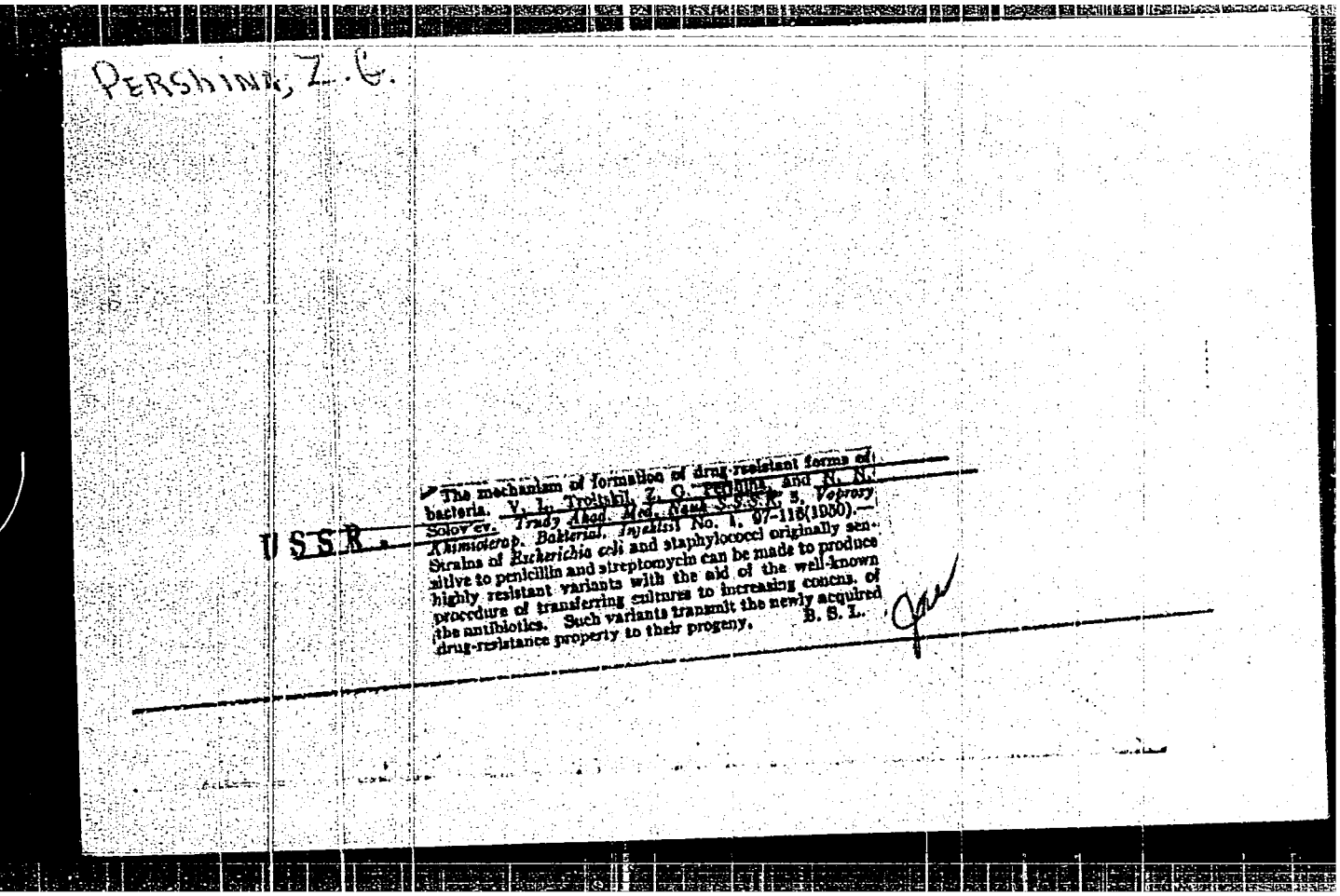
11 C

Characteristic antibacterial properties of gramicidin C Z. G. Pershina. *Zhur. Mikrobiol. Epidemiol. Immunobiol.* 1960, No. 3, 12-14.—Gramicidin C exerts bactericidal action on all types of dysentery bacteria, on several strains of paratyphoid A and on *B. coli*. American preps. of tyrothricin, gramicidin, and tyrocidine did not show bactericidal effect on dysentery bacillus (Shiga). Gramicidin C is much more effective against staphylococcus than are the U.S. preps. listed above. G M K

USSR

The in vitro action of streptothricin and streptomycin on bacteria of the enteric group. Z. G. Pershina. *Trudy Akad. Med. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 5, *Voprosy Khimioterap. Bakterial. Infektsii* No. 1, 37–42(1940).—The *in vitro* action of streptomycin and streptothricin on bacteria of the enteric group was greater than that of penicillin and Gramicidin S. Streptomycin was more active than streptothricin. Paratyphoid organisms proved less sensitive to Gramicidin S than the dysentery group. Individual strains of any of the bacterial groups studied may possess varying degrees of sensitivity to the individual antibiotics under study.

B. S. Levine



PERSHINA, Z. G.

USSR

The mechanism of formation of drug-resistant forms of bacteria. V. Iu. Trotskii, Z. G. Pershina, and N. N. Solov'ev. *Trudy Akad. Med. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 5, *Voprosy Khimioterap. Bakterial. Fagolizis* No. 1, 97-118(1950).—Strains of *Escherichia coli* and staphylococci originally sensitive to penicillin and streptomycin can be made to produce highly resistant variants with the aid of the well-known procedure of transferring cultures to increasing concns. of the antibiotics. Such variants transmit the newly acquired drug-resistance property to their progeny. B. S. L.

PERSHINA, Z. G.

USSR.

The distribution and elimination of streptothricin in experimental rabbits. Z. G. Pershina. *Trudy Akad. Med. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 5, *Veterany-Khimioterap. Bakterial. Infektsii* No. 1, 141-8(1950).—30,000 units of streptothricin injected intravenously into rabbits is retained in the blood for 5 hrs.; it is in evidence 2 hrs. after injection intramuscularly; its distribution is rather sparse following subcutaneous injection; administered per os it can not be detected in the blood serum. Injected intravenously in massive doses it is eliminated by the kidneys into the urine. Its presence could not be detected in the liver, spleen, heart, muscles, lungs, or the large or small intestine or in the feces.

B. S. Levine

PERSHINA, Z. G., KOMM, S. T., and TROITSKIY, V. L.

[film] "The Action of Antibiotics on Dysentery Bacteria." which they had prepared. Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

Personnel Identified as Participants in Scientific Conferences held by the Institute in 1953. Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya AMS USSR

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

Pershina, Z. G.

USSR / Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics. F-2

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 21867

Author : Pershina, Z.G.
Inst :
Title : The Death of Microbial Cells and Formation of Resistant Forms in Flexners Dysentery Bacteria Through Antibiotic Action.

Orig Pub: V.sb.: Izmenchivost mikroorganizmov., M., Medgiz, 1956, 181-187.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

Pershina, Z. G

ANTIBIOTICS

"Stability of the Changed Characteristics of a Streptomycin-Resistant Strain of Shigella Dysenteriae Flexneri under Conditions of Long Term Storage", by Z.G. Pershina, Division of Medical Microbiology (Head - Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR Prof. V.L. Troitskiy) of the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N.F. Gamaleya of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Antibiotiki, No 2, March-April 1957, pp 35-40.

In 1951, in the above Laboratory, as a result of the continuous cultivation during a 5 year period, of strain 550 of Shigella dysenteriae flexneri, in an agar medium with an ever increasing concentration of streptomycin, a mutant resistant to over 100,000 units of streptomycin was obtained.

During the process of their growth in culture medium with streptomycin, the characteristics of the bacteria were undergoing a gradual change.

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the resistance of Shigella flexneri was retested and was found unchanged in respect to streptomycin, but showed a drop of from 500 to 250 times in regard to penicillin.

The virulence of Shigella flexneri 550 and its immunogenic properties were checked on white mice in two series of experiments. As may be seen from 2 tables representing the results, the virulence of the resistant mutant was found to be 10 times weaker, and the immunological effectiveness to be less then half that of the initial strain of the same bacteria.

* [Soviet-produced antibiotic, now undergoing clinical tests.]
** [Same as U S produced Aureomycin (Lederle), Chlortetracycline HCl, U.S.P.]
*** [Same as Chloromycetin (Parke, Davis), Chloramphenicol, U.S.P.]

PERSHINA, Z.G.

Destruction of bacteria following administration of bactericidal concentrations of antibacterial substances. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.3:117-119 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Is Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamelei Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(ANTISEPTICS, effects,
mechanism of action (Rus))

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. L-Forms of Microorganisms and Microorganisms of the Pleuropneumonia Type. F

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, No 94931

Author : Pershina, Z. G. ; Solov'yev, N. N.
Inst :
Title : On the Formation of L-Forms of Colonies of Proteus Vulgaris.

Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiologii, 1957, No. 8, 22-26.

Abstract : The formation was investigated of L-colonies in cultures of proteus, dysentery, typhoid and coliform bacterium cultures which had been raised in semiliquid agar with penicillin (100-200 units per ml) with addition of 15-20% fresh horse serum. Under these conditions, the appearance of

Inst Epidemiol & Microbiol im N.F. Gamaleya, AMS USSR

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USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. L-Forms of Microorganisms and Microorganisms of the Pleuropneumonia Type. F

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, No 94931

L-forms was observed only in proteus. The sequence of formation of L-colonies by proteus was studied: the cells expand, swell into large speres with small and large vacuoles and grains. With the destruction of the speres, the latter breed and form colonies of the L-type. It is recommended to observe the process of formation of L-forms in an oil chamber (after Von Bruin) in a phase contrast microscope, and not by means of stains and fixed preparations (after Klineberger). Percentage of formation of L-colonies from P. Vulgaris caused by a penicillin effect is very insignificant - of 100 million bacteria, some tens of the L-colonies grow out of the

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Card 3/3

PERSHINA, Z.G.

21(4); 17(0) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2808

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 2d, Geneva, 1958

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh; radiobiologiya i radiatsionnaya meditsina (Reports of Soviet Scientists; Radiobiology and Radiation Medicine) Moscow, Izd-vo Glav. upr. po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1959. 429 p. 8,000 copies printed. (Series: Vtoraya Mezhdunarodnaya konferentsiya po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Trudy, tom 5)

General Ed.: A.V. Lebedinskiy, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; Ed.: Z.S. Shirokova; Tech. Ed.: Ye.I. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicians, scientists, and engineers as well as for professors and students at vtuzes where radiobiology and radiation medicine are taught.

COVERAGE: This is Volume 5 of a 6-volume set of reports delivered by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held on September 1-13, 1958, in Geneva. Volume 5 contains 32 reports edited by Candidates of Medical Sciences S.V. Levinskiy and V.V. Sedov. The reports cover problems of the biological effects of ionizing radiation, future consequences of radiation in small doses, genetic effects of radiation, treatment of radiation sickness, uses of radioactive isotopes in medical and biological research, uses of atomic energy for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes, soil absorption of uranium fission products, their intake by plants, and their storage in plants and foodstuffs. References accompany each report.

Reports of Soviet Scientists (Cont.) SOV/2808

Card 6/7

30V/16-59-6-13/46

17(2,10)

AUTHORS: Pershina, Z.G. and Yesakova, T.D.

TITLE: The Bactericidal Action of Ionizing Radiations

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, Nr 6, pp 62-66 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This was first presented at the conference of the Otdel radiatsionnoy mikrobiologii (Radiation Microbiology Department) on May 5, 1958. Intensive doses of ionizing radiations will kill microbes. As M.N. Meysel' and N.D. Chernyayev have pointed out, radiation doses sufficient to kill the vegetative forms of microbes are not bactericidal for the spore forms. N.A. Golovkin has pointed out that the sterilizing effect of radiation depends both on the radiation dose and on the density and volume of the irradiated suspension. Ye.N. Sokurova showed that the physiological state of the cells at the time of radiation has an essential effect on the radiation-sensitivity. The most sensitive cells are those in the logarithmic stage of growth. For the present tests, to determine the bactericidal effects of ionizing radiations, the following microbes were used: Escherichia coli, Proteus, Staphylococcus, hay bacillus and Sarcina. Irradiation was performed in an experimental EGO-2

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gamma-ray unit using radioactive cobalt with a total activity of 5 kilocuries. The dose was 600 r/min. The results showed that the bactericidal action of the ionizing radiation varied directly with the concentration of microbe bodies per ml of irradiated medium. For full sterilization of thick (40-50 billion bodies/ml) suspensions of the microbes in the vegetative form, a dose of 400,000-600,000 r was needed; for the spore forms - 1,500,000 r. The most resistant of the microbes to X-ray radiation were the Sarcina and hay bacillus which perished after a dose of 1,500,000 r in a suspension of 40 billion bodies/ml. The most sensitive was Escherichia coli which was sterilized by a dose of 400,000 r in the same suspension. Staphylococcus was sterilized at 800,000 r. There are 4 figures and 13 references, 5 of which are Soviet and 8 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya of the AMN, USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 3, 1958

IZRAIL'SKIY, V.P., prof., doktor biolog.nauk; SHUSTOVA, L.N., kand.med. nauk; GOHLENKO, M.V., doktor biolog.nauk; MURAV'YEV, V.P.; BEREZOVA, Ye.F., doktor biolog.nauk; SUDAKOVA, L.V., mikrobiolog; GRUSHEVOY, S.Ye., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk; NEMLIYENKO, F.Ye., doktor biolog.nauk; BEL'TYUKOVA, K.I., doktor biolog.nauk; STARYGINA, L.P., kand.biolog.nauk; PERSHINA, Z.G., kand.biolog.nauk; ART'YEM'YEVA, Z.S., mikrobiolog; NOVIKOVA, N.S., kand.biolog.nauk; OSNITSKAYA, Ye.A., fitopatolog; YASHNOVA, N.V., fitopatolog-mikrobiolog; MIKZABEK'YAN, R.O., kand.biolog.nauk; TETYUREVA, I.V., red.; FEVZNER, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Bacterial diseases of plants] Bakterial'nye bolezni rastenii. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo selkhoz.lit-ry, 1960. 467 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Ukrainskoy AN (for Murav'yev).
(Bacteria, Phytopathogenic) (Plant diseases)

PERSHINA, Z.G.; VASIL'YEVA, I.G.

Study of the morphology of dysentery bacteria in the electron microscope; on the cilia of microbial cells. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no.3:14-17 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(SHIGELLA PARADYSENTERIAE)

PERSHINA, Z.G.; VASIL'YEVA, I.G.

Effect of small doses of ultraviolet rays on the variability of Flexner's bacilli. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 31 no.11:99-103 N '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(SHIGELLA PARADYSENTERIAE)
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

PERSHINA, Z.G.; VASIL'YEVA, I.G.; SOLOV'YEV, N.N.

Method of preparing specimens for electron microscopy. Lab. delo 7 no.3:49-51 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Otdel radiatsionnoy mikrobiologii i immunologii (zav. - prof. V.L.Troitskiy) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(BACTERIA) (ELECTRON MICROSCOPY)

PERSHINA, Z. G.; VASIL'YEVA, I. G.

Combined effect of irradiation and antibacterial substances on bacteria. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.8:132-137 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz otdela radiatsionnoy mikrobiologii i immunologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(SHIGELLA) (RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(ANTISEPTICS)

ABELEV, G.I., kand. med. nauk; BUKRINSKAYA, A.G., kand. med. nauk; GEL'TSER, R.R., prof.; GOLINEVICH, Ye.M., prof.; ZHDANOV, V.M., prof.; ZDRODOVSKIY, P.F., prof.; KALINA, G.P., prof.; KAULEN, D.R., kand. med. nauk; KIKTENKO, V.S., prof.; KRYLOVA, O.P., kand. med. nauk; KUCHERENKO, V.D., kand. med. nauk; LOMAKIN, M.S., kand. med. nauk; MOSING, G.S., doktor med. nauk; PERSHINA, Z.G., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; PEKHOV, A.P., doktor biol. nauk; PESHKOV, M.A., prof.; TIKHONENKO, T.I., kand. med. nauk; TOVARNITSKIY, V.I., prof.; SHEN, R.M., prof.; ETINGOF, R.N., kand. med. nauk; KALININA, G.P., prof., nauchnyy red. toma; ZHUKOV-VEREZHNIKOV, N.N., prof., otv. red.; VYGODCHIKOV, G.V., prof., zamest. otv. red.; TIMAKOV, V.D., prof., zam. otv. red. BAROYAN, O.A., prof., red.; KALINA, G.P., red.; PETROVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Multivolume manual on the microbiology, clinic, and epidemiology of infectious diseases]Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po mikrobiologii klinike i epidemiologii infektsionnykh bolezmei. Moskva, Medgiz, Vol.2. [General microbiology]Obshchaia mikrobiologiia. Red. V.M. Zhdanov. 1962. 535 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Continued on next card)

L 11277-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m) JK/SD

ACC NR: AT5029056 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0273/0277

AUTHOR: Pershina, Z. G.; Kosnova, L. B.; Sobolev, S. M.; Khrushchev, V. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Influence of dose rate and time factor on the bactericidal effect of irradiation

SOURCE: Voprosy obshchey radiobiologii (Problems of general radiobiology). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 273-277

TOPIC TAGS: microorganism contamination, gamma irradiation, particular radiation biologic effect, irradiation intensity

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted on vegetative microorganisms, B. coli 613, and on spore form microorganisms, B. anthracoides, to determine the influence of dose rate and time on the bactericidal effect of irradiation. B. coli 613 were gamma irradiated with single 50 kr doses at dose rates of 111.5 r/min (7 hr 29 min), 33+.5 r/min (2 hrs 29 min), 600 r/min (83 min 20 sec) and 14,760 r/min (3 min 23 sec). The highest bactericidal effects were found with dose rates of 111.5 and 33+.5 r/min. Similar results were found with irradiation of B coli 613 with a 100,000 r dose at dose rates of 107 r/min (15 hrs 35 min) and 320 r/min (5hrs 12 min 30 sec). A complete bactericidal effect was achieved with the 107 r/min dose rate, while with the 320 r/min

Card 1/2

L 11277-67
ACC NR: AT6029636

dose rate the bacterial colonies increased by 2.3×10^{-5}%. In experiments on B. anthracoides, irradiation with a 800,000 r dose at a dose rate of 1/2 [illegible] a complete bactericidal effect, whereas a dose rate of 48,000 r/min increased the number of bacteria by 9×10^{-2}%. With irradiation of bacteria in higher concentrations using the same dose, a comparable dependence of bactericidal effect on dose rate is found, but is less markedly expressed. Experimental data show that increase of irradiation time in the dose rate range of 111.5 to 48,000 r/min increases the bactericidal effect. Future studies should be directed toward finding optimal irradiation conditions for complete bactericidal effects. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 b

PERSHINA, Z.G.; VASIL'YEVA, I.G.; SOBOLEV, S.M.

Changes in the properties of bacteria of the enteric group under the effect of radioactive phosphorus P^{32}. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.8:142-143 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

PERSHINA, Z.G.; SOBOLEV, S.M.

Simple method for obtaining a culture from a single microbial cell. Lab. delo no. 12:737-739 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F.Gamalei (direktor - prof. P.A.Vershilova), otdel radiatsionnoy mikrobiologii i immunologii (zaveduyushchiy - doktor med. nauk M.A.Tumanyan), Moskva.

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Cattle.

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 4, 1959, No. 16661

AUTHOR : Porshina, Z. N.
INST. : Kirov Institute of Agriculture.
TITLE : The Multiple Pregnancy of Istobenskiy Cattle.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Kirovskogo s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 12, 89-94

ABSTRACT : According to the data of breeding records the productivity of the progeny of four bulls which were born as twins was studied. Also studied was the heredity based on multiple pregnancies. The productivity of daughters of "twin" bulls was compared with the productivity of their mothers. The number of daughters of bulls is extremely insignificant (3.6 and 12), and the number of mothers with known productivity is even smaller (3.5 and

CARD: 1/2

DAVIDOVICH, Feliks Stanislavovich; PERSHINOV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; KHOMYAKOV, N.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; GANDIN, B.D., nauchn. red.; SACHUK, N.A., red.

[Testing the electrical equipment of ships] Ispytaniia sudovogo elektrooborudovaniia. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1964. 168 p. (MIRA 17:12)

ISMAGILOVA, Roza Nurgaleyevna; PERSHITS, A.I., otv. red.; FRENKEL', M.Yu., red.; MIKHLINA, L.T., tekhn. red.

[Peoples of Nigeria; ethnic composition and bref ethnological characteristics] Narody Nigerii; etnicheskii sostav i kratkaia etnograficheskaia kharakteristika. Moskva, Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry, 1963. 273 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Nigeria—Ethnology)

BRUK, S.I.; PERSHITS, A.I.

Arabic peoples of Asia. Geog.v shkole 23 no.1:31-40 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Asia--Arabs)

PERSHITS, Abram Isaakovich; KUMKES, S.N., red.; VILENSKAYA, E.N., tekhn. red.

[Georg August Wallin; an explorer of the interior of Arabia] Georg Avgust Vallin; issledovatel' vnutrennei Aravii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1958. 36 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(Wallin, Georg August, 1811-1852)

PERSHITS, Abram Isaakovich; KOSTINSKIY, D.N., red.; VILENSKAYA, E.N., tekhn.red.

[Arabs of the Arabian Peninsula] Araby Aravliskogo poluostrova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1958. 54 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Arabia)

PERSHITS, A.I.

Concerning "militant democracy;" periodicity of history in primitive society. Sov.etn. no.2:163-166 '53. (MLRA 6:6)
(Society, Primitive)

PERSHITS, A. I.

Economic Conditions - Saudi Arabia

Economic life of the Saudi Arabian nomads. Sov. etn. no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952 Unclassified.

PERSHITS, A. I.

Bedouins

Economic life of the Saudi Arabian nomads Sov. etn. no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1953/2 Unclassified.

PERSHITS, A.I.

Saudi Arabia-Economic conditions

Economic life of the Saudi Arabian nomads. Sov. etn. no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952 1952. Unclassified.

1. ELISEYEV, A.V.; PERSHITS, A.I.

2. USSR (600)

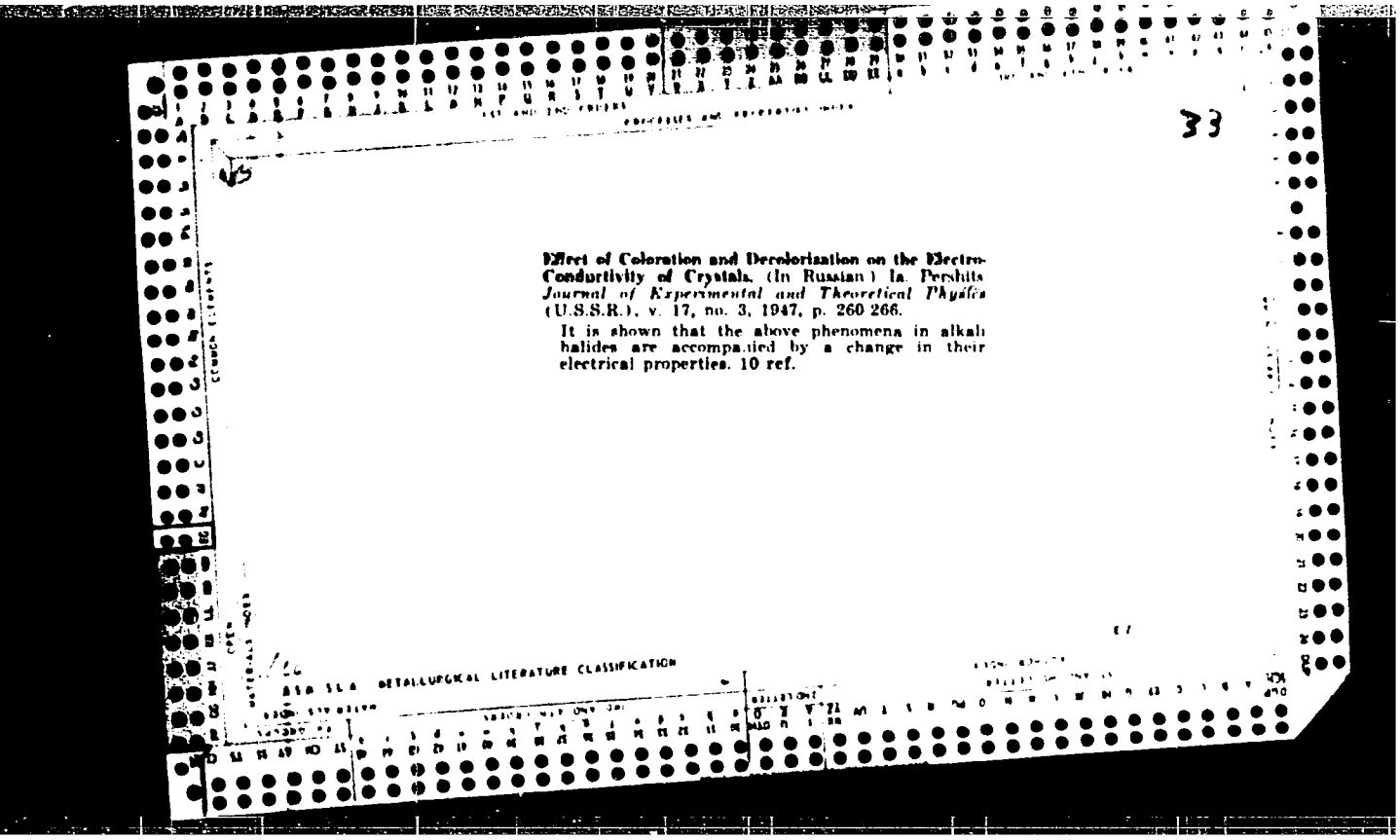
4. Anthropologists

7. Scientific and socio-political views of A.V. Eliseyev, A.I. Pers its, Izv.Vses.geog. ob.va 85 no. 2, 1953.

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

PERSITS, G.L.

Green light to plastics. Mashinostroitel' no.9:40-41 S '64.
(MIRA 17:10)



33

Effect of Coloration and Decoloriation on the Electro-Conductivity of Crystals. (In Russian.) Ia. Pershits. *Journal of Experimental and Theoretical Physics* (U.S.S.R.), v. 17, no. 3, 1947, p. 260-266.

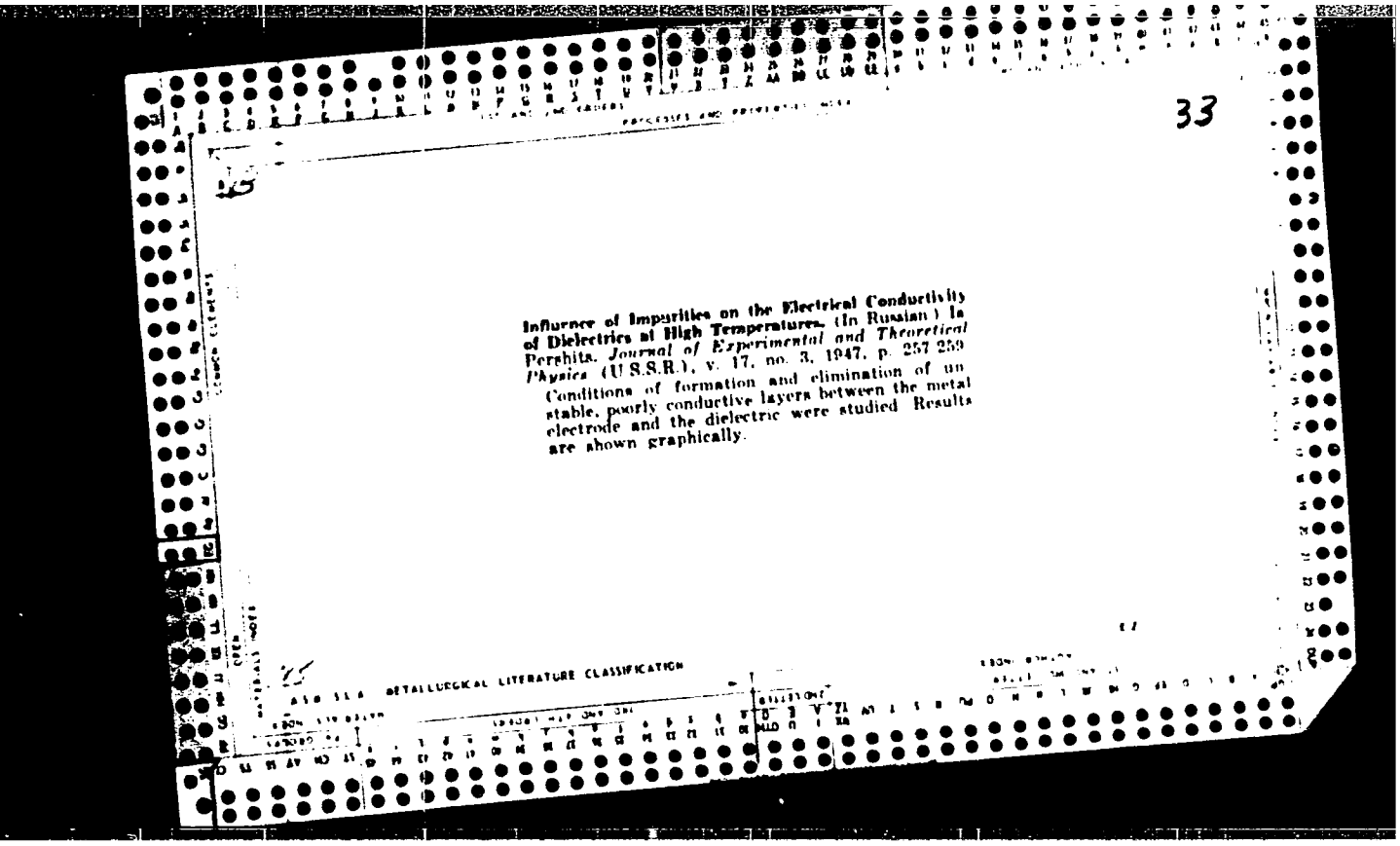
It is shown that the above phenomena in alkali halides are accompanied by a change in their electrical properties. 10 ref.

PERSHITS, I. A.

JOURNAL ARTICLE TRANSLATION

Transl. No. & Country		Author
	SELECTED TRANSLATIONS FROM SOVIET PHYSICS JETP., 1(1), JULY, 1955, ISSUED BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS	
OT/1640 U.S.S.R.	The Conditions of Formation and Stability of Films at the Electrodes in Dielectrics Zh. exper. teor. Fiz., Vol 28, pp 181-190, February, 1955	I.A. Pershits

Source: Index Aeronauticus, Vol 12, No. 1, January, 1956, p 106



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Influence of Impurities on the Electrical Conductivity of Dielectrics at High Temperatures. (In Russian.) Ia Pershits. *Journal of Experimental and Theoretical Physics* (U.S.S.R.), v. 17, no. 3, 1947, p. 257-259.

Conditions of formation and elimination of unstable, poorly conductive layers between the metal electrode and the dielectric were studied. Results are shown graphically.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PERSHITS, R

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4930

Voytkunskiy, Yaroslav Iosifovich, Robert Yakovlevich Pershits, and Igor' Anatol'yevich Titov

Spravochnik po teorii korablya; khodkost' i upravlyayemost' (Handbook on the Theory of Ships; [Their] Speed and Maneuverability) Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1960. 688 p. Errata slip inserted.

Resp. Ed.: Yu. V. Krivtsov and G. A. Firsov; Ed.: A. A. Osvenskaya; Tech. Ed.: A. I. Kontorovich.

PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for scientific workers and engineers, and for students of shipbuilding technical institutes of higher education.

COVERAGE: The authors review basic hydrodynamics and the application of its laws to the calculation of the resistance of water to the motion of ships. Various means of propulsion are discussed and practical information on the maneuverability of ships is given. Parts I and II

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were written by Ya. I. Voytkunskiy; Part III by I. A. Titov; and Part IV by Pershits. The following authors contributed to the writing of this handbook: I. T. Yetorov, Sec. 20 and 22 of Part I and Sec. 30 of Part II; A. A. Rusetskiy, Secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23 of Part II, a portion of Sec. 25 of Part III and Ch. VIII of Part IV; V. M. Ivanovskiy and M. M. Zhuchenko, Ch. X of Part III. The authors thank A. M. Basin and I. V. Girsh for their remarks. There are 422 references: 299 Soviet [illegible] (including 2 translations), 83 English, 36 German and 4 French.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

PERSHITS, R.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Nomograms for the determination of hydrodynamic position characteristics of ship hulls. Sudostroenie 22 no.11:4-8 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)

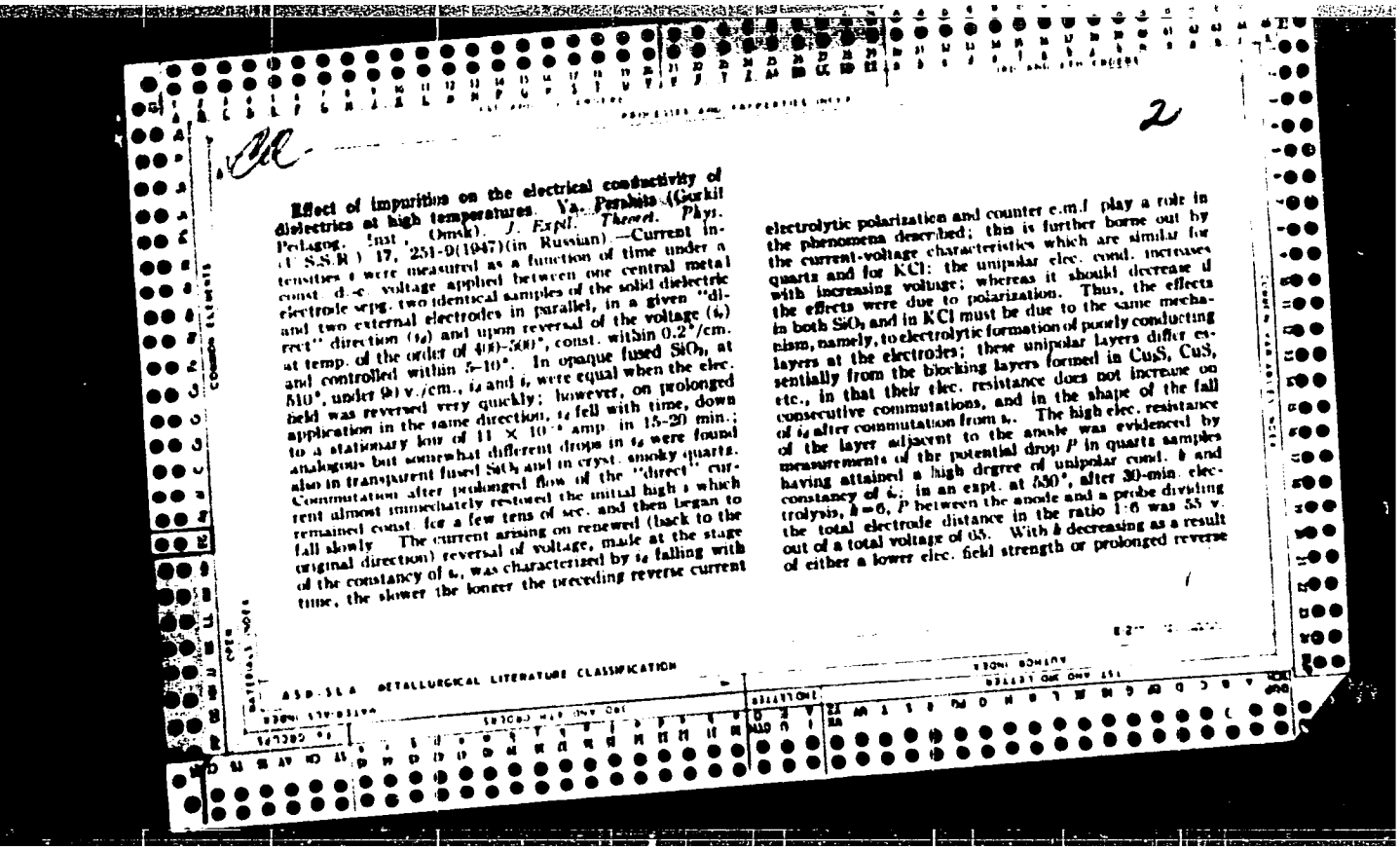
(Hulls (Naval architecture))

PERSHITS, R. Ya.

"Nomograms for the Determination of the Position Hydrodynamic Characteristics of Ships' Hulls," Sudostroyeniye, No.11, 1956

VOYTKUNSKIY, Yaroslav Iosifovich; PERSHITS, Robert Yakovlevich; TITOV, Igor' Anatol'yevich. Prinimali uchastiye: YEGOROV, I.T.; KUSETSKIY, A.A.; IVANOV, V.M.; ZHUCHENKO, M.M. KRIVTSOV, Yu.V., otv.red.; FIRSOV, G.A., otv.red.; OSVENSKAYA, A.A., red.; KONTOROVICH, A.I., tekhn.red.

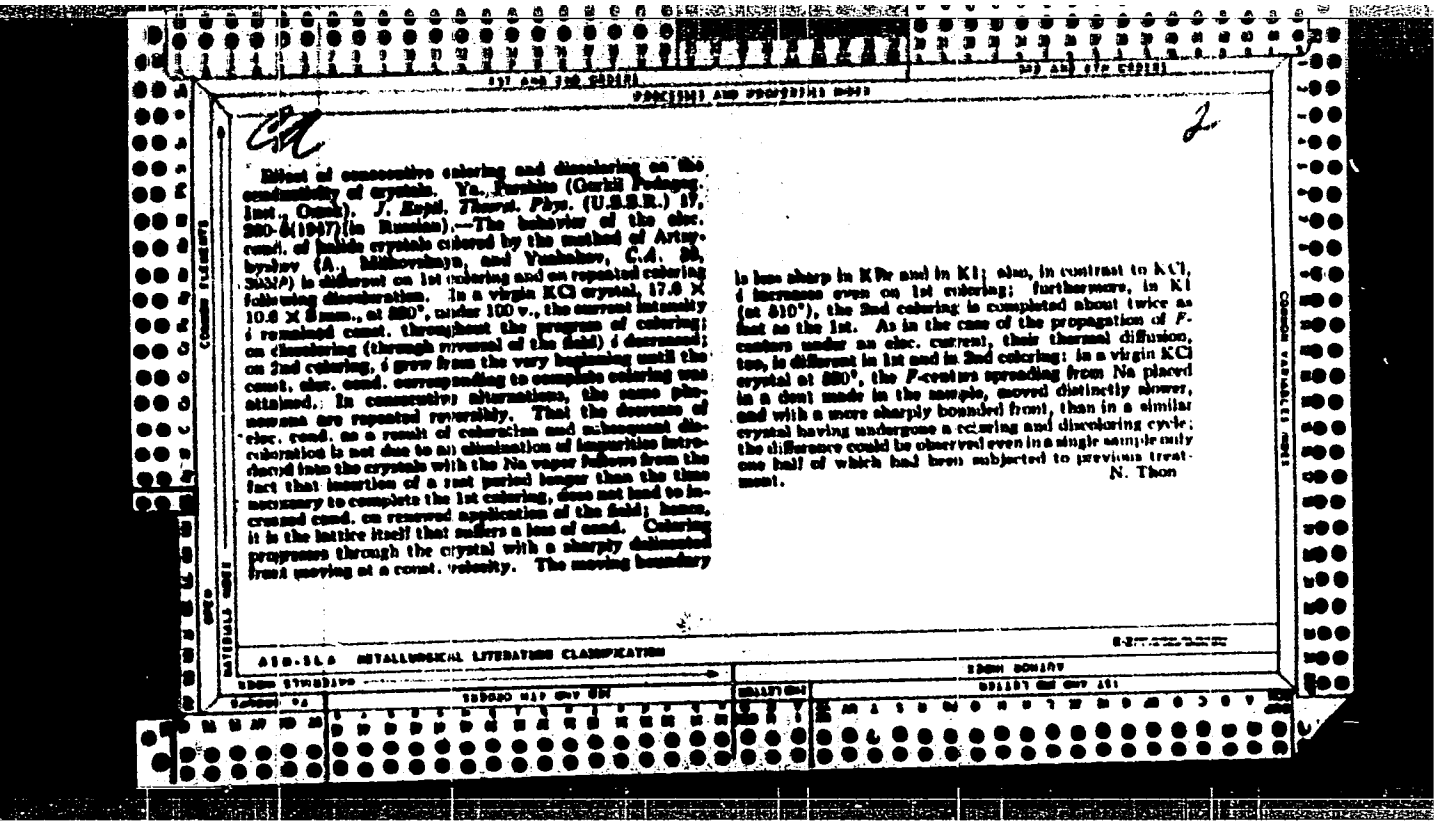
[Handbook on the theory of ship construction; propulsive speed and maneuverability] Spravochnik po teorii korablia; khodkost' i upravliaemost'. Leningrad, Gos.soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl., 1960. 688 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Naval architecture--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)



Effect of impurities on the electrical conductivity of dielectrics at high temperatures. Ya. Pershits (Gurkii Pedagog. Inst., Omsk). *J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys. (U.S.S.R.)* 17, 251-9(1947)(in Russian).—Current intensities *i* were measured as a function of time under a const. d.c. voltage applied between one central metal electrode scpg. two identical samples of the solid dielectric and two external electrodes in parallel, in a given "direct" direction (i_d) and upon reversal of the voltage (i_r) and controlled within 5–10°. In opaque fused SiO_2, at 510°, under 90 v./cm., i_d and i_r were equal when the elec. field was reversed very quickly; however, on prolonged application in the same direction, i_d fell with time, down to a stationary low of 11×10^{-9} amp. in 15–20 min.; analogous but somewhat different drops in i_d were found also in transparent fused SiO_2 and in cryst. smoky quartz. Commutation after prolonged flow of the "direct" current almost immediately restored the initial high *i* which remained const. for a few tens of sec. and then began to fall slowly. The current arising on renewed (back to the original direction) reversal of voltage, made at the stage of the constancy of i_d, was characterized by i_r falling with time, the slower the longer the preceding reverse current electrolytic polarization and counter e.m.f. play a role in the phenomena described; this is further borne out by the current-voltage characteristics which are similar for quartz and for KCl: the unipolar elec. cond. increases with increasing voltage; whereas it should decrease if the effects were due to polarization. Thus, the effects in both SiO_2 and in KCl must be due to the same mechanism, namely, to electrolytic formation of purely conducting layers at the electrodes; these unipolar layers differ essentially from the blocking layers formed in CuS, Cu_2S, etc., in that their elec. resistance does not increase on consecutive commutations, and in the shape of the fall of i_d after commutation from i_r. The high elec. resistance of the layer adjacent to the anode was evidenced by measurements of the potential drop *P* in quartz samples having attained a high degree of unipolar cond. *b* and constancy of i_d; in an expt. at 530°, after 30-min. electrolysis, $b = 6$, *P* between the anode and a probe dividing the total electrode distance in the ratio 1:6 was 55 v. out of a total voltage of 65. With *b* decreasing as a result of either a lower elec. field strength or prolonged reverse

of const. i_0 had been allowed to flow. A similar effect, but on a much smaller scale, was observed in KCl crystals at 400–500°. Repetition of the cycle again reproduces the same phenomena. No matter at what stage of the "reverse" current the "direct" voltage is reestablished, i_d always starts falling from the max. value it had at the first application of the "direct" voltage. After i_d has fallen to its low stationary value, if the quartz is kept for a time τ_0 at the same high temp. with the elec. field off, renewed application of the field in the same direction results in i_d higher than before the interruption and again dropping to its stationary low, the slower the longer τ_0. In the case of sufficiently long τ_0 (10–20 min.), the recovery is practically complete, i_d starting at the original high value and falling as slowly as originally. On the other hand, samples having undergone prolonged electrolysis and cooled, exhibited lowered cond. (lower and more rapidly falling i_d) when heated rapidly to the previous high temp.; in other words, the changes brought about by electrolysis at high temp. persist at low temp. Short-circuiting of samples having undergone electrolysis has no effect; hence, current, I decreases. The high-resistance layer is also instantaneously disrupted (I falling abruptly from 55 to 14 v.) on commutation; renewed application of "direct" voltage causes I to rise again, up to the original 55 v.; I also falls when the current is interrupted and is fully restored on renewed application, the slower the longer the interruption. The phenomena described can be interpreted by assuming ionization at high temp. of impurities originally present in the colloidal state; under an applied voltage V the ions accumulate in the boundary layer where their immobilization gives rise to high elec. resistance. Formulation of this mechanism leads to $i_0 = [V/(R_1 + Be^{-\theta})] + (V/R_2)$ and $i_d = [V/(R_1 + Ce^{-\alpha\tau_0}(e^{\alpha\theta} - 1))] + (V/R_2)$ where R_1 = initial resistance in the absence of a luminal boundary layer, R_2 = final resistance, θ = time elapsed from the last commutation, τ_0 = duration of the "reverse" current preceding commutation to "direct," α = probability of mobilization of an ion under the action of the field, B and C = consts. These equations are in accord with the exptl. $i - \theta$ curves. The curves of growth of I are the mirror image of the fall of i.

N. Thon



Effect of consecutive coloring and discoloring on the conductivity of crystals. Ya. Frenkin (Gorkii Pedagog. Inst., Gorki). *J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys.* (U.S.S.R.) 17, 280-4(1947)(in Russian).—The behavior of the elec. cond. of halide crystals colored by the method of Artsybyshev (A., Mikhovskaya, and Yushakov, *C.A.* 30, 3933[9]) is different on 1st coloring and on repeated coloring following discoloration. In a virgin KCl crystal, 17.0 × 10.0 × 8 mm., at 580°, under 100 v., the current intensity *i* remained const. throughout the process of coloring; on discoloring (through reversal of the field) *i* decreased; on 2nd coloring, *i* grew from the very beginning until the const. elec. cond. corresponding to complete coloring was attained. In consecutive alternations, the same phenomena are repeated reversibly. That the decrease of elec. cond. as a result of coloration and subsequent discoloration is not due to an elimination of impurities introduced into the crystals with the Na vapor follows from the fact that insertion of a rest period longer than the time necessary to complete the 1st coloring, does not lead to increased cond. on renewed application of the field; hence, it is the lattice itself that suffers a loss of cond. Coloring progresses through the crystal with a sharply delineated front moving at a const. velocity. The moving boundary is less sharp in KBr and in KI; also, in contrast to KCl, *i* increases even on 1st coloring; furthermore, in KI (at 510°), the 2nd coloring is completed about twice as fast as the 1st. As in the case of the propagation of *F*-centers under an elec. current, their thermal diffusion, too, is different in 1st and in 2nd coloring: in a virgin KCl crystal at 580°, the *F*-centers spreading from Na placed in a dent made in the sample, moved distinctly slower, and with a more sharply bounded front, than in a similar crystal having undergone a coloring and discoloring cycle; the difference could be observed even in a single sample only one half of which had been subjected to previous treatment.

N. Thon

PERMITS Ya. N.

USSR

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3780. Some phenomena at the interface boundary of alkali-halide crystals during additive discoloration. YA. N. PERMITS. *Zh. eksper. teor. Fiz.*, 24, No. 3, 341–350 (1953) *In Russian.*

The crystals examined (KCl, KI, NaCl) were discoloured by Artsybyshev's method [*Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 8, 157 (1933)]. The main crystal was in contact, on one side, with Na metal and, on the other, with the "supplementary crystal." The whole aggregate was clamped in an iron frame and placed in an electric furnace. The discoloration was brought about either thermally or by applying an electric field (~100 V/cm). It has been found that, during the migration of *F*-electrons on the boundary, they are captured by the lattice defects, thus producing a discoloured layer near the interface. Discoloration of a crystal, due to contact, can generate a concentration of *F*-centres, lesser than that obtained when *F*-electrons are generated by a metal electrode. Some of the electrons used in the vicinity of interface pass into the conductivity region at a higher temperature than do electrons on *F*-levels in the interior of the crystal.

F. LACHMAN

ПЕРШИЦ Я.Н.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Crystals B-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 3610

Author : Pershits Ya.N.
Inst : Pskov State Pedagogical Institute
Title : Phenomena Near Electrodes in Dielectrics

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Pskovsk. gos. ped. in-ta, 1955, No 3, 223-261

Abstract : A review. Bibliography 26 references.

Card 1/1

PERSHITS, Ya. N.

USSR/Physics - Dielectrics

FD-1821

Card 1/1 Pub 146-6/25

Author : Pershits, Ya. N.

Title : Conditions governing the formation and stability of the layers near the electrodes in dielectrics

Periodical : Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 28, 181-190, February 1955

Abstract : The author studies the conditions for the formation and rupture of the layers near the electrodes in dielectrics in dependence upon the character of the heat treatment and action of the electric field. He observes and studies the relation of variations in electrical conductivity which are caused by admixtures to variations in the properties of the layers near the electrodes. Eight references; e.g. Ya. N. Pershits, ibid. 17, 251, 1947; 24, 347, 1953.

Institution: Pskov State Pedagogic Institute

Submitted : May 25, 1953

PERSHITS, Ya. N

FD-2973

USSR/Physics - Dielectrics

Card 1/1 Pub. 146 - 14/28

Author : Pershits, Ya. N.

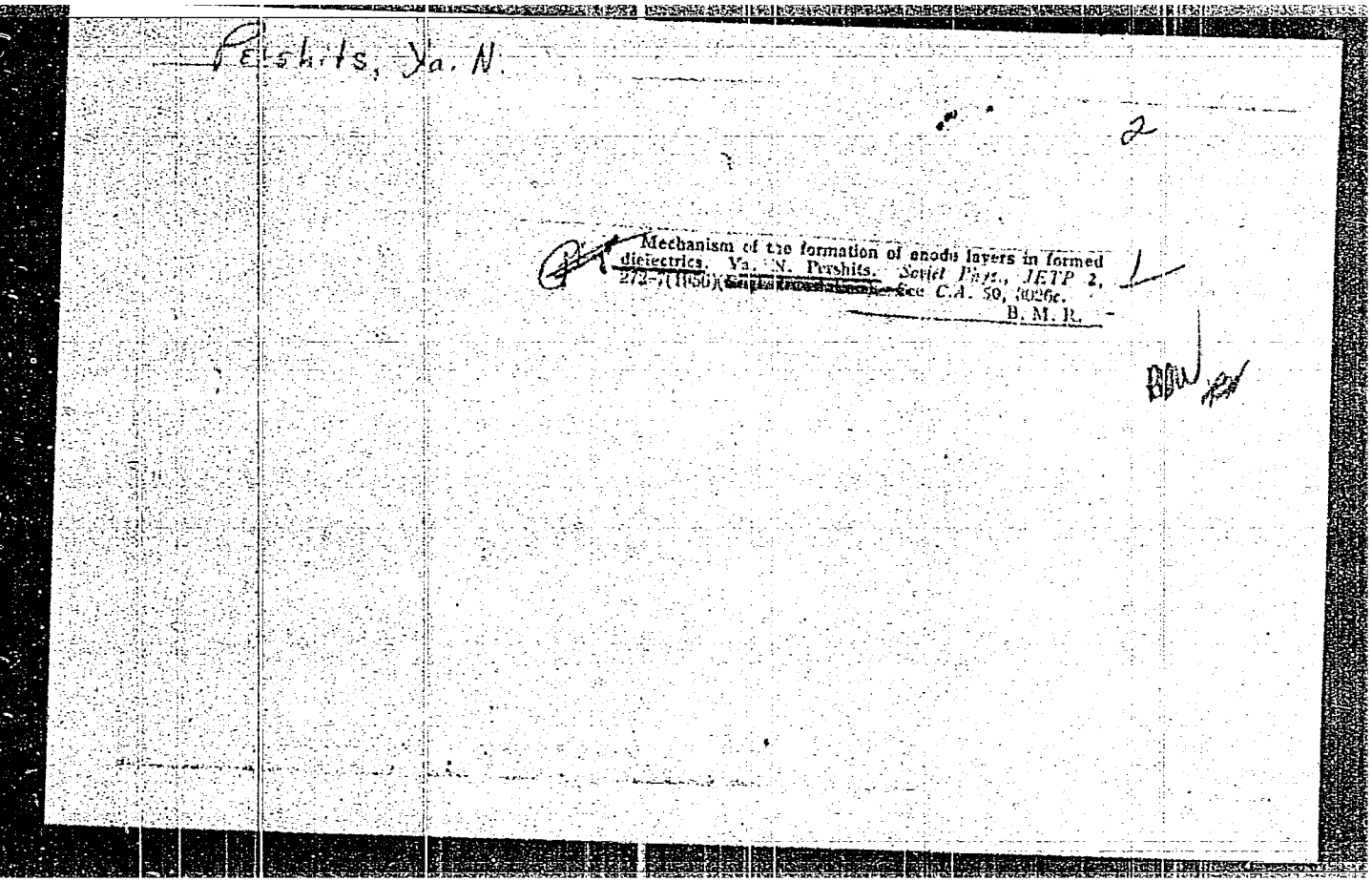
Title : Mechanism governing the formation of anode layers in forming dielectrics

Periodical : Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz., 29, September 1955, 362-368

Abstract : The author establishes that the mechanism for the formation of electrode layers (anchi-electrode layers) in dielectrics with various structures is the same. By way of a comparative study of anchi-electrode phenomena in various dielectrics he demonstrates the unsatisfactoriness of the mechanism of formation proposed by W. Warburg (Wied. Ann., 21, 622, 1884; 32, 447, 1887; 35, 445, 1888). Thirteen references: e.g. Ya. N. Pershits, ibid., 28, 181, 1955 and 17, 251, 1947; V. A. Presnov, Trudy Sibir. FTI, 30, 175, 1950.

Institution : Pskovskiy State Pedagogic Institute

Submitted : March 6, 1954



Pershits, Ya. N.

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Mechanism of the formation of anodic layers in formed dielectrics. Ya. N. Pershits. *Soviet Phys., JETP* 2, 272-7(1956)(Engl. Translation). See *C.A.* 50, 8026c.
B. M. R.

L 16695-65 EWT(m)/EWP(b) ESD(gs)/BSD/ASD(a)-5/ASD(m)-3/AS(mp)-2 JD/
ACCESSION NR: AR5000796 JW/JG S/0058/64/000/010/E045/E045

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika. Abs 10E351

AUTHORS: Pershits, Ya. N.

TITLE: Impurity conductivity in alkali-halide crystals

CITED SOURCE: Uch. zap. Pskovsk. ped. in-t. Yestestv. n., vyp. 16, 1963, 3-8

TOPIC TAGS: impurity conductivity, alkali halide, activation energy, temperature dependence

TRANSLATION: The introduction of Cu^+ ions in KCl and KBr increases the slope of the low-temperature part of the log σ vs. $1/T$ curve. After removing the Cu^+, the crystal regains its initial properties. The difference curve, which yields the value of σ for the Cu^+ ions, has a slope corresponding to E = 1.27 eV for KBr. The activation energy for the diffusion of the Cu^+ was found earlier to be 0.70 eV. Consequently the association energy of the impurity ions is $\delta = E - \omega = 0.57$ eV. Some of the introduced foreign

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ACCESSION NR: AR5000796

ions are secured at vacancies. Because of this, σ decreases by $\Delta\sigma = B \exp\{-(\varepsilon + \omega_2)/kT\}$, where ε -- activation energy for the separation of the impurity ion from the vacancy or for the formation of the vacancy, ω_2 -- for the diffusion of the impurity ion. From the high temperature part of the $\log\sigma$ vs. $1/T$ curve for the crystal with Cu^{+} impurity and the "pure" crystal, the author determines the curve for $\Delta\sigma$ and from the latter, $\varepsilon + \omega_2$. ε is determined from the previously obtained value of ω_2, and ω_1, which is the activation energy for the displacement of the intrinsic defects, is obtained from the curve for the "pure" crystal. The values obtained are $\varepsilon = 2.82$ eV and $\omega_1 = 0.65$ eV for KCl and $\varepsilon = 2.58$ eV and $\omega_1 = 0.53$ eV for KBr. P. Meyklyar.

SUB CODE: SS ENCL: 00

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L 3184-65 EWT(l)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pl-4/Pt-10 JD

ACCESSION NR: AR5005659 S/0058/64/000/012/E059/E059

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 12E474

AUTHOR: Pershits, Ya. N.

TITLE: Effect of monovalent impurity on the low-temperature electric conductivity of alkali-halide crystals

CITED SOURCE: Uch. zap. Pskovsk. ped. in-t. Yestestv. n., vyp. 16, 1963, 9-21

TOPIC TAGS: alkali halide, single crystal, impurity, electric conductivity, crystal defect

TRANSLATION: The electric conductivity (σ) of single-crystal KCl, to which 2 mol.% Cd has been added, is much lower in the low-temperature region of the logσ -- 1/T curve than the σ of crystals without impurity, this being attributed to the decrease in the number of

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ACCESSION NR: AR5005659

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the "background" impurities, which enter from the melt and which become secured on the defects. Electrolytic introduction of Cu ions in KCl + Cd crystals causes the appearance of coloring and an increase in σ. When the current is reversed, the Cu ions are separated from the crystal and σ decreases. On the low-temperature part of the log σ -- 1/T curve for KCl + Cd + Cu, there is a band corresponding to the dropping out of Cu. From the slope of the curve above the bend, the author determined the activation energy for the migration of the Cu^{+} ions, namely 0.80 ± 0.02 eV. The energy of formation of a pair of vacancies was found to be 2.79 eV, and the activation energy for diffusion of vacancies was found to be 0.66 ± ± 0.02 eV. The indicated quantities are more accurate than those given in the literature. The activation energies for the diffusion of Sr^{2+}, Ba^{2+}, and Mg^{2+} ions were found to be 0.66, 0.66, and 0.69 eV. Electrolytically introduced foreign ions are located principally in the interstices, vacant sites, and lattice defects. The impurity electric conductivity is determined essentially by the ions

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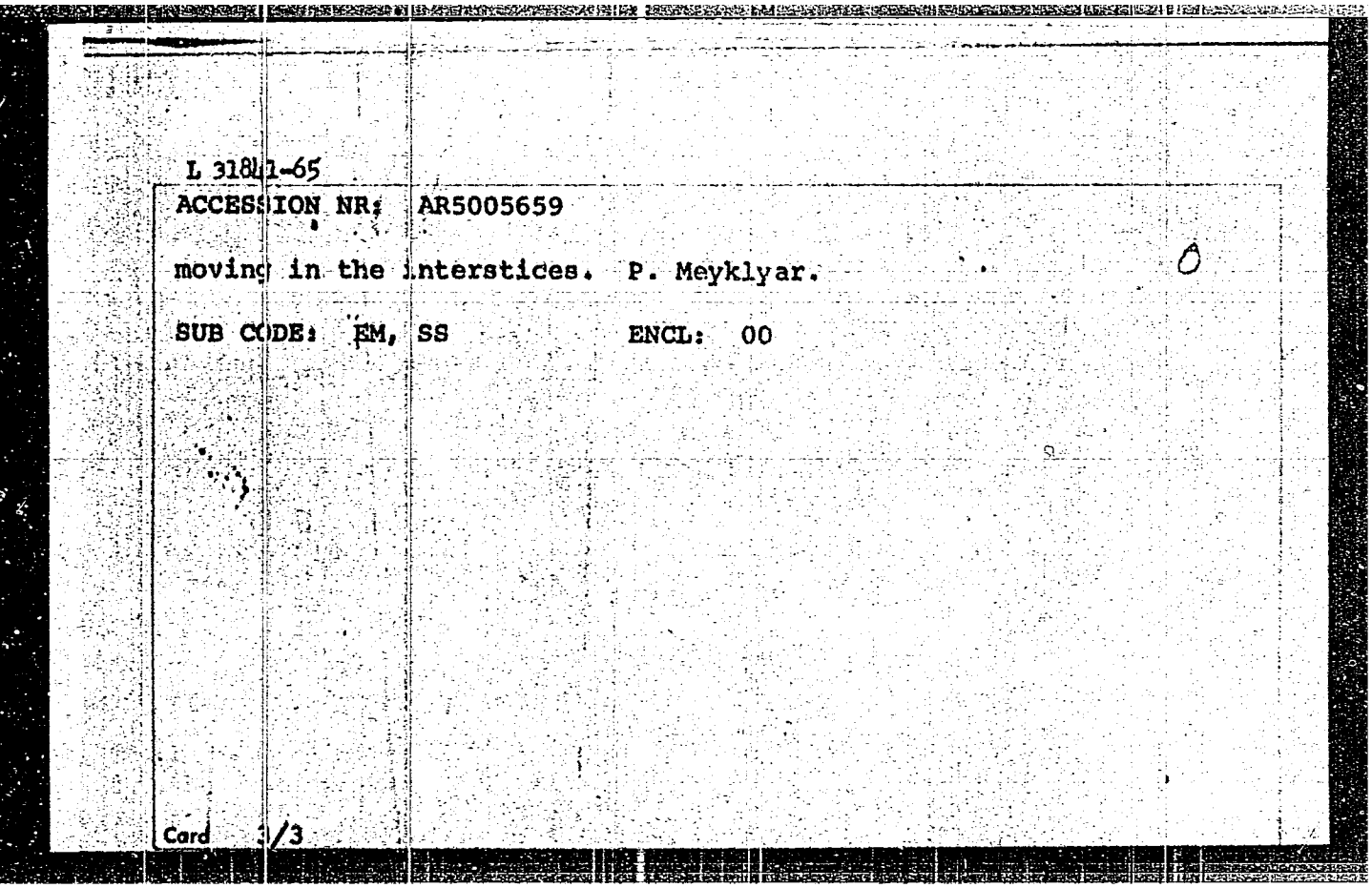

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ACCESSION NR: AR5005659

moving in the interstices. P. Meyklyar.

SUB CODE: EM, SS ENCL: 00

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L 10883-65 EWA(k)/EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EEC(t) Pt-10/Pi-4 AFETR/ASD(a)-5/AS(mp)-2
ACCESSION NR: AR4046547 ESD(gs)/BSD S/0058/64/000/008/E076/E076

AUTHORS: Anosov, A. I.; Gutman, V. I.; Pershits, Ya. N.

B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 8E580

TITLE: Effect of x-irradiation on the electric conductivity of ionic crystals with impurities

CITED SOURCE: Uch. zap. Pskovsk. ped. in-t. Yestestv. n., vy*p. 16, 1963, 22-26

TOPIC TAGS: x ray irradiation, electric conductivity, ionic crystal, alkali halide, impurity center, impurity conductivity

TRANSLATION: X-irradiation and additive coloring exert an identical influence on the ionic electric conductivity σ of alkali-halide crystals with foreign-ion impurities. The decrease in σ is due to recombination of the impurity ions and electrons, as a result of which

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