YERETSKIY, M.; VISHNEPOL'SKIY, A.

Closer to reality and industry. Avt.transp. 38 no.7:45-46 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Moskovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy tekhnikum.
(Moscow--Automobile engineering--Study and teaching)

YERETSKIY, M.

Technical school helps transportation industry. Avt.transp. 40 no.12:38 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Elektromekhanicheskiy tekhnikum Moskovskogo gorodskogo ispolnitel'nogo komiteta Mosgorsoveta deputatov trudyashchikhsya. (Moscow—Technical education)

LISIN, Aleksandr Sergeyevich; FEYGIN, Leonid Aleksandrovich; KRAMARENKO, G.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KORNEICHEV, N.V., inzh., retsenzent; YERETSKIY, M.I., inzh., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Practical laboratory work in automobile maintenance] Laboratornyi praktikum po tekhnicheskomu obsluzhivaniiu avtomobilei. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo avtotransp.lit-ry, 1958. 119 p. (MIRA 12:3)

(Automobiles--Maintenance and repair)

FEYGIN, L.A.; YAKOVLEV, Yu.M.; YERETSKIY, M.I.; VISHNEPOL'SKIY, A.M.; STANKOVSKIY, A.P., dotsent, nauchnyy red.; KROMOSHCH, I.L., red.izd-va; KUDAKOVA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Using building machinery and equipment] Ekspluatatsiia stroitel'nykh mashin i oborudovaniia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu, arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 257 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(Building machinery)

YERETSKIY, Mark Isaakovich; KRESIN, Mark Leont'yevich; MATVEYEV, M.I., retsenzent; AFANAS'YEV, L.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Methodology of degree projects]Metodika diplomnogo proektirovaniia. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1961. 206 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Project method in teaching) (Technical education)

YEVDOKIMOV, B.P.; YERETSKIY, M.I.

[Problems on the theory of motor vehicles] Zadachnik po teorii avtomobilia. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1965. 120 p. (MIRA 18:4)

SERGEYEV, V. L.; TROFIMOV, V. P.; YEREVICH, F. B.; YAS'KO, O. I.

Some results of studying the operation of an electric arc heater with gas stabilization of the discharge. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6 no.1:14-18 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

(Electric arc)

YEREZ, S.L.

Comparative evaluation of the treatment of epidemic meningitis with penicillin and sulfidine. Sovet.med. No.3:18-20 Mar 51.(CLML 20:6)

1. Of the Clinic for Infectious Diseases (Head--Docent I.R.Drobinskiy) Stalino Medical Institute.

YEREZ, S.L., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

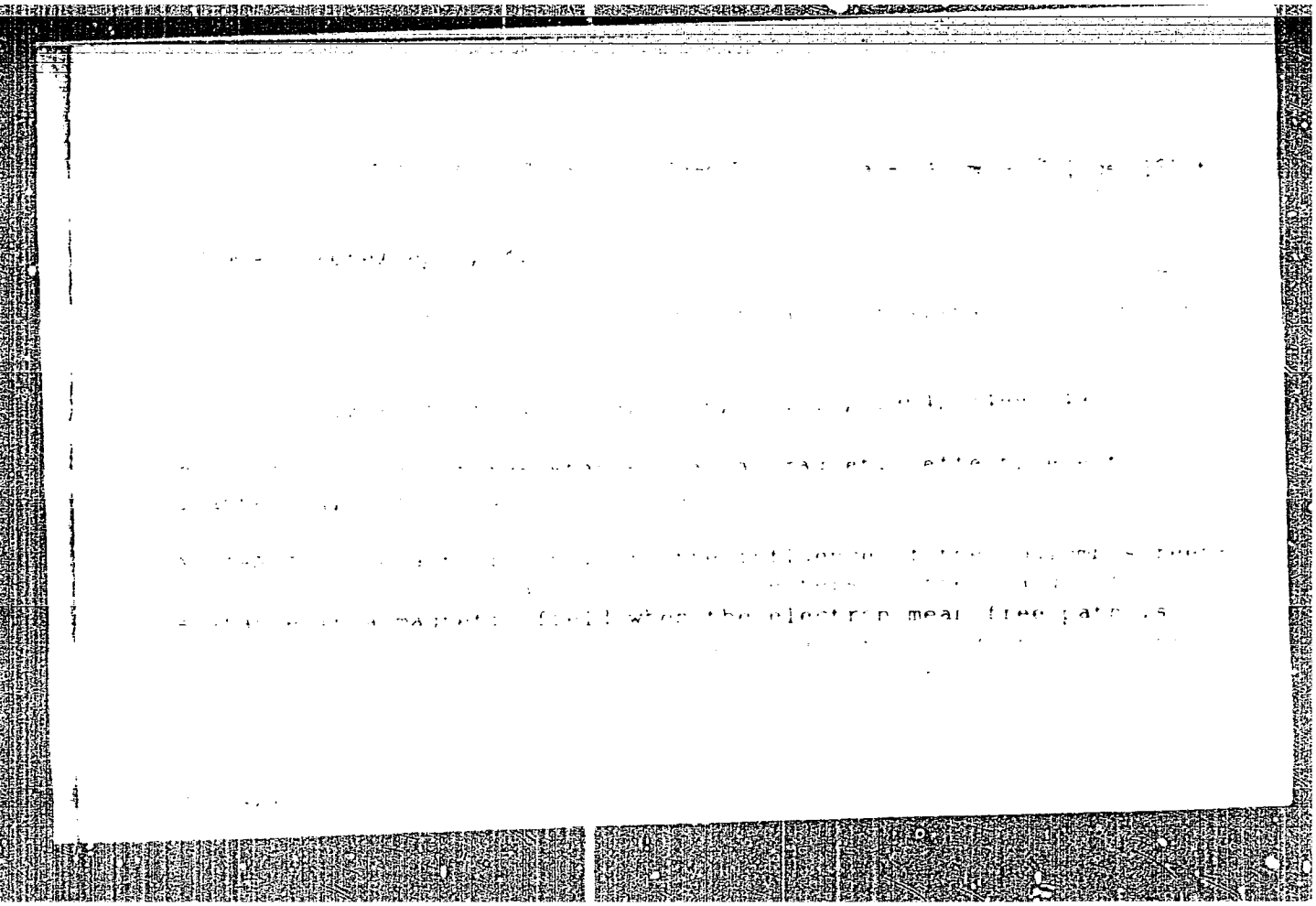
Combined syntomycin and sulfanilamide therapy of dysentery.
Sov.med.18 no.3:18-20 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (direktor I.S.Drobinskiy) Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor A.M.Ganichkin).
(Dysentery) (Sulfonamides) (Antibiotics)

YEREZHEPOV, M.

Thermo-e.m.f. and Hall effect in semiconductors with charged impurities. Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.8:2460-2466 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Shevchenko.



ACCESSION NR: A2

SUB CODE: SS, EM NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 004

ACCESSION NR: AP4043372 S/0181/64/006/008/2460/2466

AUTHOR: Yerezhepov, M.

TITLE: Thermal emf and Hall effect in semiconductors with charged impurities

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 8, 1964, 2460-2466

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor carrier charge, thermal emf, Hall constant, carrier density, kinetic equation

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier research by the author (with S. I. Pekar, FTT, v. 5, 1297, 1963), where the current in a semiconductor with charged impurities was calculated. In the present article the author evaluates the effect of the screened fields of the charge centers on the thermal emf and on the Hall constant. For concreteness, only the case of an electronic semiconductor is considered. An equation is derived for the average

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043372

macroscopic current density by solving the kinetic equation and using the result of K. B. Tolpy*go (Tr. Inst. fiziki, Kiev, v. 3, 52, 1952). The current correction to the carrier density is then evaluated and the coefficient of thermal emf of the Hall constant determined. It is shown that the influence of the charged impurity atoms leads to an increase in the coefficient of the thermal emf, while the correction to the Hall constant is cancelled out, leaving the Hall constant the same as in semiconductors without impurities. "I am sincerely grateful to Academician S. I. Pekar for guidance of the work and to Professor K. B. Tolpy*go for valuable discussions." Orig. art. has: 27 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. T. G. Shevchenko (Kiev State University)

SUBMITTED: 28Jan64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 04474-67 EWT(1) IJP(c) WW

ACC NR: AP6018543 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/006/1807/1810

AUTHOR: Yerezhepov, M.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute, AN UzSSR, Tashkent (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR)

TITLE: Contribution to the theory of the Hall effect and magnetoresistance in the case of strong magnetic field, with allowance for the field of charged impurity centers in semiconductors

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 6, 1966, 1807-1810

TOPIC TAGS: Hall effect, magnetoresistance, impurity center, semiconductor theory, Debye length, crystal lattice vibration, strong magnetic field, current density

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by the author (FTT v. 6, 2460 and 3488, 1964) on the influence of the field of charged impurity centers on the Hall effect and magnetoresistance in isotropic and nondegenerate semiconductors. The present article deals with the same influence in the case of strong but non-quantizing magnetic fields. It is assumed, as before, that the carrier mean free path relative to the lattice vibrations is much smaller than the Debye screening radius. It is shown that the strong magnetic field gives rise to additional correction factors in the corresponding equations previously derived for the current density, Hall field, and magnetoresistance in a weak field. The corrections are evaluated and a criterion for the applicability of the theory by which the results were obtained is presented.

Card 1/2

L 01474-67 2

ACC NR: AP6018543

The author thanks S. I. Pekar and K. B. Tolpygo for a valuable discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Nov65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 egh

L 11067-63 EWT(1)/EWG(k)/BDS/EEC(b)-2--AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3--Pz-4--AT/IJP(C)
ACCESSION NR: AP3000604 S/0181/63/005/005/1297/1303

AUTHOR: Yerezhepov, M. Ye.; Pekar, S. I.

TITLE: Theory of electrical conductivity of semiconductors with due consideration for the field of charged impurity centers

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 5, 1963, 1297-1303

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductors, impurity centers, free path of electrons

ABSTRACT: The current in semiconductors is computed by solution of a 3-dimensional equation of electrical conductivity and diffusion, in which the coulomb shielded fields of ion impurities are considered together with the external field. A new member is obtained in the expression for current, defined by the combined effect of external field and fields of ion impurities. As a result, the macroelectroconductivity in an impure semiconductor proves to be less than in pure semiconductors with the same mobility and concentration of current carriers. This investigation is entirely theoretical. It is calculated that the dependence of mobility (resulting from the above considerations) on concentration of impurity centers diminishes. The authors state that this should not be confused with the long known effect of dissemination of charged impurities on mobility. Such dissemination may be properly assumed only when the electron free path relative to lattice oscillations

Card 1/2

L 11067-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3000604

is greater than the reciprocal of the shielding coefficient. The present study investigates the case where the free path is less than this value. Both are actually effective. Orig. art. has: 39 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. T. G. Shevchenko (Kiev State University)

SUBMITTED: 28Nov62 DATE ACQ: 11Jun63 ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 00 OTHER: 002

cs/ur
Card 2/2

YEREZHNPOV, S.Ye.

Morphological and anatomical structure of the Dzungarian iris.
Uzb.biol.zhur. no.4:14-19 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Kara-Kalpakskiy gospedinstitut.
(Uzbekistan--Iris (Plant))

YEREZHEPOV, S. Ye., Cand Biol Sci (diss) -- "Dzhugarskiy iris in Uzbekistan and its utilization". Tashkent, 1960. 17 pp (Acad Sci Uzbek SSR, Inst of Botany), 220 copies (KL, No 14, 1960, 130)

DELEKTORSKAYA, Ye.A.; YERGAKOV, A.P.; KREN', N.L.

Comparative petrological characteristics of coal seams in the Tula and Shchekino Districts of the Moscow Basin. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 21 no.2:79-85 F '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Ministerstvo ugol'noy promyshlennosti SSSR, Tul'skaya geologicheskaya partiya i Trest "Mosbassuglegeologiya", g. Tula.
(Moscow Basin--Coal geology)

YERGAKOV V.A.

TREBUKHOVSKIY, Yu.V.; YERGAKOV, V.A.; NESTEROV, V.Ye.

Electron multipliers with 44 x 44 mm inlet openings. Prib. i tekh. eksp. no.1:75-77 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Electronic instruments)
(Photoelectric multipliers)

GRIGORYEV, V.K., NIKITIN, S.Ya., PUSHKIN, Ye.V., TREBUKHOVSKIY, Yu. V., VISHNEVSKIY, M.Ye., YERGAKOV, VA.

(Acad. Sci. USSR)

"Polarization of Electrons in the β -Decay."

paper submitting at the A-U Conf. on Nuclear Reactions in Medium and Low Energy Physics, Moscow, 19-27 Nvo 57.

TERGAKOV, V. A., GRIGOR'YEV, V. K., VISHNEVSKIY, M. E., NIKITIN, S. Y., PUSHKIN, E. V., and TREBUKHOVSKIY, Yu. V. , AS USSR, Moscow

"On the Polarization of Electrons in β-Decay," Journal of Nuclear Physics, Amsterdam, No. 4, pp 240-247, 1957.

YERGAKOV, V.A.

21 (7), 21 (8)
SOV/89-7-1-18/26

AUTHOR: Rudakov, V. P.

TITLE: IX All-Union Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy (IX Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po yadernoy spektroskopii)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 1, pp 76-79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The IX All-Union Conference was held from January 26 to February 2, 1959 at Khar'kov. More than 300 participants heard 100 lectures, the most important of which dealt with the following fields. Nuclear Theory. General problems of β-decay. A. S. Davydov (MGU): Theoretical classification of low-energy excited nuclear states. L. K. Peker: Deformed nuclei. B. L. Birbrair, L. K. Peker, L. A. Sliv (LFTI): Quadrupole oscillations of deformed nuclei. Ye. V. Inopin, V. Yu. Gonchar, S. P. Tsytko (KhFTI): Calculation of the ft-values with matrix elements for β-transitions by means of the generalized nuclear model. S. T. Belyayev (IAE): Consideration of pair-correlation in nuclei. A. B. Migdal (IAE): The application of the superconductivity model to nuclei for the purpose of calculating their moments of inertia. P. E. Nemirovskiy (IAE): Problems of the neutron stability of nuclei. [illegible] (IAE): The present stage in the theory of β-decay. [illegible],

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V. V. Grigor'yev, [illegible], Yu. V. Trebukhovskiy (ITEF): Measurement of the angular correlation between electron and neutrino in the decay of the neutron. [illegible], [illegible] Nazarenko, [illegible] (LFTI): Measurement of the correlation between the transversal electron polarization and circular polarization of γ-quanta occurring in the decay of Sc^{46} and Co^{60}. Decay Schemes. γ-radiation of Nuclei. [illegible] Amfriyev, A. K. Val'ter, Yu. V. Gonchar, Ye. [illegible], A. N. L'vov, P. M. Tutakin, S. P. Tsytko, [illegible] V. Sorokin, A. S. Deyneko, I. Ya. Malakhov, [illegible] (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy Khar'kovskiy institut (Physico-technical Institute, Khar'kov)): The $Si^{28,29,30}(p,\gamma)$, $Ne^{20}(p,\gamma)$, $S^{32,34}(p,\gamma)$, $Ar^{40}(p,\gamma)$ and $N^{14}(p,\gamma)$ reactions. D. G. Alkhazov, A. P. Grinberg, G. M. Gusinskiy, [illegible] of the M. Kh. Lemberg, V. V. Rozhdestvenskiy, [illegible] Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Physico-technical Institute): Investigation of the Coulomb excitation of the lower levels of some nuclei during their bombardment by multiply charged ions (C, N, O, and Ne). A. V. Kalyamin, A. V. Murin, [illegible] Pokrovskiy, V. A. Yakovlev (RIAN): New isotopes

Eu^{161}, Ho^{153}, Ho^{155} and Ho^{157}. B. S. Dzhelepov, [illegible] Sergiyenko (LGU): Decay schemes of some neutron-deficient isotopes, set up on the basis of measurements of the coincidence of the internal conversion electrons. Spectroscopy Engineering. B. S. Dzhelepov, [illegible], [illegible], V. G. Chumin (RIAN): γ-spectrometer with double focusing. S. A. Baranov, [illegible], A. G. Zelenkov, A. F. Malov, [illegible] Ya. Shchepkin (IAE): Improved α-spectrometer. [illegible] Barchuk, [illegible] Belykh, V. I. Gol'yshkin, [illegible] (IFAN UkrSSR): Magnetic spectrograph for heavy charged particles. The representatives of the Ministerstvo radiotekhnicheskoy promyshlennosti (Ministry of the Radio-engineering Industry) gave a report about new multipliers. The Conference was closed by B. S. Dzhelepov, who stressed the fact that nuclear tables and reference works ought to be published much more quickly in order to be of real use to the experimenter.

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SOV/56-36-4-56/70

21(7)

AUTHORS: Trebukhovskiy, Yu. V., Vladimirskiy, V. V., Grigor'yev, V. K., Yergakov, V. A.

TITLE: The e-ν-Angular Correlation in the β-Decay of the Free Neutron (Uglovaya korrelyatsiya e-ν pri β-raspade svobodnogo neytrona)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 4, pp 1314-1316 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present "Letter to the Editor" the authors report about a method of determining the electron-neutrino angular correlation in the β-decay of the free neutron; this method is carried out by spectrum analysis of the decay electrons with fixed momentum of the recoil protons. The experimental arrangement is schematically represented by figure 1. The collimated neutron beam (diameter 35 mm) used for this investigation was obtained from the heavy water reactor of the AS USSR. The neutron beam incides direct on to a lead- and boron-carbide-shielded monitor by which flux is controlled. The electrons are conveyed via magnetic lenses to a Geiger-Müller counter, and eventually reach a photomultiplier; the recoil protons encounter an electronic multiplier. Work was carried out with double coincidence connection

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The e-ν-Angular Correlation in the β-Decay of the Free Neutron

(for the purpose of eliminating such electrons as had penetrated both detectors) and with triple coincidence connection (between the proton- and electron detectors). The former had a time resolution of 0.2 μsec and the latter of 0.7 μsec. During measurements, the results of which are shown by a diagram in figure 2, the effectivity of the electronic multiplier was checked by calibration with an α-source and that of the Geiger-Müller counter and the photomultiplier by means of an Sr^{90}-source. Figure 2 shows the calculated curves for 5 λ-values between +1 and -1. The measured values (which are also plotted) have a standard error. Dealing with the results according to the method of the smallest squares gave $\lambda = -0.06 \pm 0.13$, by which only the statistical error is taken into account. The value deviates somewhat from that obtained by Robson (Ref 3) ($\lambda = +0.07 \pm 0.12$). Proceeding from the assumption that in β-decay the main contribution is made by the axially-vectorial and the vectorial variant (cf Refs 4-7), it holds, in accordance with the λ-value of the authors, that $R = g_A^2/g_V^2 = 1.3^{+1.5}_{-0.53}$. The authors finally thank Academician A. I. Alikhanov for his advice, Ye. K. Tarasov

The e-ν-Angular Correlation in the β-Decay of the Free Neutron

for calculations, and D. P. Zharkov, G. K. Tumanov, and N. I. Afanas'yev for their help in carrying out the experiments; they further thank V. Ye. Nesterov for assisting in constructing the experimental set-up, and they thank chief engineer of the heavy-water reactor, S. A. Gavrilov, and his collaborators for keeping the reactor in permanent operation. There are 2 figures and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 25, 1958

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VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.; GRIGOR'YEV, V.K.; YERGAKOV, V.A.; ZHARKOV, D.P.; TREBUKHOVSKIY, Yu.V.

Electron-neutrino angular correlation in free neutron decay. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no.9:1121-1123 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Neutrons--Decay)
(Neutrinos)
(Electrons)

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AUTHORS: Yergakov, V.A. and Trebukhovskiy, Yu.V.

TITLE: Proton-detector with a film cathode

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1962, 158 - 159 .

TEXT: The authors have designed a method of detecting the protons having energies of the order of a few hundred eV. The detector is shown in the figure and consists of: 1 - electron multiplier no. 1; 2 - electron multiplier no. 2; 3 - a film cathode; 4 - a grounded grid; 5 - a magnetic and electrostatic screen; 6 - an α-source of U^{233}; 7 - tube connecting the detector to the vacuum system; 8 - flange of the vacuum system; 9 - base for the electron multiplier; 10 - panel with voltage-divider for the photomuliplier and 11 - magnetic spectrometer. The protons impinge on the cathode, which is in the form of an "organic" film, coated with silver on both sides by evaporation in vacuum. The cathode is at a negative potential with respect to the ground. The protons are accelerated by the cathode field

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and pass through the film and produce secondary electron on both sides. The probability of this process for γ-quanta is comparatively low; on the other hand, heavy ions cannot pass through the film. The secondary electrons emitted by the cathode are accelerated and detected by the two photomultipliers connected as a coincidence circuit. The film cathode is made of polyvinyl-chloride acetate and its diameter is 35 mm, while its thickness is 5 $\mu g/cm^2$. The silver layer on each side of the film has a thickness of 1 - 2 $\mu g/cm^2$. The film is fixed on a fine metal ring. The potential difference between the cathode and the grids of the multipliers is 200 - 600 V. The operation of the detector is checked by means of the α-source of U^{233} and the ion source. The efficiency of the α-particle detection is 60% for the given geometry and for the protons and ions of H_2^+ it is 20 - 30%. As regards the γ-radiation

having an intensity of 100 μRn/sec, the detector counts 2 pulses per second. The authors thank V.V. Vladimirskiy for valuable advice and V.K. Grigor'yev, D.P. Zharkov (deceased), G.K. Tumanov and V.A. Korolev for help in this work.
There is 1 figure.

SUBMITTED: May 17, 1961

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AUTHORS: Yergakov, V.A., Levin, G. E., Melamid, A.Ye., Trebukhovskiy, Yu.V. and Khlebnikov, N.S.

TITLE: Electron multiplier with an axially symmetrical [redacted]let window of 24 cm^2 area

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No.3, pp.157-158

TEXT: For recording wide beams of recoil nuclei, electron multipliers are required with an as large as possible area of the cathode from which the recorded particles eject electrons. Fig.1 shows a sketch of the electron multiplier. In this paper an electron multiplier is described, the cathode of which is in the shape of a hemisphere of 60 mm diameter with a central opening of 10 mm diameter. Along the axis a short 6 mm diameter cylinder is placed which is electrically connected with the first dynode. In the gap between the cylinder and the edges of the cathode opening, a ring, with welded on 0.15 mm diameter tungsten wires which are located along the generating lines of the 8 mm diameter cylindrical surface inside the cathode cavity, is fixed onto glass insulators. A potential slightly higher than the cathode

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potential is fed to the wire "cylinder" and this produces an additional field that accelerates the electrons which are released from the cathode surface by the primary particles so that the collection of electrons from the peripheral regions of the cathode into the dynode system is considerably improved. To eliminate field distortions in the cathode cavity, the inlet window is covered by a grid to which an independent potential can be fed. Electrons from the cathode, which come into the near-axial region of the cathode with only low energies (due to the accelerating field produced by the wire cylinder), are under the effect of a strong focusing field of the cylinder of the first dynode which collects them onto the active part of its surface. Then follows the ordinary process of multiplication in the dynode system, which has 17 dynodes instead of the usual 11 in the type IC (18) multipliers. The cathode and the dynodes are made of an Al-Mg alloy with an addition of silicon with thicknesses of 0.2 mm and 0.1 to 0.12 mm, respectively. Activation is by alternating heating in vacuum and in an O_2 atmosphere at t_2 $t \sim 450°C$ until the required quantity of oxygen (4 to 5 $\mu g/cm^2$) is absorbed. An

important advantage of this alloy against other alloys (Ag-Mg, Cu-Mg, Cu-Al-Mg, Cu-Be) is its reactivation after standing in air (heating in vacuo at 340°C for 30-60 min). The operation of an electron multiplier is as follows: onto each section of the cathode a narrow, 8 mm wide, beam of α-particles is directed and the number of pulses at the output is recorded. Fig.3 shows the focusing curves (N - pulses/sec) taken on displacing the source along the cathode diameter. The half-width of the curve equals 55 mm (which coincides with the diameter of the inlet window) but does not change on changing the efficiency of the recording of the α-particles (curves 1, 2 and 3 were recorded for α-particle recording efficiencies of 100, 45 and 19%, respectively). The best amplitude distribution of the pulses (Fig.4) was obtained for the following operating conditions:

Number of Electrodes	Potential difference, V
Grid-cathode	27 ± 60 15
Cathode-wire cylinder	46 ± 20
Wire cylinder - 1st dynode	380 ±100
1st dynode - 2nd dynode	210
17th dynode - collector	210

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The authors also investigated the integral amplitude distribution of the pulses at the output end of the multiplier. Fig.4 shows the integral amplitude distribution of the pulses of the multiplier for α and β particles; the bias on the discriminator (V) is recorded on the abscissa whilst on the ordinate the number of pulses per second N are recorded, the amplitude of which is larger than the bias voltage (top curve - α-particles Po^{210}, bottom curve - γ-particles Co^{60}). The plateau of the counting in the range of small discriminations is characterized by 100% efficiency of recording the α-particles. The background of the electron multiplier for the 70% range of α-particle recording is 2 pulses/sec and in the range of 50% it does not exceed 1.5 pulses/sec. Ye. P. Yurlova and V. F. Ivanov participated in the design and building of the multiplier. There are 4 figures.

[Abstractor's Note: Complete translation.]

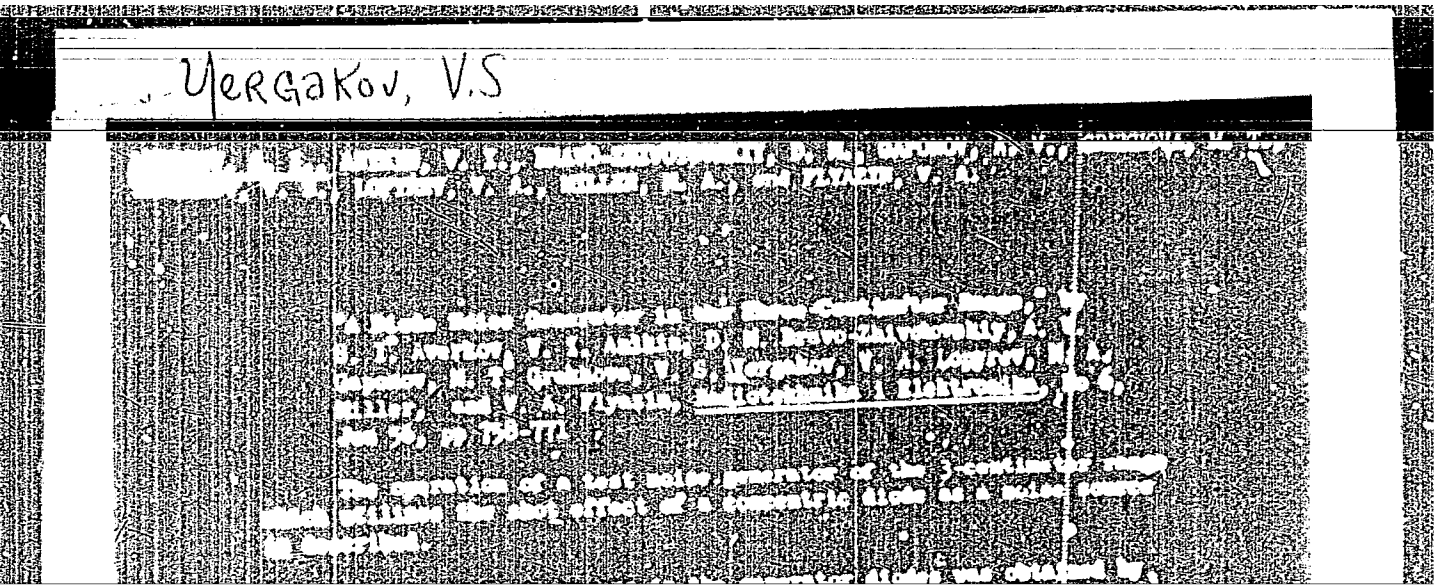
SUBMITTED: June 6, 1960

Card 4/5

YERGAKOV, V.S. and BESPALOV, V.I.

"Impedance Characteristics of a Flat Magnetron" Uch. Zap. Gorkovsk Un-ta, 27, 1954, 106,125

The design of a magnetron circuit is carried out for magnetic fields below and exceeding the critical. In the first case the current is represented as sum of the constant component anf of integer harmonics of the basic frequency. In the second case the cathode field consists of the sum of the constant component and of one frequency harmonic. Graphs of active and reactive conductance are plotted depending on the frequency of the equivalent magnetron circuit. At low frequency the reactive component is associated to a capacity effect, at high frequency to an inductance effect.(RZhFiz, No 11, 1955)



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AUTHORS: Yergakov, V.S. and Shaposhnikov, A.A.

TITLE: Klystron with an Electron Beam Controlled by a Transverse Electric Field

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 6, pp. 1045-1053

TEXT: This paper was read at the Third All-Union Conference on Electronics of the Ministry of Higher Education, Kiyev, 1959.
Recent years have witnessed some successful attempts at devising methods of amplification, giving a low level of noise. However, analysis of any other possible low-noise amplifiers is still of considerable interest. In the following a klystron with a transverse field is considered. In this, the control of the electron beam is effected by a high-frequency electric field which is perpendicular to the static trajectories of the electrons. The operation of a klystron with a transverse electric field can be explained on a simple model illustrated in Fig. 1. A resonator with an electric field concentrated in

Klystron with ....

a narrow gap and directed perpendicularly to the plane of symmetry of the system (along the axis x) is used as the input device which velocity-modulates the electrons. Such a resonator can be in the form of a cylindrical cavity with two plates forming a capacitive gap. The output device is in the form of a toroidal resonator with an electric field parallel to the axis. An electron beam in the form of a ribbon enters the first resonator and interacts with the electric field of the input signal. The electrons thus receive a transverse velocity component and move along rectilinear trajectories in the drift space. After the drift space, the electron beam, whose position in the plane z = const. is a function of time, enters into the output device and excites it if the intensity of the longitudinal electric field varies in the direction of the beam deflection (along x). First, it is assumed that in the klystron of Fig. 1. the average plane of the electron beam coincides with the central plane of the input resonator gap and that the width of the beam 2h and its deflection in the gap are so small in comparison with the distance d_1 that the

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effect of the longitudinal components of the boundary fields of the gap can be neglected. It is shown that in this case the power-amplification factors can be expressed by:

$$N = \frac{x^2}{2\pi^2 G_2 G_{1x}} \left\{ \arcsin\left(\frac{2h}{aL}\right) + \left(\frac{2h}{aL}\right) \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2h}{aL}\right)^2} \right\}^2 \qquad (8)$$

$(aL \geq 2h)$;

$$N = \frac{x^2}{8 G_2 G_{1x}} \qquad (aL \leq 2h) \qquad (9)$$

where x is expressed by:

$$U_2 = \frac{x U_1}{2G_2};$$

$$x = \frac{I_0 L \sqrt{2\eta}}{2h\omega d_1 \sqrt{U_0}} \sin(\theta_1/2) \qquad (7);$$

Card 3/8

Klystron with ....

the following notation is adopted in the above equations;
I_o is the beam current;
G_2 is the normalised equivalent conductance of the second resonator with its load;
G_{1K} is the normalised conductance of the first resonator without load;
$\eta = e/m$,
Θ_1 is the transit angle in the gap, and
U_o is the accelerating voltage of the system.
If the distribution of the current can be approximated by the function $\varphi(x_o) = 1 - x_o^2 h^{-2}$, the gain can be represented by:

Card 4/8

Klystron with ....

$$N = \frac{2\varkappa^2}{\pi^2 G_2 G_{1\varkappa}} \left(\frac{aL}{2h}\right)^2 \left\{\frac{4}{3} - \frac{aL}{2h} \arcsin \frac{2h}{aL} + \left[\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{2h}{aL}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{6}\right] \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2h}{aL}\right)^2}\right\}^2 \quad (10)$$

(10)

or при большом входном сигнале ($aL > 2h$) и равным

$$N = \frac{2\varkappa^2}{\pi^2 G_2 G_{1\varkappa}} \left(\frac{aL}{2h}\right)^2 \left\{\frac{4}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{aL}{2h}\right\}^2 \quad (11)$$

(11) .

The noise in the klystron is mainly due to the shot effect and thermal fluctuations. It is shown that the noise spectral density in the vicinity of the resonance frequency for the first resonator can be expressed by:

Card 5/8

Klystron with ....

$$g_1(f) = \frac{8 I_0 \tau_1 k T_c \sin^2(\theta_1/2)}{d_1^2 \omega_0^2 G_1^2}, \qquad (19)$$

where T_c is the cathode temperature and
k is the Boltzmann constant.

On the other hand, the spectral density of the voltage fluctuation due to the induced electron current in the second resonator of the klystron is given by:

$$g_2(f) = 2eI_2 G_2^{-2} \left[\frac{\sin(\theta_2/2)}{\theta_2/2}\right]^2, \qquad (20)$$

where I_2 is the average convection current flowing through the resonator in the absence of an input signal. On the basis of Eqs. (19) and (20) it is easily found that the noise figure

Card 6/8

Klystron with ....

of the klystron is expressed by:

$$F = 1 + \frac{2I_0\gamma_1 T_e \sin^2(\theta_1/2)}{\omega_0^2 d_1^2 G_1 T} + \frac{eI_2}{2kTG_2N}\left[\frac{\sin(\theta_2/2)}{\theta_2/2}\right]^2. \qquad (21)$$

--- T

where T is the ambient temperature. By analysing the above equations it is found that the above klystron can give the same gain as a normal two-resonator klystron but its noise figures is much lower. Such a low noise level in a klystron with a transverse magnetic field is due to the fact that the voltage induced by the electron beam in the input circuit is primarily caused by the thermal electron velocities (unlike in tne normal klystron, where this voltage is produced by the motion of the electrons having high velocities). There are 4 figures and 2 references: 1 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

Card 7/8

21177
S/141/60/003/006/016/025
E192/E382

Klystron with ....

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Scientific Research Radiophysics Institute of Gor'kiy University)

SUBMITTED: July 12, 1960

Fig. 1:

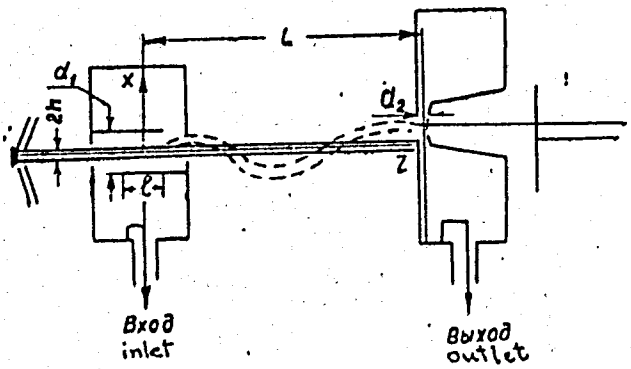


Рис. 1. Схема клистрона с поперечным полем.

Card 8/∪

YERGAKOV, V.S.; SHAPOSHNIKOV, A.A.

Klystron with an electron beam controlled by a transverse electric field. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 3 no.6:1045-1053 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete.
(Klystrons)

YERGAKOVA, Z.P.

Possibility of chromatographic fractionation of a liquid extract of ergot. Apt. delo 10 no. 2:30-31 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii lekarstv i galenovych preparatov (zav. - dotsent A.S. Prozorovskiy) farmatsevticheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(ERGOT) (CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS)

YERGALIYEV, A.Ye.

KHETAGUROV, G.S.; YERGALIYEV, A.Ye.; BALOBOLKIN, A.N.; SHESTAKOV, V.A.

Rod-boring in hard rock. Trudy Alt.GMMII AN Kazakh.1:25-46 '54.
(MLRA 10:1)

(Boring)

YERGALIYEV, A. Ye.

USSR/ Geology - Mining

Card 1/1 : Pub. 123 - 12/17

Authors : Ergaliev, A. E.

Title : Regarding some problems in connection with choosing a method for processing ore deposits

Periodical : Vest. AN Kaz. SSR 11/3 (108), 76-82, Mar 1954

Abstract : Various methods of excavating ores are described. Physico-mechanical properties of ore deposits are considered the most important factors in the selection of an ore excavating method. The possibility of using any method is discussed. Nineteen references (1926-1950). Tables.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

YERGALIYEV, A. Ye.

KHETAGUROV, G.D.; DOBROSERDOV, Ye.I.; YERGALIYEV, A.Ye.; VOLKOV, F.I.

Practice of applying high productive systems of mining in certain mines. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 11 no.9:80-91 S '54. (MLRA 8:2)
(Mining engineering)

ZAPLAVNYY, A.Ya.; YERGALIYEV, A.Ye.

Natural raw material base for Leninogorsk's lead plant. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 11 no.9:33-41 S '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Leninogorsk--Lead industry)

YERGALIYEV, Abdesh Yergaliyevich; SHESTAKOV, Viktor Aleksandrovich; BALOBOLKIN, A.N.; ALEKSEYEV, O.I., spets. redaktor; IL'YASHENKO, L.V., redaktor; CHEZHIK, F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Work practice of leading mines in Rudnyy Altai] Opyt raboty peredovykh gorniakov rudnogo Altaia. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1956. 96 p. (MLRA 9:12)
(Altai Territory--Mining engineering)

YERGALIYEV, A.Ye.

Classification of ores and rocks by resistance to boring as practiced in the Sokol and Tekeli mines. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR no.3:102-109 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Kazakhstan--Ore deposits)
(Boring)

YERGALIYEV, A.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZAPLAVNYY, A.Ya., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk.

Some results and prospects for the study and utilization of the natural resources of the Rudnyy Altai. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 12 no.3: 3-10 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AN KazSSR V.I.Smirnovym.
(Altai Mountains--Mines and mineral resources)

YERGALIYEV, Abdash Yergaliyevich; BALOBOLKIN, Anatoliy Nikolayevich; SHESTAKOV, Viktor Aleksandrovich; ZHAROVTSEV, N.I., redaktor; PARTSEVSKIY, V.N., redaktor izdatel'stva; EVENSON, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[New technique and progressive work practice of the mines in the Zyryanovsk Combine] Novaia tekhnologiia i peredovoi opyt raboty na rudnikakh Zyrianovskogo kombinata. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1957. 72 p. (MLRA 10:6)

(Zyryanovsk--Mining Engineering]

YERGALIYEV, A.Ye.; LOSITSKIY, V.V.

Mining lode deposits in the Altai. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR no.5:34-46 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Altai Mountains--Mining engineering)

YERGALIYEV, A.Ye.; YERMOLAYEV, K.F.; VASIL'YEVA, A.V.

Pneumatic sampler. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 13 no.10:95-97 O '57.
(Ores--Sampling and estimation) (MIRA 10:12)
(Pneumatic tools)

Yergaliyev A. Ye.

127-58-4-5/31

AUTHORS: Volkov, K.D., Chief Engineer, Yergaliyev, A.Ye., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Yurkov, V.N., and Osipov, A.V., Mining Engineers

TITLE: Experience of Exploitation of Block Nr 34 in the Belousovo Mine (Opyt otrabotki bloka Nr 34 na Belousovskom rudnike)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy Zhurnal, 1958, Nr 4, pp 19-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe how well the mining work of the block Nr. 34 of the Balousovo Mine was organized. The work was executed by a party of 12 men. This party executed all the mining work, the boring of blast holes and the maintenance of all mechanical appliances. There are 2 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Belousovskoye rudoupravleniye (Belousovo Mining Administration)

Card 1/1 1. Mines - Operation

YERGALIYEV, A.Ye.; LOSITSKIY, V.V.

Open-cut mining of rare metal deposits in the Altai Mountains.
Trudy Alt.GMNII AN Kazakh.SSR 6:86-105 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Altai Mountains--Metals, Rare and minor) (Strip mining)

YERGALIYEV, A.Ye.; ZAPLAVNYY, A.Ya.

Expansion of the productive capacities of eastern Kazakhstan during the last 40 years. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR no.7: 4-14 '58. (MIRA 12:7)

(Kazakhstan--Industries)

YERGALIYEV, A.Ye.; SHESTAKOV, V.A.

Valuation of deposits and selection of certain mining parameters with consideration of the time factor. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR no.7:66-81 '58. (MIRA 12:7)
(Mine valuation) (Mining engineering)

YERGALIYEV, A.Ye.; YURKOV, V.N.; OSIPOV, A.V.

Boring and blasting operations in drift mining. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR no.7:102-113 '58. (MIRA 12:7)
(Boring) (Blasting)

YERGALIYEV, A.Ye.; YURKOV, V.N.; OSIPOV, A.V.

Establishing work norms and wages in lode mining. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR no.7:114-119 '58. (MIRA 12:7)
(Mining engineering) (Wages) (Work measurement)

YERGALIYEV, A.Ye.; YERMOLAYEV, K.F.; VASIL'YEVA, A.V.

Pneumatic percussion drill in prospecting. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 14 no.2:48-51 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Boring) (Prospecting) (Pneumatic tools)

YERGALIYEV, Abdesh Yergaliyevich; BRICHKIN, A.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, otv.red.; GLAZYRINA, D.M., red.; PROKHOROV, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Development of vein type deposits] Razrabotka mestorozhdenii zhil'nogo tipa. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1960. 305 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN KazSSR (for Brichkin).
(Mining engineering)

YERGALIYEV, A.Ye.; KUZNETSOV, I.Ye.; YURKOV, V.N.; POPENKO, M.Kh.; OSIPOV, A.V.

Development of systems of mining at the Belousovka Mine. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR 10:3-11 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Altai Mountains--Mining engineering)

YERGALIYEV, A.Ye.; BABINOVICH, V.L.; OSIPOV, A.V.; YURKOV, V.N.; KHUDYAKOV, M.T.

System of mining the Berezovskiy Mine. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR 10:12-34 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Altai Mountains--Mining engineering)

YERGALIYEV, A.Ye.; YURKOV, V.N.; OSIPOV, A.V.

Mining flat pitching vein deposits. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR 10:35-63 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Mining engineering)

YERGALIYEV, A.Ye.; YURKOV, V.N.

Relationship between the rate of boring and the diameter of the borehole in rocks having different hardnesses. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR 10:81-88 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Boring)

YERGALIYEV, A.Ye.; KARGAZHANOV, Z.

Determining the minimum industrial metal content of ore from the economic point of view. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR 10: 146-168 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Ores--Sampling and estimation)

YERGALIYEV, Aodosh Yergaliyevich; YURKOV, Viktor Nazarovich; OSIPOV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; ZYRYANOV, Timofey Pavlovich; KUZNETSOV, Yu.N., red.; ROROKINA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Systems of working ore deposits of minor and average thickness] Sistemy razrabotki rudnykh mestorozhdenii maloi i srednei moshchnosti. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1961. 205 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Mining engineering)

YERGALIYEV, A.Ye.; KARGAZHANOV, Z.K.

Existing methods of determining the minimum commercial metal content of ores. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR 13:54-70 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Ores--Sampling and estimation)

YERIALIYEV, A.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; TAZHAYEV, Zh.T., inzh.

Dust formation control during boring with perforators. Gor'ba s pyl. 6:97-101 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Altayskiy gornometallurgicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

L 15250-66
ACC NR: AP6001184 SOURCE CODE: UR/0031/65/000/009/0042/0045

AUTHOR: Yergaliyev, A. Ye. (Candidate of technical sciences)

20
B

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of collision of a moving mass

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Vestnik, no. 9, 1965, 42-45

TOPIC TAGS: mining engineering, material crushing, collision, kinetic energy, potential energy

ABSTRACT: This paper deals with problems involved in the use of the kinetic energy of a moving rock mass for additional crushing. Two phases of collision are distinguished: in the first, the deformation of two colliding masses increases and reaches a maximum by the end of the phase; in the second, the rate of motion of the pieces decreases to zero. The kinetic energy of a moving piece with velocity v in m/sec is determined by

$$E_{km} = \frac{mv^2}{2},$$

where m is the mass of the moving piece; and v the average velocity of the piece.

Card 1/2

2

L 15250-66
ACC NR: AP6001184

The basic formula for the critical velocity of pieces of ore (see Fig. 1)

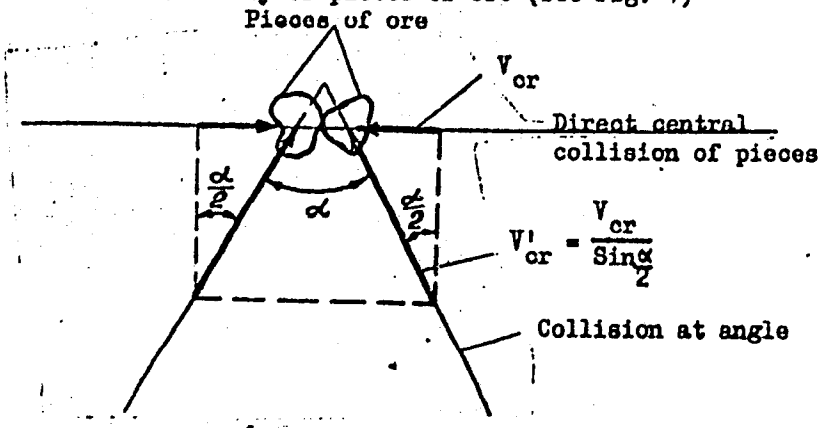


Fig. 1. Diagram of collision of pieces of ore.

moving at an angle α is

$$\omega_{cr} \geq \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_p^2 \cdot R}{\gamma \cdot E}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}} \text{ m/sec.}$$

A numerical calculation is made for specific values. It is found that an exploded mass undergoes comparatively strong additional crushing due to collision. Orig. art. has: 2 diagrams and 9 formulas.

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

YERGALIYEV, A.Ye.; YURKOV, V.N.; ABEDIMOV, A.Zh.; ZAVARZIN, V.G.; VERSHININA, V.V.

Study of the electrochemical method of fastening loams and clays. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR 15:48-52 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

YERGALIYEV, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Analytical calculation of the effective coefficient of the reduction of distances between boreholes. Vest. AN Kazakh.SSR 20 no.11:36-41 N '64. (MIRA 18:2)

YERGALIYEV, E.Ye.; GNOYEVYKH, B.M.

Conveying machine for copper pouring. Tsvet. met. 33 no.10:79-80 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Irtyshskiy polimetallicheskiy kombinat.
(Copper--Metallurgy) (Conveying machinery)

ARTAMONOV, K.I.; LEBEDEV, N.I.; YERGALIYEV, E.Ye.; LESECHKO, A.K.; YAKUSHIN, M.V.; KAZAKOV, V.N.; BRYUKHANOV, N.G.; NIKITINA, L.I.; KHVESYUK, F.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: MATVEYEV, A.T.; KOVALEV, S.I.; ROMANOV, V.S.; MARCHENKO, B.P.; ZUDOVA, T.I.; OMAROV, M.N.; PECHENKIN, S.N.; LUKIN, Ye.G; KHLUDKOV, V.I.

Shaft-furnace copper smelting with an oxygen-enriched blow. TSvet. met. 34 no.3:32-39 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Irtyshskiy polimetallicheskiy kombinat (for Artamonov, Lebedev, Yergaliyev, Lesechko, Matveyev, Kovalev, Romanov, Marchenko, Zudova, Omarov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchnoissledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (for Yakushin, Kazakov, Bryukhanov, Nikitina, Khvesyuk, Pechenkin, Lukin, Khludkov).
(Copper—Metallurgy) (Oxygen—Industrial applications)

TSYGODA, I.M.; KAZAKOV, V.N.; KOLESNIKOV, N.A.; BRYUKHANOV, N.G.; BURBA, A.A.; SADYKOV, V.I.; PIGAREV, A.D.; Prinimali uchastiye: PECHENKIN, S.N.; GLAZACHEV, G.M.; KHVESYUK, F.I.; KODINTSEV, A.V.; YERGALIYEV, E.Ye.; YERMAKOVA, Z.S.; NOVAK, I.V.; KHIL'KO, I.Ye.; LYASHEVSKIY, R.A.; PROKHOROV, A.I.; CHERTOVA, N.G.; URUBKO, V.N.; KUGUCHEV, V.V.

Industrial testing of a flow sheet for the processing of Altai complex metal ores along the lines of the flow sheet used at the Mednogorskii Combine. TSvet. met. 36 no.12:12-15 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (for Pechenkin, Glazachev, Khvesyuk, Kodintsev). 2. Irtyshskiy polimetallicheskiy kombinat (for Yergaliyev, Yermakova). 3. Mednogorskiy medno-sernyy kombinat (for Novak, Khil'ko, Lyashevskiy, Prokhorov, Chertova, Urubko, Kuguchev).

APOLLONOV, M.K.; YERGALIYEV, G. Kh.

Stratigraphy of the Erkebidaik series in the eastern Kokchetav trough. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. no.2:18-25 '61.
(MIRA 14:7)
(Kokchetav region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

YERGALIYEV, G.Kh.

First find of Upper Cambrian trilobites in the Greater Kara-Tau.
Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser.geol. no.5:79-82 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Kara-tau—Trilobites)

YERGALIYEV, G. Kh.

Stratigraphy of the Vendian and Cambrian in the Baykonur-Karatau-Dzhebaglinsk zone. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR Ser. geol. 22 no. 6:12-25 N-D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk imeni K.I. Satpayeva AN KazSSR, Alma-Ata.

ERGANOV, A. A.

(2)

Fuel Abstracts
May 1954
Natural Solid
Fuels: Winning

3336. STRENGTHENING OF STOWAGE. Sudakovich, L.S. and Erganov, A.A. (Ugol (Coal), Nov. 1953, 40-42). Compression tests on test cubes and models were made to discover the possibility of using coarse porous concrete made from ordinary and/or local cement as stowage in Kuzbass mines. (L).

AKSENTOV, Yu.V.; GOL'DIN, A.A.; DZHAKONIYA, V.Ye.; DUSHKEVICH, N.I.; YERGANZHIYEV, N.A.; YEFIMKIN, V.I.; LIPAY, I.N.; MINENKO, Yu.G.; ODNOL'KO, V.V.; PEREVEZENTSEV, L.T.; TARANETS, D.A.; SHMAKOV, P.V., prof.; KUKOLEVA, T.V., red.; BELYAYEVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Theory and practice of color television]Teoriia i praktika tsvetnogo televideniia. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1962. 661 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Color television)

YERGANZHIYEV, N.A.; KOPYLOV, P.M.; MOROZOV, V.A.

Control of the level of the video signal in color television stations. Elektrosviaz' 16 no.9:70-72 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Color television)

Yergayev, K.P.

KOVYLINA, V.A., kand. vet.nauk; SIDOROV, T.I., vetvrach; YERGAYEV, K.P., vetvrach.

Compound treatment of paratyphoid fever in calves. Veterinariia 35 no.1:64-65 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

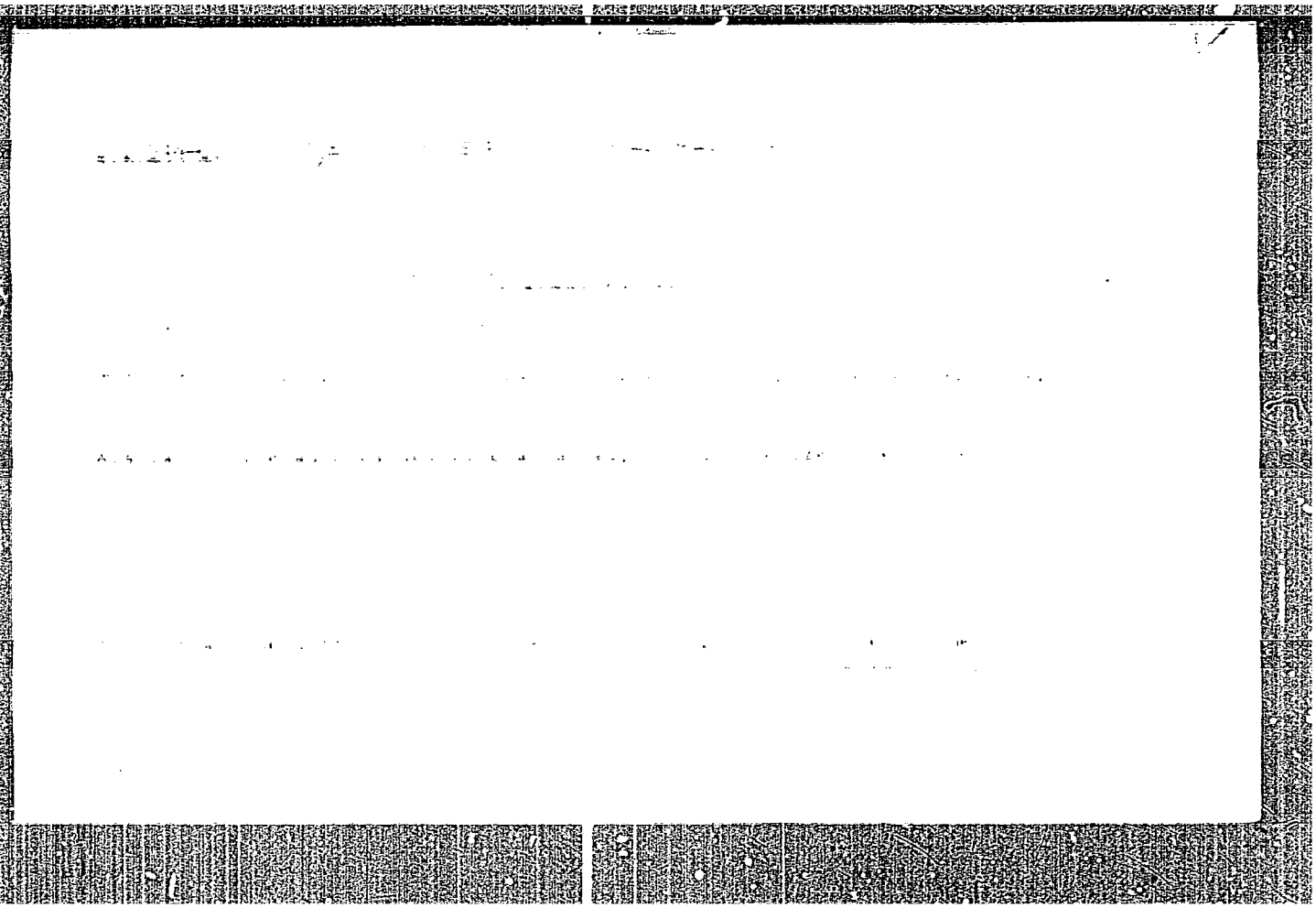
1. Nauchno-proizvodstvennaya laboratoriya po bor'be s boleznyami molodnyaka (for Kovylina). 2. Kuybyshevskaya mezhsovkhoznaya vet-baklaboratoriya (for Sidorov, Yergayev).
(Paratyphoid fever) (Calves--Diseases and pests)

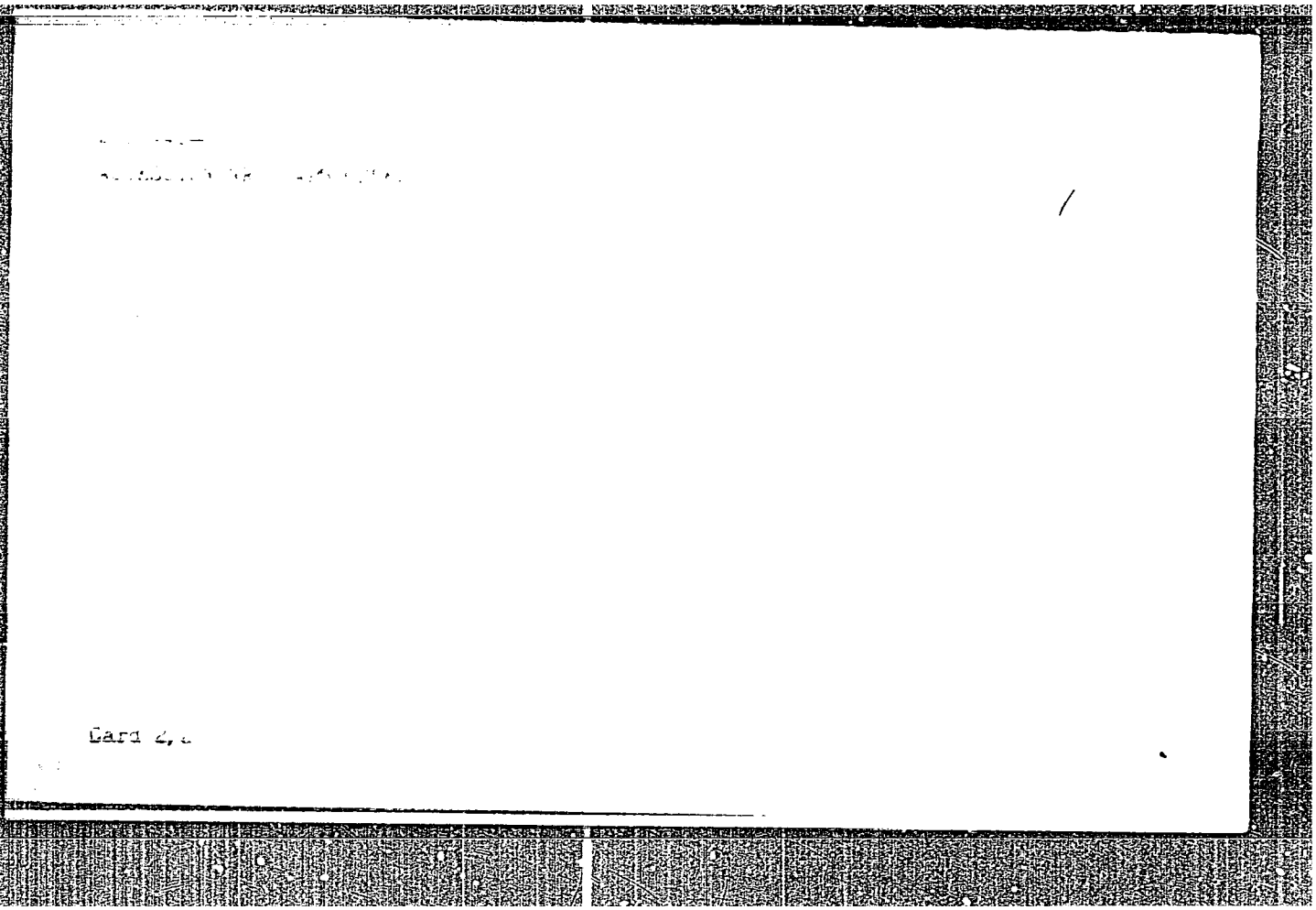
YERGAZIYEVA, R.I.; SOBRUNOV, L.G.

Interrelationships between different corn varieties in mixed planting. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 2 no.6:24-29 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

DOBRUNOV, I.G.; TERGALIYEVA, R.I.

Physiological characteristics of corn in wide-row cultivation of a mixture of two varieties. Trudy Inst.bot.AN Kazakh.SSR 20:36-40 '64. (MIRA 18:1)





Card 2/2

L 35467-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T Pr-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5003829 S/0190/65/007/001/0065/0069

TOPIC TAGS: polyethylene, [illegible] polymer

Card 1/3

Polymers containing less than 13% P were found insoluble in water or brine but were soluble with more than 13% P. The effects of P concentration on the visco-

Card 2/3

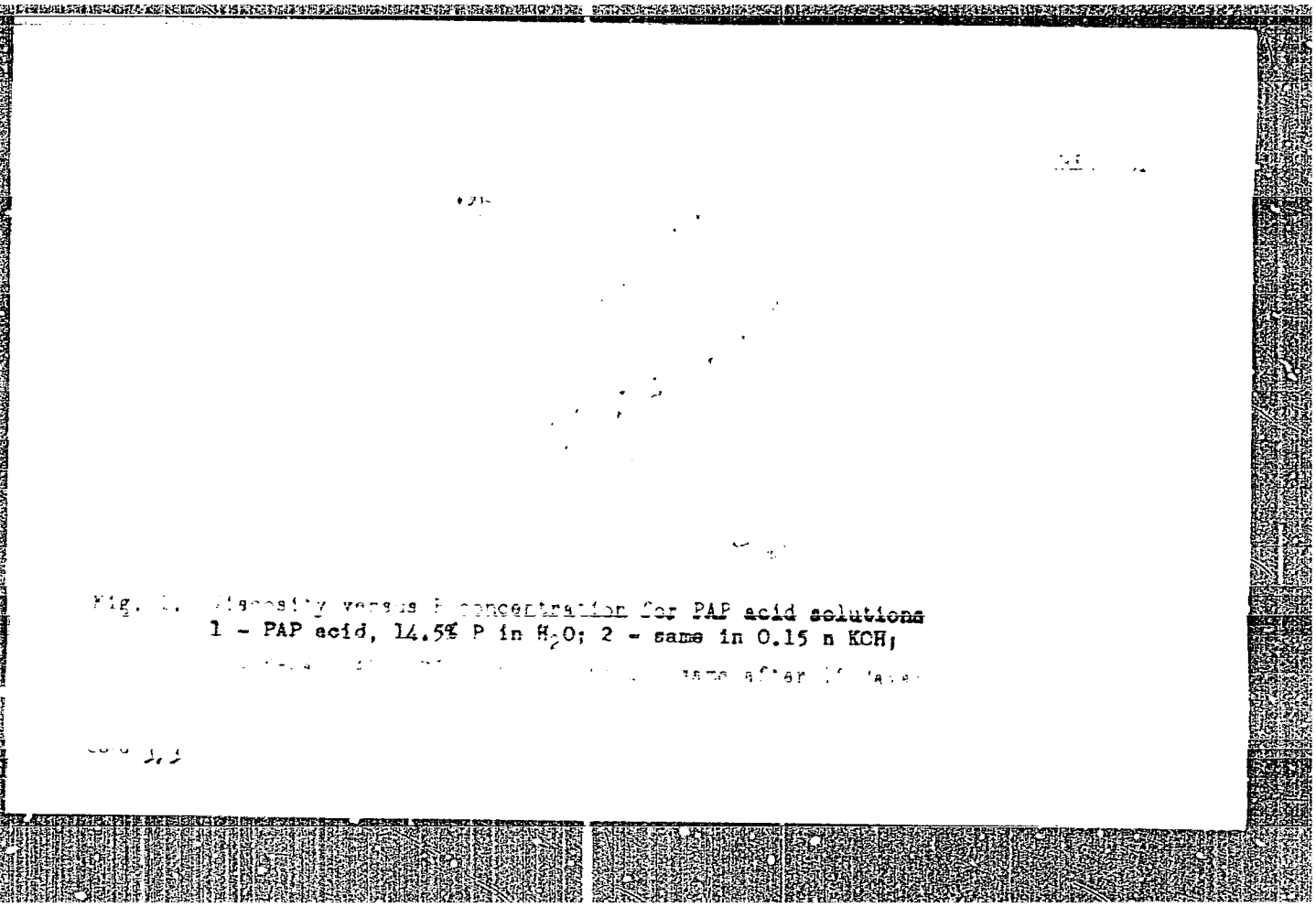


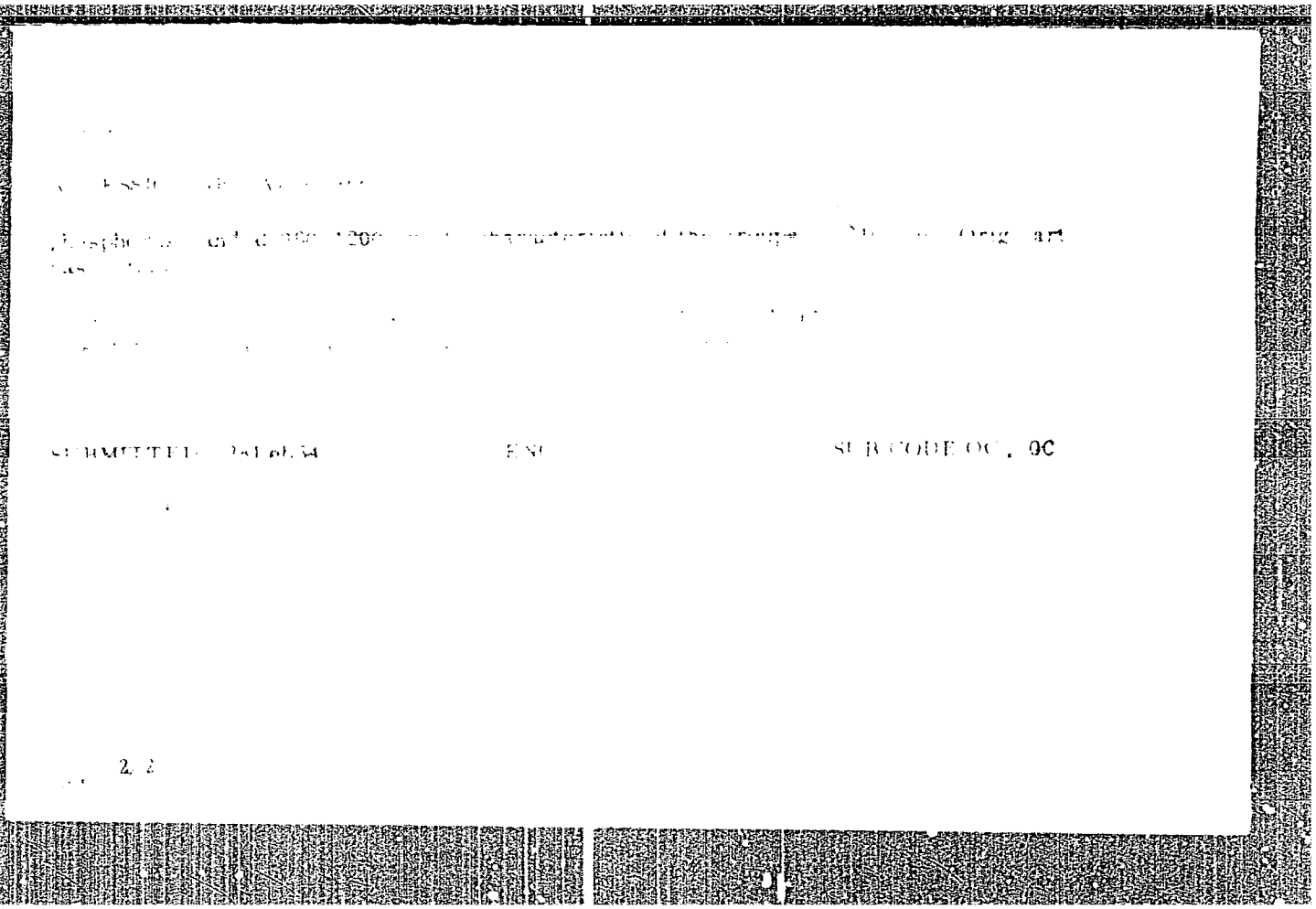
Fig. 1. Density versus P concentration for PAP acid solutions
1 - PAP acid, 14.5% P in H_2O; 2 - same in 0.15 n KOH;

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 4, 1995, 526-527

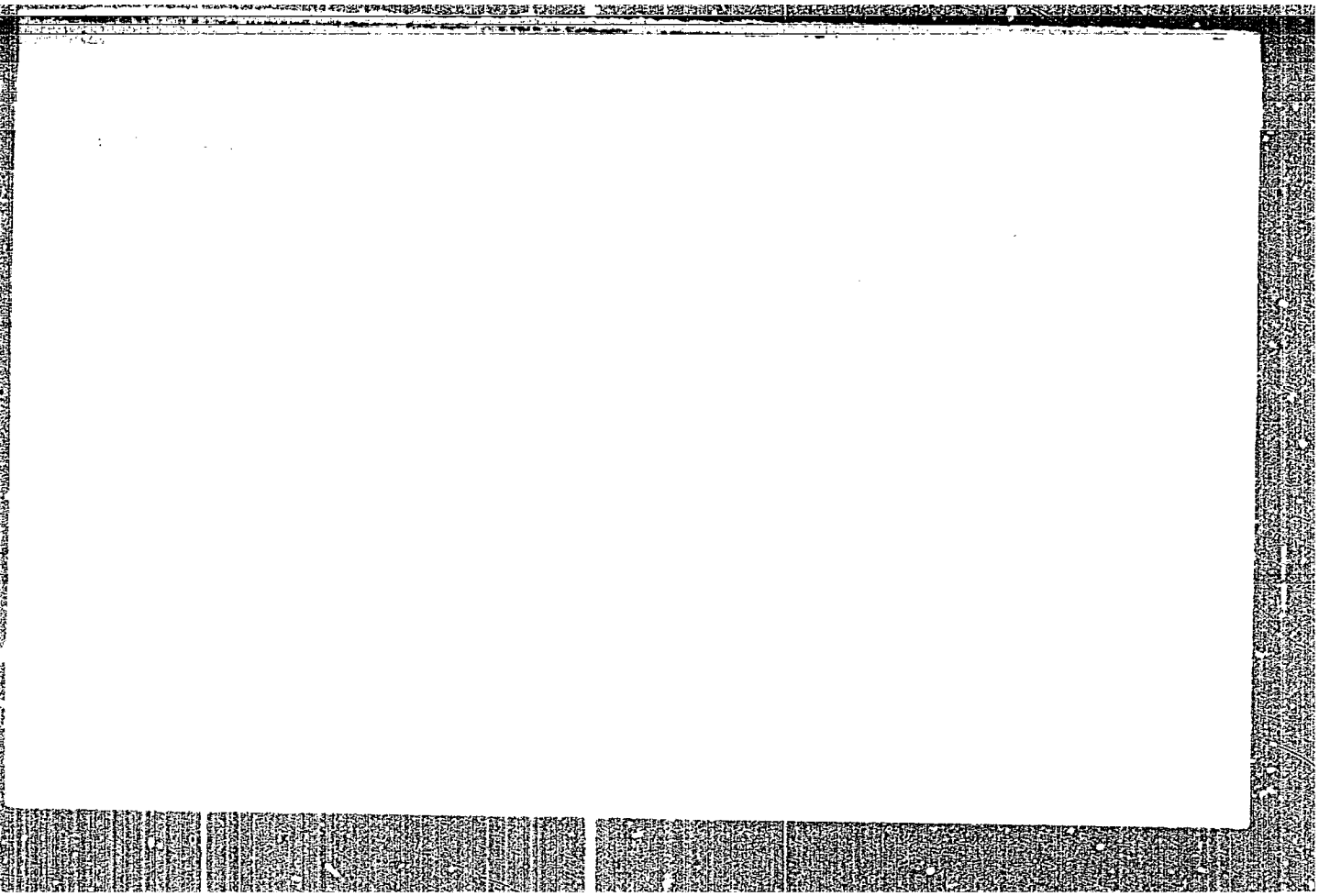
TOPIC TAGS: polymethylenephosphonic acid synthesis, oxidative chlorophosphonomethylation

IR spectra showed broad bands at 2500-2400 cm^{-1}, characteristic of OH groups linked to

Card 1/2



[redacted] chemical transformations in polymers"



RODE, V.V.; RAFIKOV, S.R.; YERGEBEKOV, M.Ye.; VASKEVICH, D.N.; KONOVALOV, P.G.; D'YACHKOV, G.A.

Thermal degradation of polyalkylenephosphinic acids and their salts. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.8:1452-1455 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

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