

~~YEROSHKIN, Fedor Konstantinovich; MOMOT, A.I., redaktor; IUCHKO, Yu.V.,~~
~~redaktor izdatel'stva; KOVALENKO, M.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor~~

[Locomotives of metallurgical enterprises; assembly, operation and
repair] Parovozy metallurgicheskikh predpriyatii; ustroistvo,
obsluzhivanie i remont. Sverdlovsk, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo
lit-ry po cherno i tsvetnoi metallurgii, Sverdlovskoe otd-nie,
1956. 407 p. (MLBA 9:7)
(Locomotives)

RUDIN, D.V.; KISELEV, A.I.; RAPPOPORT, M.A.; YEROSHKIN, Y.K.

Improving the coordination of main line and industrial transportation. Zhel.-dor.transp. 41 no.9:14-17 8 '59.

(MIRA 13:2)

1. Nachal'nik gruzovoy sluzhby Sverdlovskoy dorogi (for Rubin).
2. Instruktor otdela tyazheloy promyshlennosti, transporta i svyazi Sverdlovskogo obkoma Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyusa (for Kiselev).
3. Glavnyy inzhener gruzovoy sluzhby Sverdlovskoy dorogi (for Rappoport).
4. Zamestitel' nachal'nika transportnogo otdela Sverdlovskogo sovmarkhosa (for Yeroshkin).

(Ural Mountain region--Railroads--Freight)

KHARITONOV, V.I., inzh.; YEROSHKIN, F.K.

Conversion of narrow-gauge rolling stock to automatic coupling.
Zhel.dor.transp. 43 no.2:74-75 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika transportnogo otdela Sverdlovskogo
sovnarkhoza.

(Railroads, Narrow gauge)
(Car couplings)

ACC NR: AR6033858 SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/66/000/008/L020/L020

AUTHOR: Yeroshin, G. V.

TITLE: Capacitor d-c converter using a rotary switch

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotehnika i energetika, Abs. 8L116

REF SOURCE: Tr. Kazansk. aviats. in-ta, vyp. 87, 1965, 17-24

TOPIC TAGS: capacitor, rotary electric power converter, radio equipment, power conversion, dc converter

ABSTRACT: The use of new sources of electric energy (thermoelements, solar batteries, fuel elements, etc.) presents the problem of increasing the low d-c voltage obtained from these sources into the high d-c voltage required for the operation of radio equipment and other devices. The semiconductor converters currently in use operate in a fairly narrow temperature range, while the capacitor rotary electric power converter (C) does not have such limitations with respect to temperature. The C circuit under consideration uses a rotary switch which increases the active materials utilization factor and improves switching conditions. It consists of an immobile end-type commutator 1 (see Fig) with N_c operating

Card 1/3

UDC: 629.13.621.311

Ball Lane

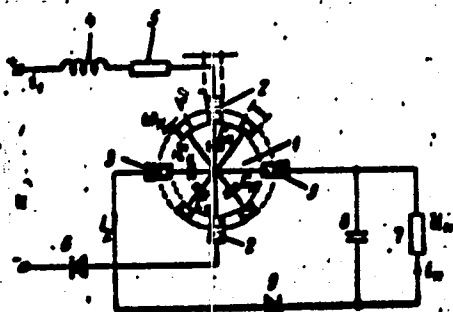
UCC NR. AR6033858

commutator plates connected with $m-N_c/2$ commutators, each with a C_c capacitance. Low voltage brushes 2 and high voltage brushes 3 which are rotated by a primary motor (not shown in the Fig.) at angular speed ω_k are laid on the commutator. The width of the brushes does not exceed the distance between two adjacent commutator plates so that the brushes never overlap more than one operating commutator plate. The converted power line voltage is supplied by means of contact rings which are also rotated by the primary motor in series with inductance 4, resistance 5, and rectifier 6 for the brushes. The brushes 3 are connected by means of contact rings to load 7 which in order to reduce the ripple ratio of load voltage are shunted by capacitor 8. Rectifier 9 is connected in order to avoid h-f oscillations in the commutator circuit. An analysis of C operation shows that a specific relationship should exist between the values of capacitance C_c , inductance 4, and resistance 5 in order to realize high efficiency and increase load voltage as compared to power line voltage. On the basis of the obtained relationship, a numeric calculation of C is given for the following conditions: load voltage = 300 v; $I_v = 0.05$ amp; $V = 24$ v. Three illustrations, bibliography of 2 titles. B. Kuprin. [Translation of abstract]

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ACC NR: AR6033858

Fig. 1. Capacitor d-c converter.



SUB CODE: 09, 01/

Card 3/3

YEROSHIN, I. G.

Philosophical bases of the Pavlovian theory. Klin. med.,
Moskva 30 no.3:3-12 Mar 1952. (CINL 22:2)

1. Leningrad.

YEROSHKIN, I.K.		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
18			
<p>Fundamental properties of common salt brands and the problem of salt standardization. I. K. Yeroshkin. <i>Ann. inst. anal. phys. chim. (Leningrad)</i> 4, No. 2, 291-305 (1950).—Recommendations are outlined to classify and standardize salt according to its ultimate use, as for food or industrial purposes, and for working quality of specifications for granulation, purity, etc. Proposals are made also to improve quality of salt produced in Russia by reconstructing the salt workings in line with high development abroad.</p> <p>ROBERT SCHULTZ</p>			
ASR-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
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YEROSHKIN, I.V., inzh.; GOLOVCHENKO, V.V., inzh.

Rimmed bath carburizing in open-hearth furnaces. Met.proizv.
no.1:3-7 '59. (NINA 13:6)

1. Elektrostal'sky zavod tyashelogo mashinostroyeniya in.
Stalinsk.
(Open-hearth process)

TYLKIN, M.A.; KOSENKO, P.Ye.; YEROSHKIN, M.G.

Introducing automatic control of oxyacetylene hardening of cylindrical gear. *Biul.TSIICHM* no.9:47-49 '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy vecherniy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Tylkin, Kosenko). 2. Metallurgicheskiy zavod imeni Dzerzhinskogo (for Yeroshkin).

(Case hardening)

(Automatic control)

SOV/125-59 -3-3/12

18(7)

AUTHOR: Zemzin, W.N., Pivnik, Ye.M., and Yeroshkin, N.A.

TITLE: Resistance of Austenitic Ferrite Steel of Type Kh19N12M2F Built Up by Welding Against the Influence of Heat (Issledovani zharoprochnosti austenitno-ferritnogo naplavlennogo metalla tipa Kh19N12M2F)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1959, Vol 12, Nr 3, pp 19-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was demonstrated that the austenitic ferrite steel of type Kh19N12M2F (Table 1) built up by welding, which has an initial ferrite content of 2-5%, is able to withstand to a satisfactorily high degree the influence of heat - in spite of the fact that a certain factor occurs - which makes it suitable to be employed for stationary machinery operating at temperatures of up to approximately 600°C under which conditions the life to be expected may be of 100,000 hours and more. Table 1 shows the chemical analysis and the ferrite content in percent of the steel types welded up. Photographs 1, 2 and 3 show the micro-

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SOV/125-59-3-3/13

Resistance of Austenitic Ferrite Steel of Type Kh19N12M2F Built Up by Welding Against the Influence of Heat

sections of the different types of steel with various ferrite content in percent. Table 2 indicates the impact resistance as a function of the ferrite content and the thermic treatment after welding (see also Fig.4). The specimens to be examined are subjected at various temperatures to a process of accelerated wear and are tested for their impact resistance. (Results Fig. 8 and 9). Table 4 summarizes the data on heat resistance for steel of various ferrite content by the method of impact resistance tests carried out after thermic treatment. The author comes to the conclusion that a ferrite content of 5% as a maximum and exposure to temperature of not more than 600°C guarantees practically an unlimited life for the steel. There are 4 tables, 10 diagrams and 11 references, 9 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: ZKTI im I.I. Polzunova

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1958
Card 2/2

S/125/60/000/03/005/018
D042/D001

25(1)

AUTHORS:

Zemzin, V.N., Pivnik, Ye.M., Yeroshkin, N.A.

TITLE:

The Heat Resistance of Austenite-Ferrite Weld Metal

PERIODICAL:

Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1960, Nr 3, pp 37-45

ABSTRACT:

Results of an investigation are given, in which the effect of different types of heat treatment including long-time ageing on the impact resistance and durability of weld metal was determined. The data include the composition of the electrodes and the weld metal obtained (Table 1): "KTI-5" ("1Kh19N12M2F")¹⁸ alloying the weld with molybdenum and vanadium; "TsT-15" ("1Kh19N9B")¹⁸ adding niobium; "KTI-12" ("2Kh19N9MB")¹⁸ adding molybdenum and niobium. The "KTI-5" and "TsT-15" are used for welding austenite steel in power engineering [Ref 1-4] and the "KTI-12" electrodes, recently developed at TsKTI, produce weld metal with higher heat-resistance and sufficiently stable properties when the content of ferrite phase is in the range between 0 and 9%. The composition of the electrodes and weld metal was given in %: "KTI-5" - 0.06-0.14 C, 0.24-0.48 Si,

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D042/D001

The Heat Resistance of Austenite-Ferrite Weld Metal

2.85-4.87 Mn, 1658-22.7 Cr, 10.5-12.5 Ni, 1.05-2.49 Mo, 0.3-0.6 V, 0.08 S and 0.02 P, ferrite content 0-9; "TsT-15" - 0.08 C, 0.3 Si, 2.1 Mn, 19-5-20.4 Cr, 9.7 Ni, 0.93 Nb, 0.007 S and 0.011 P, ferrite content 3-7; "KTI-12" - 0.10-0.19 C, 0.65 Si, 2.8 Mn, 17.2-21.3 Cr, 9.2-10.3 Ni, 0.9-1.2 Mo, 0.65-1.0 Nb, 0.01 S and 0.015 P, ferrite content 0-12. The following conclusions were made: 1) Austenite-ferrite (up to 5% of α) weld metal of the "KTI-5" and "TsT-15" electrodes had sufficiently stable properties under working conditions for 100,000 hours in 600° C. "KTI-12" electrode weld metal with molybdenum and niobium with up to 9% of α phase may be used in work temperatures up to 650° C. In case austenization is employed after welding, the "TsK-15" electrode weld metal may also work in 650°; 2) In the process of long-time ageing in working temperatures, the structure changes, i.e. the α -phase decomposes and the formation of dispersed σ and

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S/125/60/000/03/005/018
D042/DD01

The Heat Resistance of Austenite-Ferrite Weld Metal

$Me_{2.5}C_6$ takes place, and **6** also forms after a longer period of time. The intermediary dispersed phases are sufficiently stable. 3) Under conditions of long-time ageing in 600-650°, the initial and the stabilized state of weld metal are equivalent; 4) Austenization after welding markedly raises the stability of properties during the ageing of metal welded by the "TsT-15" electrodes; 5) The approximate durability limits in 10⁵ hours, determined by direct extrapolation of test results (Table, p 45), was between 12.5 and 18.0 kg/mm² in 600 and 650°-C; 6) The sigma formation in "KTI-5" weld metal in ageing did not impair the durability and maintained high plasticity when ruptured. There are 5 tables, 4 graphs, 2 sets of photographs and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION:

Card 3/4

Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut im. Polzunova, "TsKTP"
(Central Boiler and Turbine Institute imeni Polzunov)

S/125/60/000/03/005/018
D042/D001

The Heat Resistance of Austenite-Ferrite Weld Metal

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1959

Card 4/4



YEROSHIN, S.G.

KOLBNIK, A.P.; POLYANSKIY, A.P.; YEROSHIN, S.G.

Use of ejectors for transporting casinghead gas. Neft.khoz. 33
no.2:79-84 P '55. (MIRA 8:4)

(Gas, Natural--Transportation)

VEROSIMIL. S. C.

[illegible][illegible]

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YEROSHKIN, S.V.

Lengthening the life of stacker belts. Ogneupory 27 no.2:90-93
'62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Chasov-Yarskiy kombinat ogneupornykh izdeliy.
(Excavating machinery)

YEROSHKIN, S.V.

Mechanising the removal of rock spillage by GSh-125/1500
stackers. Ogneupory 28 no.6:278-281 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Chasov-Yarskiy kombinat ogneupornykh izdeliy.
(Earth moving machinery)
(Chasov Yar region—Strip mining)

YEROSHKIN, S.V.

Technology of the selective mining of fireclays with
interlayers. Ogneupory 30 no.6:17-19 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Chasov-Yarskiy kombinat ogneupornykh izdeliy.

RASSADKIN, I. (Moskva); RAKITYANSKIY, V. (Moskva); YEROSHIN, V. (Moskva);
 KONCHAYEV, B. (Leningrad); PARADA, V. (Uzbekskaya SSR);
 YADEZNIKOV, G. (Kurganskaya obl.); KRYLOV, Ye., (Temir-Tau);
 PAN'KO (Krasnoyarsk); BALASHOV, V. (Komsomol'sk-na-Amure);
 PAVLENKO, S. (Rubtsovsk); TOKOYEV, N. (Kirgizskaya SSR);
 ANDRIYENKO, A. (Perm'); TEREKHOV (Tula); KAZAKOV, M. (Baku);
 TALEHAYEV (Aktyubinskaya obl.); KOPEVA, T. (Khar'kov); CHERKASHIN,
 I. (Izhevsk); BEZDETOK, V. (Alma-Ata); BURKOV (Kurganskaya obl.);
 KARPOV A. (Krasnodar); BOGDANOV (Ivanovo); SOZINOV, M. (Gor'kiy)

Is there a need for external fire escape stairs? Pozh.delo
 8 no.7:26-27 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Fire escapes)

YEROSHKIN, V.I.; PIS'MENKO, V.T.

Automatic vacuum balance apparatus for studying the kinetics
of decomposition of solids. Kin. i kat. 6 no. 6:1121-1122
N-D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i goreniya Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted May 11, 1965.

L 16126-66 EMT(a)/ENP(j)/ENP(t) IJP(c) JD/WM/JO/EM

ACC NR: AP6004177

SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/001/0003/0004

AUTHOR: Boldyrev, V.V.; Yeroshkin, V.I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of irradiation on the rate of thermal decomposition of silver nitrate

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 1, 1966, 3-4

TOPIC TAGS: silver nitrate, x ray irradiation, thermal decomposition, radiation chemistry

ABSTRACT: Experiments have shown that the change in the rate of thermal dissociation of silver nitrate at 80C as a function of the dose of absorbed x-radiation is complex in character: as the dose increases, the rate decreases at first, then increases, but always remains less than the value obtained for nonirradiated samples. The deceleration of the thermal dissociation of silver caused by x rays may be due to one of the following causes:

(1) The atomic centers of silver formed by the x-irradiation of $AgNO_2$ display donor properties during heating, causing the conduction band to be enriched with electrons and thus decreasing the rate of thermal decomposition; (2) The conditions of contact at the $AgNO_2$ -Ag interface are such that the metal particles do not capture electrons, as would be the case during the action of light on silver halides and silver azide; on the

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UDC: 641.16

L 16126-66

ACC NR: AP6004177

contrary, electrons are transferred from the metal particle, so that the electron concentration of the conduction band increases, and the rate of thermal dissociation drops. To verify these hypotheses, the photoconductivity and EPR spectra of irradiated silver nitrate at the silver nitrate-silver interface are now being studied. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 17Dec63 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 SM

BOLDYREV, V.V.; YEROSHKIN, V.I.; ZAKHAROV, Yu.A.

Effect of cadmium and mercury admixtures on the rate of thermal decomposition of silver oxalate. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim tekhn. 3 no.1:33-35 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni V.V. Kuybysheva.

(Silver oxalate)

(Cadmium)

(Mercury)

S/844/62/000/000/120/129
D207/D307

AUTHORS: Boldyrev, V. V., Zalharov, Yu. A., Yeroshkin, V. I. and Tronov, A. B.

TITLE: Effect of preliminary irradiation on the rate of thermal decomposition of silver oxalate and carbonate containing admixtures

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 693-698

TEXT: Pure Ag_2CO_3 , pure $\text{Ag}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ and the solid solutions 97.5% $\text{Ag}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ + 2.5% CdC_2O_4 , 97.5% Ag_2CO_3 + 2.5% CdCO_3 , 95% $\text{Ag}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ + 5% CdC_2O_4 were subjected to γ rays, x rays and uv radiations. A study was made of the effect of the cadmium impurity on (1) thermal decomposition after irradiation of the carbonate and oxalate, and (2) radiolysis of these two compounds. Preliminary irradiation with

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Effect of preliminary ...

S/844/62/000/000/120/129
D207/D307

Co^{60} γ rays (50 c source) or uv radiation from a PRK-7 (PRK-7) lamp accelerated subsequent thermal decomposition of pure oxalate at 158°C but this radiation effect was reduced on addition of Cd. X rays from a 1BPM-200 (1 BPM-200) tube accelerated subsequent thermal decomposition of pure carbonate at 151°C and this acceleration was intensified by adding Cd. Cadmium reduced the photolytic action of γ rays and uv in the case of the oxalate but it intensified the x ray photolysis of the carbonate. The opposite effects of cadmium in these two compounds are due to the difference in the mechanism of decomposition: in the oxalate the union-cation bonds are broken and metallic silver is produced; in the carbonate the internal bonds are severed in the CO_3 ion and Ag_2O is formed. Cadmium acts by producing deformations and lattice defects as well as by taking part in electronic and ionic processes of decomposition. There are 3 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. S. M. Kirova
(Tomsk Polytechnic Institute im. S. M. Kirov)

Card 2/2

BOLDYREV, V.V.; YEROSHKIN, V.I.

Effect of impurities on the photochemical stability of silver
sulfite. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim. i khim.tekh. 6 no.2:338-339
'63. (MIRA 1619)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pri Tomskom politekhnicheskoy
institute imeni Kirova.
(Silver sulfite) (Photochemistry)

YEROSHKIN, V.P., tekhnik

Use of an IKL-5 device for locating damage in an electric
cable. Energetik 11 no.3:18-20 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Electric cables--Testing)

DVORYANKIN, N.I., kand.ekon.nauk; YEROSHKIN, V.V.

Economic considerations in the growing of oil-producing crops
in the Omsk Province. Masl.-shir.prom. 26 no.6:13-16
Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut maslichnykh i
efiromaslichnykh kul'tur.
(Omsk Province—Oilseeds)

L'VOV, Yu.A.; VASIL'YEV, N.V.; OSHAROV, A.B.; TRUKHACHEV, G.A.; YEROSHKINA, A.I.

Testing a hypothesis. Priroda 50 no.7:98-99, 11 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for L'vov, Osharov, Yeroshkina). 2. Betatronnaya laboratoriya Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Vasil'yev, Trukhachev).
(Ket' Valley—Tornadoes)

YEROSHKINA, A. M., -

YEROSHKINA, A. M. - "Some problems of the production of blood platelets and their morphological properties in various functional states of the digestive tract". Moscow, 1955. Acad Med Sci USSR. Inst of Experimental Biology, Acad Med Sci USSR. Inst of Experimental Pathology and Therapy of Cancer, Acad Med Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences).

SO: Krasnaya Zvezda No. 46, 12 November 1955. Moscow

YEROSHINA, A.M.

Tissue cultures of bone marrow megakaryocytes and their role in the formation of blood platelets. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 3 no.5: 21-25 8-0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. In Instituta eksperimental'noy i terapii raka (dir. - chlen korrespondent ANU SSSR prof. N.E. Blokhin) ANU SSSR.

(BONE MARROW, physiology

megakaryocyte culture in vitro, activity & role in blood platelet form. (Rus))

(BLOOD PLATELETS,

form. study in megakaryocyte cultures in vitro (Rus))

YEROSHINA, A.M.

Comparative morphological features of blood platelets in man
and some laboratory animals. Lab.delo 6 [100: 4] no. 128-23 21-Ag '58
(MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka
(dir. - prof. N.P. Blokhin) ANU SSSR, Moskva.
(BLOOD PLATELETS)

YEROSHKINA, A.M. (Moskva)

Strain of angiosarcoma cells in tissue cultures. Pat.fiziol. 1
eksp.terap. 3 no.2:23-27 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz laboratorii kul'tur tkani otdela etiologii i patogenez
opukholey (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof.A.D.Timofeyev-
skiy) Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka AMN SSSR
(dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.N.W.Blokhin).
(NEOPLASMS, exper.

angiosarcoma cell strain in tissue culture (Rus))

KOLMYKOVA, V.M.; YEROSHINA, A.M.

Similarities and differences in the antigen composition of tumor and embryonic tissue and of adult human tissue. Vop.onk. 5 no.2:131-135 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz otdela etiologii opukholey (sav. - deystv.chl. AMN SSSR prof. A.D.Timofeyevskiy) Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka AMN SSSR (dir. - chl.-korr.AMN SSSR prof.N.N.Blokhin). (Adres avtorov: Moskva, 3-ya Meshchanskaya, d.61/2, korp.9, Institut eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka AMN SSSR).

(ANTIGENS

in embryonal, sarcomatous & normal adult human tissue (Rus))

(SARCOMA, immunol.

antigen composition, comparison with embryonal & normal adult human tissue (Rus))

(EMBRYO

antigen composition, comparison with sarcomatous & normal adult human tissue (Rus))

YEROSHKINA, A.M.

Morphological peculiarities of the blood platelets in various functional conditions of the digestive tract. lab.delo 5 no.5:9-13 S-O '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka AMN SSSR
(dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Blokhin), Moskva.
(BLOOD PLATELETS) (DIGESTIVE ORGANS)

KOLMYKOVA, V.N.; YEROSHKINA, A.M.

Similarity and differences in the antigen property of tissues in
human sarcoma and leukosis. Vop. onk. 5 no.12:643-648 '59.

(MIRA 13:12)

(TUMORS)

(LEUKEMIA)

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

YEROSHKINA, A.M.; KOLMYKOVA, V.N.

Some features of the antigenic properties of embryonal human
tissues in cultivation on various media. Biul. eksp. biol.
1 med. 49 no. 4:105-109 Sp '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz otdela etiologii opukholey (sav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR A.D. Timofeyevskiy) Instituta eksperimental'noy i
klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR
prof. N.N. Bolkhin) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(TISSUE CULTURE)

YEROSHKINA, A.M.; KOLMYKOVA, V.N.

Preservation of specific antigens in human sarcoma cells after
prolonged cultivation. Vop. onk. 7 no.1:60-65 '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(TUMORS) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

KOLMYKOVA, V.N. (Moskva, A-315, 1-y Baltiyskiy pereulok, 3/25, kv. 44);
YEROSHUKINA, A.M. (Moskva, A-315, Chasovaya ul., 27/12, komnata 50)

Antigenic properties of the blood and tumorous tissue in
people with sarcomas. Vop. onk. 8 no.9:26-29 '62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz laboratorii kul'tivirovaniya tkaney otdela etiologii i
patogeneza opukholey (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR,
prof. A.D. Timofeyevskiy) Instituta eksperimental'noy i
klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR, prof. N.N. Blokhin).

YEROSHKINA, A.M. (Moskva, A-315, Chasovaya, d. 27/12, kv.50);
KOLMANOVA, V.N. (Moskva, A-315, I Baltiyskiy prospekt, d.3/25, kv.44)

Change in the antigen properties of human embryonal tissue during
prolonged cultivation. Vop. onk. 10 no.3:27-33 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Is laboratorii kul'tivirovaniya tkaney (sav. - deystvitel'-
nyy chlen AMN SSSR, prof. A.D. Timofeyevskiy) Instituta
eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Blokhin).

KOLMYKOVA, V.N.; YEROSHKINA, A.M.

So-called homologous properties of human normal and tumor cells.
(MIRA 13:4)
Vop. onk. 10 no.7:57-60 '64.

1. Iz laboratorii kul'tivirovaniya tkany (zav. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.D.Timofeyevskiy) Instituta eksperimental'noy
i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN
SSSR prof. N.N.Blokhin). Adres avtorov: Moskva, I-110, ul. Shehspkina
61/2, korpus 9, Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN
SSSR.

MOSTEPANENKO, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; SHCHERBINA, I., red.; YEROSHKINA, L.,
mladshiy red.; NOGINA, N., tekhn. red.

[Materialist nature of A.Einstein's theory of relativity] Mate-
rialisticheskaya sushchnost' teorii otnositel'nosti Einshteyna.
Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1962. 226 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Relativity (Physics))

NAZAROV, Igor' Nikolayevich; UL'YANOVA, N., red.; YEROSHUKINA, L.,
naukovy red.; ULANOVA, L., tekhn. red.

[Production experiment and its role in knowledge] Proizvodstven-
nyy eksperiment i ego rol' v poznanii. Moskva, Sotsekgiz,
1962. 132 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(Research, Industrial)

YEROSHKINA, L N

YEROSHKINA, L. N.

"Experiment and Deduction in the School Course of Geometry in the 6th and 7th Grade." Academy of Pedagogic Sciences RSFSR, Sci Res Inst of Methods of Teaching, Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Pedagogic Sciences)

SO: M-972, 20 Feb 56

YEROSHKINA, L.N.

Experience gained in organizing excursions in the field
of pure and applied mathematics. Uch. zap. Smol. gos. ped.
inst. No.10:23-49 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

BOGINA, L.L.; YEROSHKINA, L.P.; MARTYUKHINA, I.P.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Kaufmann method for rapid determination of the unsaturation
of fatty acids. Kauch. i rez. 18 no.1:58 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

L.Kauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinney promyshlennosti.
(Acids, Fatty)

BOGINA, L.L.; YEROSHKINA, L.P.; MARTYUKHINA, I.P.

Determination of the carbon black content of vulcanizates based
on butyl rubber. Kauch.i res. 19 no.5:54-55 My '60.(MIRA 13:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnou promyshlennosti.
(Carbon black) (Butyl rubber)

GREBENNIK, L.I.; YEROSHINA, N.V.

Comparative effect of isoniasid, phthivazide and metazid
on vitamin B₆ excretion in tuberculosis patients. Probl.
tuberk. 41 no.4:57-60 '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz otdela khimioterapii (zav. - prof. G.N.Pershin) Vse-
soyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo
instituta imeni S. Ordzhonikidze, Moskva.

69-20-3-12/24

AUTHORS: Zverev, M.P.; Yeroshkina, Ye.A.; Zubov, P.I.

TITLE: The Structure of Gels (Stroyeniye studney). 14. The Effect of the Nature of Plasticizer on the Physical-Mechanical Properties of Filled Divinylstyrene Rubber (14. Vliyaniye prirody plastifikatora na fiziko-mekhanicheskiye svoystva na-polnennogo divinilstirol'nogo kauchuka)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1958, vol XX, Nr 3, pp 329-331 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is known that divinylstyrene rubber, vulcanized without filler and in the presence of non-polar plasticizers, has better mechanical properties than rubbers plasticized by polar substances. In the article, these properties are investigated in filled rubbers. Figure 1 shows the properties of vulcanizates SKS-30A at a deformation speed of 50 and 500 mm/min. It is evident that the rubbers with polar plasticizers have better mechanical properties than those with non-polar substances. This result is explained by the blocking of the polar groups of the filler by the polar plasticizers, facilitating the adsorption of macromolecules on the surface of its particles.

Card 1/2

69-20-3-12/24

The Structure of Gels. 14. The Effect of the Nature of Plasticizer on the Physical-Mechanical Properties of Filled Divinylstyrene Rubber

There are 4 graphs and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova (Physical-Chemical Institute imeni L.Ya. Karpov)
Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskoy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Chemical-Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 21, 1957

Card 2/2 ~~1. Rubber—Properties—Analysis~~

S/078/62/038/009/003/011
1048/1242

AUTHORS: Blokh, G.A., Shilo, R.Ya, Tsipenyuk, E.V., and
Yeroshkina, Ye.A.

TITLE: The effect of benzoic acid, phthalic anhydride, and
maleic anhydride on the isotopic exchange of sulfur
atoms

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 32, no. 9, 1962, 2800-2803

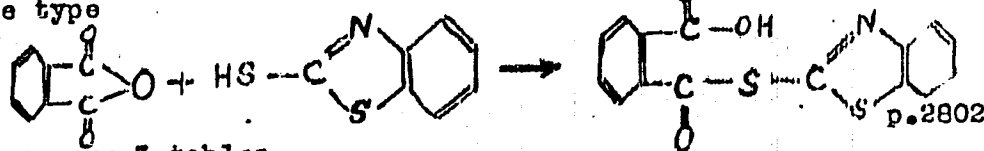
TEXT: The rate of isotopic exchange of S atoms between S and 2-mercaptobenzothiazole in the system 2-mercaptobenzothiazole - radio-active S - diphenylguanidine (1 : 2 : 1) was studied either in the presence or in the absence of benzoic acid, phthalic anhydride, or maleic anhydride, in an attempt to determine the relationship between the anti-scorching effect of the above acids and anhydrides in the vulcanization of rubber and the rate of exchange of S atoms between the elemental S and some S-containing accelerators used in the process. The experiments were carried out at 125 or 145°C; the activity of the 2-mercaptobenzothiazole was measured after 30-180

Card 1/2

S/079/42/332/000/003/011
1048/1242

The effect of benzoic acid...

min from the start of the reaction by counting the soft- radiation - in an end-window counter. At 125°C the rate of exchange in the presence of the organic acids (or anhydrides) was much slower than in their absence; in some cases, e.g., in the 120-min experiments with phthalic anhydride, the fraction of S-atoms exchanged in the absence of the anhydride was twice as large as that exchanged in its presence. The antiscorching effect of the above acids is attributed to their interaction with the 2-mercaptobenzothiazole to form compounds with a less easily exchangeable form of S in a reaction of the type



There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut
(The Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: August 7, 1961
Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6034567

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/170/006/1290/1291

AUTHOR: Yershkovich, A. I.; Pletnev, V. D.; Skuridin, G. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Concerning the motion of charged particles in a sharp-corner trap

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 170, no. 6, 1966, 1290-1291

TOPIC TAGS: charged particle, magnetic trap, particle trajectory

ABSTRACT: It is shown that in a magnetic trap with opposing fields, where the summary magnetic field is given by

$$H_p = -Ap; H_z = 0; H_x = 2Az,$$

the equations of motion of a particle with mass ma and charge e have, besides the solutions already obtained in other papers, also an exact particular solution corresponding to motion along the surface of the cone $\rho^2 = z^2$. Furthermore, trajectories which do not pass through the origin cannot lie on this cone. The time interval T required for the particle to cover the path from the vertex of the cone to the maximum value of z is also determined. The trajectory has a figure-8 form and the complete period of motion is equal to $4T$. This report was presented by Academician G. I. Petrov 24 January 1966. Orig. art. has: 12 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Jan66/ OIRG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1

UDC: 538.691

YERSHOV, O.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Rail design to withstand the effect of side stresses. Vest.TSHII
MPS 19 no.1:20-24 '60. (MIRA 13:4)

(Railroads--Rail)

YERSHKOV, D.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Some clearer definitions of the method for the evaluation of
the horizontal bending and buckling of rails in calculating
the strength of a track. Vest.TSNII MPS 20 no.4:40-43 '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Railroads--Rails)

KARPOV, V.I.; BREGER, A.Kh.; YEROSHOV, M.Ye.; DROZDOV, V.Ye.; LISOV, G.N.;
STOYENKO, S.G.; TORGOVITSKIY, D.M.; VAYNSHTEYN, B.I.; SYRKUS, N.P.

Large-scale radiation-chemistry plant with irradiator made from
spent nuclear fuels. Atom. energ. 15 no.4:302-308 O '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

L 06579-67 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6029821

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/008/1454/1459

AUTHOR: Samsonov, G. V.; Lapshov, Yu. K.; Podchernyayeva, I. A.; Fomenko, V. S.; Yerosov, Yu. I.; Dudnik, Ye. M.

ORG: Institute of Material Science Problems, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut problem materialovedeniya akademii nauk Ukr-SSR)

TITLE: Some physical properties of the W-LaB₆ alloys

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 8, 1966, 1454-1459

TOPIC TAGS: solid mechanical property, tungsten, boron, lanthanum, x ray, alloy, phase composition, phase diagram

ABSTRACT: The phase composition of several W-LaB₆ alloys (1-50 mole % LaB₆) was studied by x ray technique. Microhardness, specific electrical resistivity in 293°-1273°K range, and thermal emission parameters and emanation coefficients in the 1200-1950°K range were determined for various W-LaB₆ alloys. The alloy samples were prepared by hot pressing of suitable W+LaB₆ mixture in an argon atmosphere. The x ray analyses were made with a URS-501M apparatus provided with CuKα-emission source. It was found that during the interaction between W and LaB₆ there occurs a simultaneous formation of two borides, W₂B and WB, and a decomposition of LaB₆. These processes were accompanied by an increase in the specific electrical resistivity of the samples. It was also

Card 1/2

UDC: 546.3-19-78-654'271

L 06579-67

ACC NR: AP6029821

found that an addition of as little as 1 mole % LaB_6 to W results in a sharp decline in the samples work function. This effect is explained in terms of the declining statical weight of the stable d^5 - configurations in the tungsten atoms leading, in turn, to an easy thermal excitation of the metals' non-localized electrons. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11,20/SUBM DATE: 21Jul65/ ORIG REF: 015/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

YEROVCHENKO, L.A.

ALI, Mukhammad; AKHROMOVICH, B.T. [translator]; ~~YEROVCHENKO, L.A.~~
[translator]; ZABIROV, B.Sh., redaktor; GLEYKH, D.A., tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[Afghanistan; a new guide. Abridged translation from the English]
Afghanistan; novyi putevoditel'. [Sokrashchennyi perevod]. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo geogr.lit-ry, 1957. 141 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Afghanistan)

YEROYAN, A. inzhener.

Blast furnace has been erected in 8 months and 10 days. Stroitel' no.4:
5-6 AP '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Upravlyayushchiy treston Stalinmetallurgstroy.
(Blast furnaces)

14(1)

AUTHORS:

Yeroyan, R. S., Engineer, Balabin, V. S., Engineer

SOV/67-59-3-7/27

TITLE:

Reduction of the Entering of Oil Into the Separating Apparatus
KG-300-2D (Snizheniye zanosy masla v razdelitel'nyy apparat
KG-300-2D)

PERIODICAL: Kislород, 1959, Nr 3, pp 33 - 36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For the processing of high-pressure-air in the separating apparatus mentioned in the title the air must contain a minimum of oils from the compressor lubrication, the engine driven by compressed gas, and others. In order to avoid this, the following measures were taken in the "Elektrostal'" works in the course of three years: the lubrication for the high-pressure compressor of the type 3P-7/220 was reduced as far as possible in order to guarantee normal work. Table 1 shows the old and the new standards. The water temperature in the cooler of the IV stage was lowered from 25 to 9° for a better separation of the steam and the oil. Besides, the absorbing material of the oil and humidity separator of the IV stage was renewed once a month. In the meantime control analyses of the compressed air flowing out from the compressor were made in order to be able to detect pollutions in time.

Card 1/2

Reduction of the Entering of Oil Into the Separating SOV/67-59-3-7/27
Apparatus KG-300-2D

In the passage of a high-pressure-air through an engine driven by compressed gas (EDCG) the following measures were taken: above all, as is the case also with the compressor, lubrication was reduced as far as possible (Table 2). The thin flannel filter of the EDCG was replaced by a denser one. This filter and the filtering vessels were washed every 60 days with CCl₄. Further, according to data by the VNIIEIMASH two felt semi⁴ collaps were applied to the EDCG rod as well as an additional filter. The measures guaranteed that no lubricator oil penetrated into the air. Some measures were also taken for the air which enters the mentioned separating block over the regenerator and the compressor 2P-20/8 i.e. reduction of the lubrication (old and new standards in table 3) as well as reduction of the temperature of the cooling water after the II stage. The lubrication was examined every 10th day. The asbestos filters were equally improved and repeatedly washed. The further precautionary measures taken were the following: complete washing of the entire apparatus once a year, examination of the oil content in the air in the vaporizer and the condenser. There are 3 tables.

Card 2/2

25(1)

AUTHORS:

Yeroyan, R. S., Engineer, Balabin, V. S., Engineer

SOV/67-59-4-9/19

TITLE:

Drying of Oxygen in the Oxygen Department of the Factory "Elektrostal'"

PERIODICAL:

Kislород, 1959,¹² Nr 4, pp 39-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The oxygen needed for the steel melting department of the factory "Elektrostal'" must be dried. Raw humid oxygen is first compressed and then cooled in a coil condenser. A first drying of the gas then takes place in two filters containing active alumina. The remaining humidity in the oxygen is removed in the drying chamber. In the latter, the adsorbent is likewise active alumina. The gas is pushed through the chamber with 130 atm excess pressure. To obtain optimum drying, temperature should not exceed + 30°C. The humidity content of oxygen dried in this way amounts to 0.03 - 0.01 g/m³. The described drying system KG-300-ZD with the test block DK-300 is shown by a figure and discussed in all details. The adsorbent is regenerated with heated nitrogen (240 - 265°C) which is pressed through the system until all of the water is expelled from the alumina.

Card 1/2

SOV/67-59-4-9/19

Drying of Oxygen in the Oxygen Department of the Factory "Elektrostal'"

Two drying chambers of this type are operated at the above factory; they work and are regenerated alternately. . There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

YEROYAN, R.S., inzh.; BALABIN, V.S., inzh.

Removal of lubricant from the EG-300-2D air-separation unit.
Kislored 12 no.5:33-37 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Cases--Separation)

SPIVAK, P.I.; YEROZOLIMSKIY, B.G.; DOROFYEV, G.A.; LAVRENCHIK, V.I.

[Measurement of resonance absorption integrals for various substances and of the multiplication coefficient (effective number of secondary neutrons) of resonance neutrons for fissionable isotopes] Izmereniya rezonansnykh integralov poglashcheniya dlia razlichnykh veshchestv i koeffitsienta razmnozheniya (effektivnogo chisla vtorichnykh neitronov) na rezonansnykh neitronakh dlia deliaschetsikh isotopov. Moskva, 1955. 13 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Neutrons)

(Isotopes)

(Nuclear fission)

SPIVAK, P.Ye.; YEROSOLIMSKIY, B.G.

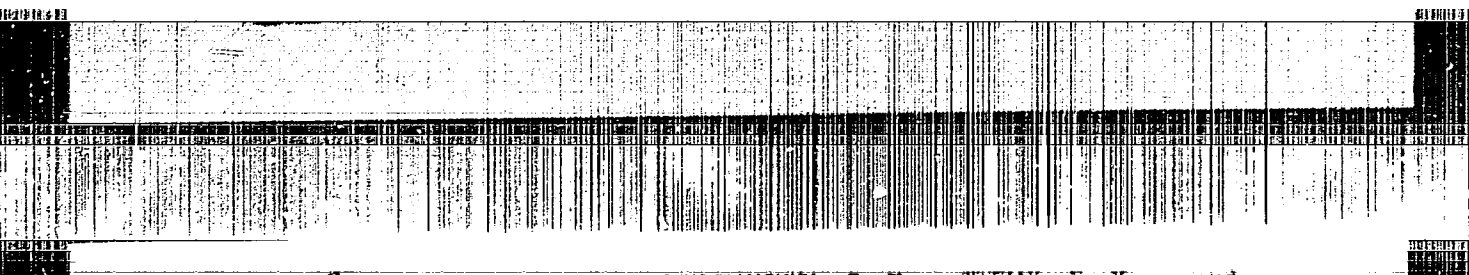
[Measuring the coefficient of neutron multiplication (effective number of secondary neutrons) for fissionable uranium and plutonium isotopes, using thermal neutrons for fission] Izmerenie koefitsienta razmnozheniya neitronov (effektivnogo chisla vtorichnykh neitronov) dlia deliaschichikhsia izotopov urana i plutoniia pri delenii na teplovykh neitronakh. Moskva, 1955. 16 p.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Neutrons) (Uranium isotopes) (Plutonium isotopes)
(Nuclear fission)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962830007-5



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962830007-5"

▲ID P - 3284

Subject : USSR/Mining

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 14/24

Author : Buspalov, D. F. and B. G. Yerosolimskiy

Title : Standard equipment of radioactive logging

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 33, #9, 63-66, S 1955

Abstract : A short description and circuit diagram of the NRGK-53 apparatus for radioactive logging to measure the natural radioactive emanation (gamma and neutron radiation) coming from the various strata around the drill hole. This apparatus is designed by the Scientific Research Institute of Geophysics Prospecting Methods (NIIGR) and produced by the plant "Neftepribor".

Institution : Moscow Petroleum Institute im. I. M. Gubkov (MNI) and its research workers B. B. Lapuk and G. N. Flerou; Central Scientific Research Laboratory (TsNIL).

Submitted : No date

YEROZOLIMSKIY, B. G.

"Survey of Experimental Data on Fission Neutrons", a report presented
at the Conference on the Physics of Nuclear Fission, 19-21 January 1956,
Atom Energ., No. 1, 1956.

YERUZOLIMSKIY, B. G.
 Category : USSR/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Reactions

C-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 557

Author : Spavak, P.Ye., Yeruzolimskiy, B.G., Dorofeyev, G.A., Lavrenchik, V.N.,
 Kutikov, I.M., and Dobrynin, Yu. P.

Title : Determination of the Average Number of Neutrons, ν_{eff} , Emitted by a
 Single Capture Act for the Isotopes U^{233} , U^{235} , and Pu^{239} in the
 Ultrathermal Region of Neutron Energies.

Orig Pub : Atom. energiya, 1956, No 3, 13-20

Abstract : The variation of ν_{eff} was measured for the isotopes U^{233} , U^{235} and Pu^{239}
 in the ultrathermal region of neutron energy. ν_{eff} of U^{233} remains un-
 changed all the way up to energies on the order of 100 ev. ν_{eff} of Pu^{239}
 diminishes by 12% during the transition from the thermal spectrum to the
 of 0.15 -- 0.5 ev energy spectrum, and then remains unchanged. ν_{eff} of
 U^{235} remains unchanged upon transition from the thermal spectrum to the
 0.15 -- 0.5 ev energy spectrum, and then drops by 18% upon transition
 to the energy spectrum 8 -- 130 ev.

Card : 1/1

Yerzolimskiy, B. G.

C-5

Category : USSR/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Reactions

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6040

Author : Spivak, P.Ye., Yerzolimskiy, B.G., Dorofeyev, G.A., Lavrenchik, V.N., Kutikov, I.I., Dobrynin, Iu.P.

Title : Average Number of Neutrons ν_{eff} Emitted by the U^{233} , U^{235} , and Pu^{239} Isotopes Upon Capture of Neutrons with Energies from 30 -- 900 kev.

Orig Pub : Atom. energiya, 1956, No 3, 21-26

Abstract : The values of ν_{eff} of U^{233} , U^{235} , and Pu^{239} were measured for 30 -- 900 kev neutrons by means of a method employing two indicator systems, having a different dependence of the efficiency of the neutron energy. The primary-neutron sources employed were the photoneutron sources $Sb^{124} + Be$ (30 kev), $Ge^{72} + D_2O$ (140 kev), $Ne^{24} + D_2O$ (250 kev), and $Ne^{24} + Be$ (900 kev).

The results obtained are listed in the tables

Card : 1/2

Category : USSR/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Reactions

C-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6040

	ENERGY (KEV)	U ²³³	U ²³⁵	Pu ²³⁹
I	30	2.25±0.07	1.86±0.04	2.01±0.05
	140	2.43±0.12	2.12±0.10	2.35±0.12
	250	2.45±0.12	2.21±0.15	2.60±0.18
II	250	2.46±0.10	2.00±0.10	2.50±0.11
	900	2.60±0.13	2.28±0.08	2.57±0.12
				G.D.

Card : 2/2

YERUZOLIMSKIY, B.G.

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Reactions.

C-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, 8807

Author : Yeruzolimskiy, B.G., Kutikov, I.Ye., Dlbrynin, Yu.P.,
Pevzner, M.I., Danelyan, L.S., Moskalev, S.S.

Inst :
Title : Measurement of the Average Quantity of Neutrons Emitted
Per Single Capture, λ_{eff} for Specimens of Pu^{239} with
an Admixture of the Pu^{240} Isotope and Measure-
ment of the Effective Resonance Integral of the Capture
of Pu^{240} .

Orig Pub : Atom. energiya, 1956, No 3, 27-30

Abstract : λ_{eff} was measured for specimens of Pu^{239} with addition
of various quantities of Pu^{240} in the vicinity of the
Fermi spectrum with a left boundary of 0.15 (gadolinium
filter) and 0.4 ev (cadmium filter) for two series of spe-
cimens containing the following additions of Pu^{240} (in
percent): 0, 1.5, 2.5, 6.5, and 16. The Pu^{240} contents

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USSR/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Reactions.

C-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, 8807

was determined in one specimen by measuring the number of spontaneous fissions in a multi-layer ionization chamber; in other specimens the relative amount of Pu^{240} was determined by comparing the areas of the dips in the resonance of Pu^{240} at 1.06 ev on the transmission curves, obtained by means of a mechanical neutron selector.

The procedure for determining γ_{eff} is based on the measurement of the effect of the capture and production of neutrons from the disturbance to the neutron field in a graphite prism with a central cavity, in which the investigated specimen is placed (see Referat Zhur Fizika, 1957, 557). The ratios $\gamma''_{\text{eff}}/\gamma'_{\text{eff}}$ of specimens

with and without Pu^{240} admixtures were measured. The results of the measurements are given in the following table:

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USSR/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Reactions.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, 8807

Percentage Pu^{240} in the specimen.

0	1,6	2,5	6,5	16
---	-----	-----	-----	----

Weight of specimen, grams.

8	0,55	0,39	1,00	0,51	1,02	0,52	0,99
---	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

$\frac{D''}{D'}$ eff behind gadolinium filter.

1,00	0,97	0,96	0,96	0,86	0,87	0,77	0,83
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

$\frac{D''}{D'}$ eff Behind cadmium filter.

1,00	0,84	1,81	1,87	0,49	0,55
------	------	------	------	------	------

The resonance integral of absorption of Pu^{240} is
 $\Sigma 240 = (9,000 \pm 3,000) \times 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2$.

Card 3/3

YERZOLINSKIY, B.G.

Fission neutrons. Atom.energ.supplement no.1:74-97 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Nuclear fission) (Neutrons)

YEROZOLIMSKIY, B.G.

"Fission Neutrons", Atomnaya Energiya, Vol 2, No 1, Jan 57, p 100.

SUM. I322

PA - 2719

AUTHOR
TITLE

YEROKOLIMSKIY B.G., SPIVAK P.E.

Calibrating of Neutron Sources in Graphite Prisms of a Reactor.
(Etalirovaniye neytronnykh istochnikov v grafitovoy prizme reaktora.- Russian)

PERIODICAL

Atomnaya Energiya 1957, Vol 2, Nr 4, PP 327 - 333 (USSR).
Received: 5/1957

Reviewed: 6/1957

ABSTRACT

The present work describes a method for the calibration of sources by comparing the emission rate of these sources with the power of the neutron efflux caused by an absorber located in the neutron field. This comparison was carried out by means of a neutron indicator fitted in a graphite prism. In the here discussed tests this graphite prism was fitted onto the surface of the reactor.

At first the theory of the method is discussed. The problem of the absolute measurement of the emission rate is reduced to the absolute measurement of the emission rate of the efflux of neutrons caused by the absorber. As an absorber a set of gold plates was used here in which each captured neutron causes the reaction. $Au^{197} (n, \gamma) Au^{198}$ with a further decay of Au^{198} . The necessary formulae for the computation of the real radiation emission rate of the source are given and discussed.

Description of the Measuring arrangement: At first the block

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PA - 2719

Calibrating of Neutron Sources in Graphite Prisms of a Reactor.

scheme of the measuring device is discussed by means of a drawing. The prism composed of graphite bricks is located in an unprotected part of the reactor surface. The radiation sources to be calibrated and the absorber are introduced through a channel into the prism.

Next, the selection of the dimensions of the prism and the sensitivity of the chamber are discussed.

The flux of the indicator chamber was measured by means of an electrometric amplifier with low negative coupling at both clamps, which warrants a high linearity of the amplification and a good stability of the zero value.

In conclusion the experimental determination of the coefficients k and the measurements of the efflux rate are discussed. The latter measurement is reduced to the measuring of the activity of the gold sample. Here the gold sample is to be irradiated under the same conditions, under which also the efficacy resulting from the neutron efflux was measured. The results of calibration found in this way, are numerically given. (2 illustrations and 1 table.)

ASSOCIATION: not given.

PRESENTED BY: -

SUBMITTED: 6.4. 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 2/2

11(0)

BOV/93-58-11-4/15

AUTHOR: Yerzolinaskiy, B.G., Voytsik, L.R., Popov, N.V., and Shkol'nikov, A.S.

TITLE: New Oilfield Exploration Methods Employing Pulse Generating Neutron Sources (Novyye metody issledovaniya burovnykh skvazhin, osnovannyye na ispol'zovanii impul'snykh neytronnykh istochnikov)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 11, pp 21-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article notes the development of neutron generators for radioactivity well logging in the Soviet Union and America [Ref 1-4] and analyzes the possible employment of such units in pulse operation as well as the development of new exploration methods based on pulse generating neutron sources which will enable one to study the unsteady processes of neutron and reservoir rock interaction. Understanding of the processes taking place in the medium around the source after its emission of a short pulse of neutrons [Ref 5,6] will make it possible to find the ways of utilizing the pulse method for solving the geophysical problems of oilfields. One of these possible methods is the determination of the formation's porosity and its fluid mineralization by measuring the nonstationary field of thermal neutrons. This requires finding the dependence of the thermal neutron stream on the time which is presented by Fig. 2 as the curve of $n(t)$, where n is the number of thermal neutrons registered by the tracer and t - the time.

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New Oilfield Exploration Methods (Cont.)

SOV/93-58-11-4/15

Function $n(t)$ is computed from the theory of diffusion [Ref 7] and expressed by the formula
$$n(t) = \frac{C}{(Dt)^{3/2}} e^{-\frac{r^2}{4Dt} - \frac{t}{\tau}}$$
, where D is the

coefficient of neutron diffusion in a medium depending primarily on the reservoir rock's hydrogen content and τ - the life span of the thermal neutrons depending somewhat on the hydrogen content and to a greater extent on the water mineralization due to its chlorine content. Among the other possible new methods that can be developed with impulse generating neutron sources are those which may be based on measuring the slowing down time of the neutrons, as well as on determining which reservoir rock contain carbon by means of inelastic scattering gamma ray spectra [Ref 8-10]. The unit employed in oilfield exploration methods based on pulse generating sources is presented by Fig. 1. There are 2 figures and 10 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 6 English.

Card 2/2

YEROLIMOS Kiy, B.G.

BOOKS/ISSUES

Endreanya go'alla; o'orali slaty po topol'sevaya radiatsiya izlucheniya i isloper v geologii mifi (Mudari Geyziri); Collection of Articles on the Use of Radiative Radiation and Isotopes in Petroleum Geology Moscow, Sovetskoye, 1959. 370 p. Breve aliq issered. 1,000 aliq issered.

**Dr. V. A. Alakheev, Professor, Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences;
Prof. M. I. A. P. Kikstarevi, Tech. M.: A. S. Polovine.**

REMARKS: This book is intended for petroleum geologists, geophysicists and scientists engaged in geological research who are interested in radiometric techniques of petroleum prospecting.

common. The collection contains 29 articles compiled by staff members and scientists of the Laboratory for Nuclear Geology and Cosmogenic of the Petravsk Institute (for the Institute for Geology and Mineral Rock Processing) of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Laboratory for Radiometric Logging of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysics, and the heads of scientific planning research projects for petroleum enterprises. The articles treat the material on radiometric surveying in petroleum geology, describe radiometric instruments (counters, etc.) for registering neutron and gamma rays, give the results of research with models of rock strata, introduce fluid models of a new method for effectively utilizing radioactivity in the analysis of rock samples from petroleum-survey bore holes, etc. Problems of interest in the study and interpretation of radiometric measurements in bore holes are treated, as well as the results of field work on the application of radionuclides in the study of the geology of the oil fields. The methodology of radionuclide tracing is described. The results of the use of radioisotopes in the study of the geology of the oil fields are given. Finally, a new method of surveying based on measuring the radioactivity of the surface of a evaporative petroleum deposit is described. An overall classification of the articles is given. References accompany each article.

Grushko, A.P., V.V. Mituyev, G.S. Seregov, and A.R. Babayev. Radi-
ation-Induced "Agregats" and Its Use in Radiocentric OIL and Gas
Processing

Intervenor, V.L., and A.D. Schapiro, Stratification Liquid Detonator-Ins-
lyzer "Ariagus" for Aerial Prospecting

Granberg, A.L. Experiment in the Separate Registration of the Therium and Radion Components of Gamma Radiation When Prospecting With Automobile-Mounted Radiometers

Fuller, C. M. Some Problems in the Methodology and Theory of the Case-Game Method

Salomon, A.V. Effective Cross Sections of Chlorine for Slow Neutrons.

Veronick, J. D., and A. S. Nelson, Albany. A Method of Separating Oil- and Water-Bearing Strata, Based on Use of a Floating Emulsion Source

Traveler, R.V., and A.I. Daughters. A High Voltage Source of 200 Kv for Research in the Photoelectric Effect. *Phys. Rev.* 40: 103-104, 1931. 2 pp. 10 refs. (See also 34801, 34802, 34803, 34804, 34805, 34806, 34807, 34808, 34809, 34810, 34811, 34812, 34813, 34814, 34815, 34816, 34817, 34818, 34819, 34820, 34821, 34822, 34823, 34824, 34825, 34826, 34827, 34828, 34829, 34830, 34831, 34832, 34833, 34834, 34835, 34836, 34837, 34838, 34839, 34840, 34841, 34842, 34843, 34844, 34845, 34846, 34847, 34848, 34849, 34850, 34851, 34852, 34853, 34854, 34855, 34856, 34857, 34858, 34859, 34860, 34861, 34862, 34863, 34864, 34865, 34866, 34867, 34868, 34869, 34870, 34871, 34872, 34873, 34874, 34875, 34876, 34877, 34878, 34879, 34880, 34881, 34882, 34883, 34884, 34885, 34886, 34887, 34888, 34889, 34890, 34891, 34892, 34893, 34894, 34895, 34896, 34897, 34898, 34899, 34900, 34901, 34902, 34903, 34904, 34905, 34906, 34907, 34908, 34909, 34910, 34911, 34912, 34913, 34914, 34915, 34916, 34917, 34918, 34919, 34920, 34921, 34922, 34923, 34924, 34925, 34926, 34927, 34928, 34929, 34930, 34931, 34932, 34933, 34934, 34935, 34936, 34937, 34938, 34939, 34940, 34941, 34942, 34943, 34944, 34945, 34946, 34947, 34948, 34949, 34950, 34951, 34952, 34953, 34954, 34955, 34956, 34957, 34958, 34959, 34960, 34961, 34962, 34963, 34964, 34965, 34966, 34967, 34968, 34969, 34970, 34971, 34972, 34973, 34974, 34975, 34976, 34977, 34978, 34979, 34980, 34981, 34982, 34983, 34984, 34985, 34986, 34987, 34988, 34989, 34990, 34991, 34992, 34993, 34994, 34995, 34996, 34997, 34998, 34999, 35000)

and L.L. Fuller, Small-Bore Seamless Section Tube
Company, Inc., L.L. Seabright, L.R. Vetter, Jr.,
and L.L. Fuller, Small-Bore Seamless Section Tube
Company, Inc.

Portelli, L. B., and R. O. Thomas (asked). A Laboratory Method for Determining the Effect of Temperature on the Rate of Growth of the Larvae of the Mosquito *Culex tarsalis*.

AVAILABLE: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

85464

8/089/60/009/002/019/019/XX
B006/B059

21.7100

AUTHORS:

TITLE:

Yerozolinskiy, B. G., Shkol'nikov, A. S., Isaikov, A. I.

Use of a Pulsed Neutron Source for Investigations in
Petroleum Boreholes

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 144 - 145

TEXT: The present "Letter to the Editor" contains details on theory and results of model experiments with miniature accelerating tubes serving as pulsed neutron sources for radioactive core sampling of boreholes. The simplest method of thermal neutron density in the rock, i.e., determination of dependence of thermal neutron lifetime in a seam. If, for example, a sandy layer contains mineral oil or water in a seam. This method is suitable for determining neutron lifetime in such a medium is 250 μ sec, and 570 μ sec if this sandy layer contains 20% of mineral oil. This fact is used to determine the position of an oil-water boundary layer by means of constant neutron sources. In case of such neutron sources, the measured neutron distribution around

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Use of a Pulsed Neutron Source for
Investigations in Petroleum Boreholes

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the source is proportional to the lifetime in the medium, whereas in the case of pulsed sources, the measured function $n(t)$ is related to τ by a factor $e^{-t/\tau}$, i.e., the relationship between measured quantity and τ is much more distinct than in the case of measurements in a steady field. Measurements with a pulsed neutron source were made on rock-bed models using the methods described in Refs. 1 and 8. Fig. 1 shows the curves of measurements (neutron density versus time) made in borehole models of concrete, sand, paraffin, and salts. A BF_3 filled proportional counter served as a thermal neutron indicator. The pulses from the counter were fed into a 100-channel time analyzer. A deuteron acceleration tube with a tritium target was used as a neutron source (14 Mev), giving 5- μsec neutron pulses at a frequency of 300 cps. Fig. 2 shows the model with source and counter. The results of the investigation showed that between the "petroleum" and the "water" containing model (sand+paraffin and sand+paraffin+salts, respectively) the recording of the indicator at $t = 800 \mu\text{sec}$ differed by the ten-fold. In contrast to this, the usual methods of neutron core sampling show a difference of only 40 to 50%. The difference is in agreement with theoretical estimates. The results

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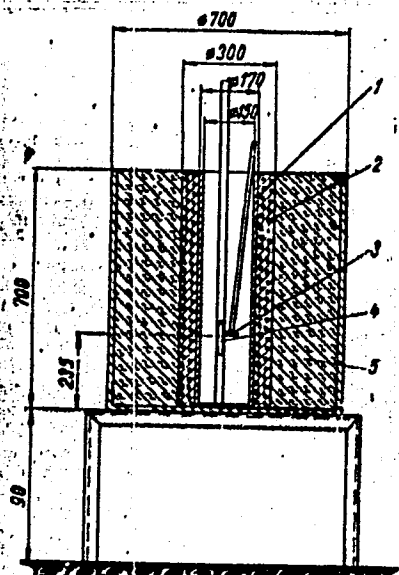
Use of a Pulsed Neutron Source for
Investigations in Petroleum Boreholes

S/089/60/009/002/019/019/XX
B006/3059

show that this new method is very convenient in determining the water -
petroleum boundary. The authors thank G. N. Flerov for discussions and
stimulations, as well as I. M. Frank and F. L. Shapiro for assistance.
There are 2 figures and 8 references: 5 Soviet and 3 US.

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1959

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B006/B059

Legend to Fig. 2: 1 - drive pipe, 2 - cement ring, 3 - target, 4 - counter,
5 - sand+paraffin (and salt) mixture.

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YERDZOLIMSKIY, B.G.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5592

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po vnedreniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov i yadernykh izlucheniyy v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR. Riga, 1960.

Radioaktivnyye izotopy i yadernyye izlucheniya v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR; trudy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya 12 - 16 aprelya 1960 g. g. Riga, v 4 tomakh. t. 4: Poiski, razvedka i razrabotka poleznykh iskopayemykh (Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiation in the National Economy of the USSR; Transactions on the Symposium Held in Riga, April 12 - 16, 1960, in 4 volumes. v. 4: Prospecting, Surveying, and Mining of Mineral Deposits) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961. 284 p. 3,640 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii

Eds. (Title page): N. A. Petrov, L. I. Petrenko, and P. S. Davitskiy; ed. of this volume: M. A. Speranskiy; Scientific ed.: M. A. Speranskiy; Executive Eds.: N. N. Kuz'mina and A. G. Ionel';

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Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear (Cont.)

SOV/5592

Tech. Ed.: A. S. Polosina.

PURPOSE : The book is intended for engineers and technicians dealing with the problems involved in the application of radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation.

COVERAGE: This collection of 39 articles is Vol. 4 of the Transactions of the All-Union Conference of the Introduction of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Reactions in the National Economy of the USSR. The Conference was called by the Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Sovet Ministrov SSSR (State Scientific-Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Academy of Sciences USSR, Gosplan SSSR (State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Automation and Machine Building), and the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR. The reports summarized in this publication deal with the advantages, prospects, and

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Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear (Cont.)

SOV/5592

development of radioactive methods used in prospecting, surveying, and mining of ores. Individual reports present the results of the latest scientific research on the development and improvement of the theory, methodology, and technology of radiometric investigations. Application of radioactive methods in the field of engineering geology, hydrology, and the control of ore enrichment processes is analyzed. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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Present State of Radiometric Methods and Their Efficiency in Studying Geological Sections of Petroleum, Gas, Ore, and Coal Boreholes

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Mikheyev, G. F., and N. G. Feytel'man. Economic Effect of the Application of Radiometric Methods in Prospecting, Surveying, and Exploitation of Oil and Gas Deposits

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Alekseyev, F. A., D. F. Baspalov, B. M. Burqv, B. G. Yerosolimskiy, N. V. Popov, Yu. S. Shimelevich, and A. S. Shkol'nikov. Pulse-Type Neutron Method for Investigating the Geological Sections of Boreholes

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Flerov, G. N., B. G. Yerozolimskiy, D. F. Bespalov, L. R. Veytsik, D. I. Leypunskaya, A. T. Lopovok, and Yu. S. Shmelevich. New Small-Size Sources of Neutrons

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YERDZOLIMSKIY, B. G.

~~LATYSHEV, G. D.~~

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5410

Tashkentskaya konferentsiya po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii, Tashkent, 1959.

Trudy (Transactions of the Tashkent Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy) v. 2. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1960. 449 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR.

Responsible Ed.: S. V. Starodubtsev, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR. Editorial Board: A. A. Abdullayev, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; D. M. Abdurasulov, Doctor of Medical Sciences; U. A. Arifov, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR; A. A. Borodulina, Candidate of Biological Sciences; V. N. Ivashev; G. S. Ikramova; A. Ye. Kiv; Ke. M. Lobanov, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; A. I. Nikolskyov, Candidate of Medical Sciences; D. Nishanov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; A. S. Sadykov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR; Yu. N. Talanin,

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Transactions of the Tashkent (Cont.)

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Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Ya. Kh. Turakulov, Doctor of Biological Sciences. Ed.: R. I. Khamidov; Tech. Ed.: A. G. Babakhanova.

PURPOSE : The publication is intended for scientific workers and specialists employed in enterprises where radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation are used for research in chemical, geological, and technological fields.

COVERAGE: This collection of 133 articles represents the second volume of the Transactions of the Tashkent Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The individual articles deal with a wide range of problems in the field of nuclear radiation, including: production and chemical analysis of radioactive isotopes; investigation of the kinetics of chemical reactions by means of isotopes; application of spectral analysis for the manufacturing of radioactive preparations; radioactive methods for determining the content of elements in the rocks; and an analysis of methods for obtaining pure substances. Certain

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instruments used, such as automatic regulators, flowmeters, level gauges, and high-sensitivity gamma-relays, are described. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual articles.

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RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES AND NUCLEAR RADIATION
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Lobanov, Ye. M. [Institut yadernoy fiziki UzSSR - Institute of Nuclear Physics AS UzSSR]. Application of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiation in Uzbekistan

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Abdullayev, A. S., S. A. Bibinov, Ye. M. Lobanov, A. P. Novikov,
and A. A. Khaydarov [Institute of Nuclear Physics AS USSR].
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Voltsik, N. V. Popov, A. I. Khaustov, Yu. S. Shimelevich, A. S.
Tudin [Institute of Geology and Production of Mineral Fuels
AS USSR]. Results of the First Industrial Tests of a Neutron
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Plakain, I. N., V. N. Smirnov, and L. P. Starchik [Institut
gornogo dela AN SSSR - Mining Institute AS USSR]. Use of
Alpha-Radiation of Po^{210} for the Quantitative Control of En-
richment Productions Containing Beryllium, Boron, Fluorine,
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Srapenyants, R. A., and B. B. Nefedov [Vsesoyuznyy nauch. insti-
tut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva - All Union Scientific
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S/169/61/000/011/027/065
D228/D304

AUTHORS: Alekseyev, F.A., Yerozolimskiy, B.G., Besspalov, D.F.,
Bondarenko, L.N., Boytsik, L.P., Popov, N.V.,
Khaustov, A.I., Romanovskiy, V.F., Shmelevich, Yu.S.
Shkol'nikov, A.S., and Yudin, L.I.

TITLE: The result of applying neutron impulse methods and
apparatus for investigating borehole logs

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 11, 1961, 34,
abstract 11A304 (V sb. Yadern. geofiz. pri poiskakh
polezn. iskopayemykh, M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1960, 3-20)

TEXT: A borehole impulse generator of neutrons is described toge-
ther with the method of impulse-neutron neutron-logging (INNL). A
description is given for the electronic layout of the borehole ge-
nerator of neutrons and the surface apparatus for impulse neutron
logging. During laboratory tests of the generator a stable mean neu-
tron yield of $\sim 2 \times 10^7$ neutr./sec. was obtained at 100 kv. of acce-
lerating voltage in the tube. The impulse duration amounted to 100

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