

YERSHOV, B.A., inzh.; YEMEL'YANOV, V.S., inzh.

Determining the speed of a pneumatic-post carrier at track
turns. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.7:137-140 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut.

TEMNIKOVA, T.I.; YERSHOV, B.A.

Reactions of metallic derivatives of β -dicarbonyl compounds
with α -halooxides. Part 2: Reaction of Na-dimadon with
 α -bromooxides of isomeric butenes and with epibromohydrin.
Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.5:1405-1408 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Cyclohexanedione) (Butene)
(Epibromohydrin)

TEMNIKOVA, T.I.; YERSHOV, B.A.

Chemical transformations of α -halo ketones. Part 6: Reactions of α -bromopropiophenone and α -bromobutyrophenone with sodium derivatives of acetoacetic ester and dimedon. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6:1732-1738 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Propiophenone) (Butyrophenone) (Acetoacetic acid)
(Cyclohexanedione)

TEMNIKOVA, T.I.; YERSHOV, B.A.

Cyclic acetals of hydroxycarbonyl compounds. Part 12: Reactions of methyllactolides of methylbenzoylcarbinol and ethylbenzoylcarbinol with sodium acetoacetic ester. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6:1738-1743 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Carbonyl compounds) (Acetoacetic acid)

TEMNIKOVA, T.I.; YERSHOV, B.A.; ARDITZ, A.I.; RAZUMOVSKAYA, R.N.

Interaction of α -oxybromides with Na derivatives of β -di-carbonyl compounds. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.10:3436-3437 0 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

TEMNIKOVA, T.I.; YERSHOV, B.A.; ARDITI, A.I.

Interaction of metallic derivatives of compounds containing a labile hydrogen atom with α -oxyhalides. Part 5: Regarding the structure of the products of interaction of Na-acetoacetic ester with 1-bromo-3-methyl-2,3-epoxybutane, 1-bromo-2,3-epoxybutane, 3-bromo-1,2-epoxybutane, and epibromohydrin. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.5:788-795 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

TEMNIKOVA, T.I.; YERSHOV, B.A.

Interaction of metallic derivatives of compounds containing
a labile hydrogen atom with α -oxyhalides. Part 6: Reaction
of Na-acetoacetic ester with chloroprene oxide in ethanol.
Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.5:796-798 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

YERSHOV, B. N.

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 8
Sept. 1953
Analysis

8-10-54
LL

Eršov, B. A. On stability in the large of a certain system of automatic regulation. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Prikl. Mat. Meh. 17, 61-72 (1953). (Russian)

The action of a certain automatic regulator is governed by a system

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= -Nax - by + \varphi(x, y), \\ \dot{y} &= f(cs - dy) = cx - dy + \psi(x, y),\end{aligned}$$

where a, b, c, d are positive constants and φ, ψ are the nonlinearities, $N \neq 1, 0, -1$ according as the system has positive self-correction, none or negative self-correction. It is very unclearly indicated that there is no limit-cycle; since the critical point at the origin appears to be the only one present and is stable, both x and $y \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow +\infty$. [Reference: Krugin, same journal 14, 459-512 (1950); these Rev. 12, 412.] S. Lefschetz (Princeton, N. J.).

②
path
3

2

YERSHOV, B. A.

USSR/Mathematics - Stability of motion

FD-644

Card 1/1 : Pub. 85 - 11/12

Author : Yershov, B. A. (Leningrad)

Title : A theorem on the stability of motion in the whole

Periodical : Prikl. mat. i mekh., 18, 381-383, May/Jun 1954

Abstract : Considers the system of equations $dx/dt = F(x,y)$, $dy/dt = f(s)$, where $s = ax-by$. Notes that this system was also studied by N. N. Krasovskiy, "Stability of motion in the whole under constantly acting disturbances," PMM, 17, No. 1, 1954. In the present work the author shows that the fact of asymptotic stability of the solution of system for any initial deviation can be established without certain restricting assumptions of N. N. Krasovskiy. Refers to related works of N. P. Yerugin in PMM, 1950-1952

Institution : --

Submitted : March 23, 1954

SOV/124-58-8-8388

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 8, p 6 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yershov, B.A., Sobolev, Yu.S.

TITLE: Stability Criteria for Nonlinear Dynamic Systems Subjected to Large Initial Perturbations (Primery ustoychivosti v bol'shom nekotorykh dinamicheskikh sistem)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. LGU, 1957, Nr 217, pp 17-21

ABSTRACT: Some criteria are adduced for the stability of nonlinear systems subjected to large initial perturbations. The evolution of these stability criteria is based on certain considerations put forth by S.A. Stebakov (Dokl. AN SSSR, 1954, Vol 95, Nr 3). We cite one of the criteria as an example. Conditions sufficient for the asymptotic stability of the system

$$\dot{x}_i = f_i(x_i, x_{i-1}) A_i x_i + B_i x_{i-1} + \phi_i(x_i, x_{i-1}) \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

wherein

$$A_i = (\partial f_i / \partial x_i)_{x_i=0},$$

$$B_i = (\partial f_i / \partial x_{i-1})_{x_i=0}$$

Card 1/2

$$x_{i-1} = 0$$

$$x_{i-1} = 0$$

SOV/124-58-8-8388

Stability Criteria for Nonlinear Dynamic Systems (cont.)

are given by the inequalities

$$\left| \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i} / \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_{i-1}} \right| > \left| \frac{A_i}{B_i} \right|$$

$$A_i < 0, \quad \prod_{i=1}^n \left| \frac{A_i}{B_i} \right| > 1$$

Reviewer's comment: The proofs adduced in the paper are incomplete. For some of the systems examined (example 3) the literature contains more general stability criteria. Replacing the standard terminology associated with the second Lyapunov method by such terms as " Ω -shell", "inward conductivity", etc., is deemed unjustified, inasmuch as the problems considered by the author are well within the ambit of the ordinary Lyapunov stability problems.

N.N. Krasovski

Card 2/2

YERSHOV, B.A.

SOV/124-58-5-4969

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 4 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yershov, B.A.

TITLE: Estimation Method for Use in Investigating the Stability of Non-linearly Controlled Systems (Metod otsenok pri issledovanii ustoychivosti nelineynykh reguliruyemykh sistem)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. LGU, 1957, Nr 217, pp 22-27

ABSTRACT: An examination is made of differential equations of the form

$$dX/dt = AX + F(X), \quad X(0) = X_0$$

$$F(X) = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ \dots \\ h_n f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

describing the perturbed motion of a controlled system (where-
in X is a matrix column, A a constant square matrix, $F(X)$ a
matrix column, and h_i are constants). The function
 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ satisfies the conditions of the theorem of the exist-
ence and uniqueness of the solutions of the given equations,

Card 1/2

SOV/124-58-5-4969

Estimation Method for Use (cont.)

and, in addition,

$$|f(x_1, \dots, x_n)| \leq a \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$$

$$f(0) = 0, \quad a > 0$$

Taking as his basis an integral equation equivalent to equation (1), the author develops a method for obtaining an evaluation of the matrix $\|X\|$. From the evaluation it follows that asymptotic stability occurs whenever $a\gamma < \lambda$, wherein λ represents the eigenvalues of A, while γ is determined from the canonical-transformation coefficients of A.I. Lur'ye.
A.M. Letov

1. Dynamics--Theory 2. Mathematics--Applications

Card 2/2

YERSHOV, B. A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4630

Leningrad. Universitet

Mekhanika (Mechanics) [Leningrad] 1960. 254 p. (Series: Its: Uchenyye zapiski, no. 280. Seriya matematicheskikh nauk, vyp. 35) Errata slip inserted. 1,725 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Leningradskiy ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A. A. Zhdanova.

Resp. Ed.: N. N. Polyakhov, Professor; Ed.: T. I. Kulagina; Tech. Ed.: Ye. G. Zhukova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientists, engineers at NII's (scientific research institutes) and design offices and also for students of advanced courses in related fields.

COVERAGE: The collection consists of original investigations in the field of modern mechanics including general mechanics, theory of elasticity, and hydroaerodynamics. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany all articles except one.

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Mechanics

SOV/4630

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~~Card 2/5~~

YERSHOV, B.A.; SOKOLOV, M.L.

Standardization of units and parts in the work of a design office.
Standartizatsiia 25 no.1:36-39 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Simplification in industry)

YERSHOV, B.A.

Standard structures are the first steps in the standardization of
mechanism units. Mashinostroitel' no.2:38 F. '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Machinery--Standards)

CHUKMASOV, S.F., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; ~~YERSHOV, B.A.~~, inzh.;
IGNATOV, A.V., inzh.; SEMENTSOV, V.Ya.

Strength analysis of capron and ceramic-metal bushings at normal
and lower temperature. Vest.mash. 42 no.1:49-51 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(Nylon--Testing)
(Ceramic metals--Testing)

YERSHOV, B.A.

Normalization of standard units of chemical machinery.
Standartizatsiia 27 no.2:8-11 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Chemical industries—Equipment and supplies)

YERSHOV, B.A., inzh.

Design of hydraulic cylinders with a minimal external diameter.
Vest.mashinostr. 44 no.1:20 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:4)

L 42051-65 EMT(d)/EMA(d)/EMP(v)/IMP(r)/IMP(h)/IMP(1)

FC-1

ACCESSION NR: AP5010975

10/10/66/15/001/007/0151/0151

art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/1

Submitted: 26 June 68

18.

SOV/5319

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Kremlevskiy, P. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences, ed.

Teploenergeticheskiye i khimicheskoye priroby i regulatory (Instruments and Regulators in Heat-Power and Chemical Engineering) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961. 207 p. Errata slip inserted. 8,500 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: G. A. Dudusov; Tech. Ed.: L. V. Shchetinina; Managing Ed. for Literature on the Design and Operation of Machines, Leningrad Department, Mashgiz: F. I. Fetisov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians who construct, design, and operate industrial instruments and regulators.

COVERAGE: The book deals with new investigations in the field of automatic checking and regulation of heat-power and chemical industrial processes. The following problems are discussed: Improvement of two-position

control operation; effect of mass action and damping on proportional control; new proportional plus integral and programming electronic regulation systems; complete automation of open-hearth furnaces; automation of boilers with variable load capacity; measurement of pulsating flow; measurement of dust flow; ultrasonic and magnetic induction flowmeters; pneumatic compensating differential manometers; aggressive-fluid flowmeters; new magnetic and optical-acoustic gas analyzers; concentration meters; and chlorine and coagulant investigations carried out by the Section on Heat-Engineering Control Instrumentation and Automation of the Leningradskoye otdel'noye Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo priborostroitel'noy promyshlennosti (Leningrad Branch of the Scientific and Technical Society of the Instrument-Building Industry.) All the articles presented in this book were discussed either at sessions of the above section or at the conference on measurements of mechanical quantities called by the section, the VNIM (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D. I. Mendeleeva -- All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology named D. I. Mendeleev), and the Leningradskiy dom ucheykh im. A. M. Gor'kogo (Leningrad House for Scientists named A. M. Gor'kiy). No personalities are mentioned. There are 65 references: 41 Soviet, 20 English, and 4 German. References accompany most chapters.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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8-11-61

pulsating flow; measurement of dust flow; induction flowmeters; pneumatic compensating differential manometers; aggressive-fluid flowmeters; new magnetic and optical-acoustical gas analyzers; concentration meters; and chlorine and coagulant regulators. The book is the fifth in a series containing reports on the investigations carried out by the Section on Heat-Engineering Control Instrumentation and Automation of the Leningradskoye otdeleniye

YERSHOV, B.B.; RYABOV, V.P.; SHEYNIN, D.M.

Industrial volume-manometric gas analyzers of periodic action.
Zav. lab. 30 no.8:1023-1024 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro analiticheskogo priboro-
stroyeniya AN SSSR.

L 3855-65

ER(1)/ER(2)/ER(3)/ER(4)/ER(5)/ER(6)/ER(7)/ER(8)/ER(9)/ER(10)

TITLE: Structural change of polyethylene after radiation and thermal treatment

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962910003-0

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MARKOVA, Z.A.; YERSHOV, B.G.; BAKH, N.A.

Study of structural changes of polyethylene subjected to
radiation and heat treatment. Vysokom. soed. 6 no.1:131-
134 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR.

YERSEV, D.G.; PIKAYEV, A.K.

Electron paramagnetic resonance spectra of free radicals arising
in the photolysis of frozen aqueous alkaline solutions of
hydrogen peroxide. Izv. AN. SSSR. Ser. khim. no. 5:922-923 My '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

YERSHOV, B.G.; PIKAYEV, A.K.; RYABCHIKOVA, G.G.; SPITSYN, Vikt.I., akademik

Mechanism underlying the radiolysis of dilute aqueous nitrate solutions. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.6:1357-1360 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

YERSHOV, B.G.; PIKAYEV, A.K.; GLAZUNOV, P.Ya.; SPITSYN, Vikt. I.,
akademik

Electron paramagnetic resonance method used for proving
the participation of the trapped electron in the radiochemical
reactions taking place in frozen aqueous solutions. Dokl. AN
SSSR 154 no.4:899-902 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

YERSHOV, B.G.; PIKAYEV, A.K.; GLAZUNOV, P.Ya.; SPITSYN, Vikt.I.

Electron paramagnetic resonance spectra of irradiated frozen aqueous solutions. Report No.3: Aqueous solutions of sodium nitrate. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.11:1919-1927 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

ACC NR: AT7001782

SOURCE CODE: UR/3119/66/000/004/0039/0047

AUTHOR: Yershov, B. G.; Pikayev, A. K.

ORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry, AN SSSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Detection of a captured electron in irradiated frozen aqueous solutions of alkalis by the electron paramagnetic resonance method

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Institut fiziki. Radiatsionnaya fizika, no. 4, 1966. Ionnyye kristally (Ionic crystals), 39-47

TOPIC TAGS: electron capture, electron paramagnetic resonance, aqueous solution, hydration, epr spectrum, line splitting

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (Izv. AN SSSR ser. khim. v. 10, 1755, 1964 and preceding papers) where the hydrated electron produced by the effect of ionizing radiation on water was detected with the aid of EPR. The present study was made on frozen solutions, for which the probability of the hydrated electron is the largest. The EPR solutions of NaNO_3 irradiated at 77K, and of concentrated solutions of KOH, irradiated at 77K, are analyzed and the radicals responsible for the different fine structure lines are identified. The measured line widths and the corresponding g-factors, as well as data obtained by others, lead to the conclusion that in the radiolysis of water and aqueous solutions, the primary radiolysis product, which has reducing properties, is the hydrated electron, which becomes stabilized in alkaline solutions at low temperatures. The character of its EPR spectrum indicates

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ACC NRI AT7001782

that the nearest neighboring of the electron are water molecules and not cations. The nature of the observed paramagnetic center is discussed in light of these results and published data. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 7 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 019

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7004584

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/169/005/1119/1122

AUTHOR: Yershov, B. G.; Pikayev, A. K.

ORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry, AN SSSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Yields of reduction products of the radiolysis¹⁹ of water in neutral and alkaline media

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 169, no. 5, 1966, 1119-1122

TOPIC TAGS: chemical reduction, hydrogen peroxide

ABSTRACT: Radiolytic conversions in a nitrate system at high dose rates (1 megaelectron volt electron radiation, doses of $(3-6) \cdot 10^{17}$ electron volts per milliliter) were investigated in a study of the yields of reduction products of the radiolysis of water at various pH. At pH 13, in contrast to neutral and weakly alkaline media, $G(\text{NO}_2^-)$ was found to be independent of the dose rate. The yield of nitrate at high dose rates could serve as a measure of the yield of hydrated electrons. Some obscurity still remains concerning the yield of hydrogen peroxide: in neutral solutions, $G(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2)$ increases at high dose rates, but still comprises only 1.35; in strongly alkaline medium, $G(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2)$ is practically the same at high dose rates as at low dose rates (equal to ~ 0.4 at pH 13.2). The observed increase in the yield of hydrated electrons in alkaline medium may be due to several factors: 1) interaction of hydrogen atoms (possible primary products of radiolysis) with OH^- ions in

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UDC: 484.15

ACC NR: AP7004584

solution, yielding hydrated electrons; 2) additional formation of e^-_{aq} in the reaction of hydroxyl ions with excited water molecules or radical pairs in the cell; 3) possible generation of hydrated electrons and hydroxyl radicals on account of excitation and subsequent decomposition of hydroxyl ions; 4) partial suppression of the reaction of hydrated electrons and hydroxyl radicals as a result of the OH radical acceptor function of OH^- ions, leading to an increase in $G_{e^-_{aq}}$ and G_{OH} . This paper was presented by Academician V. I. Spitsyn on 23 November 1965. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 18 formulas, and 1 table. [JPRS: 38,970]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 03Nov65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2

L 24303-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2 IJP(c) WW/GG/AT

ACC NR: AP6009806

SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/002/0386/0386

AUTHOR: Yershov, B. G.; Pikayev, A. K. 59

ORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR B
(Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR) 14

TITLE: Detection by the EPR method of captured electrons in irradiated vitreous neutral aqueous solutions of electrolytes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 2, 1966, 386

TOPIC TAGS: electron paramagnetic resonance, electron, electron capture, electron detection, *electrolyte*

ABSTRACT: ^{21,} The EPR method was utilized in detecting captured electrons in irradiated frozen neutral H₂O and D₂O solutions of LiCl and NaClO₄. ²¹ Gamma-irradiation of 10-15M LiCl and of 10M NaClO₄ solutions at -196° caused blue and violet coloration, respectively. Photo-annealing in visible light completely decolorized the NaClO₄ solution and the LiCl solution turned light green. The decoloration was accompanied by the disappearance of the singlet where the g-factor is about 2.00. The electron escape was significantly less than from vitreous alkali solutions. The electron concentration rapidly becomes stationary with

Card 1/2

UDC: 543.422+538.113 2

ACC NR: AF6009806

increased dosage. Electrons are stabilized only in vitreous solutions.
Orig. art. has: none.

SUB CODE: 07, 20/ SUBM DATE: 01Dec65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 FV

YERSHOV, B.M.

Drier for hides. I. K. Musatov and B. M. Fishov
Russ. 45,024, March 31, 1944. Construction details

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YERSHOV, Boris Mikhaylovich; KLEYTSOV, D.S.; PLEMYANNIKOV, M.N., redaktor;
SMOL'YAKOVA, M.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Leather industry equipment] Oborudovanie kozhevennogo proizvodstva.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Ministerstva promyshlennyykh
tovarov shirokogo potrebleniia SSSR, 1954. 430 p. (MIRA 7:10)
(Leather industry--Equipment and supplies)

ERSHOV, Boris Mikhaĭlovich.

Leather industry equipment. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Ministerstva promyshl. tovarov shirokogo potrebleniia SSSR, 1974. 430 p. (55-20646)

TS967.E7

YERSHOV, B.G.; PIKAYEV, A.K.; GLAZUNOV, P.Ya.; SPITSYN, Vikt., I., akademik

Electron paramagnetic resonance spectrum of a hydrated electron
in irradiated frozen alkaline solutions. Dokl. AN SSSR 149
no.2:363-366 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(Alkalies--Spectra) (Radiation) (Electrons)

YERSHOV, B.G.; PIKAYEV, A.K.; GLAZUNOV, P.Ya.; SPITSYN, Vikt.I.

Electron paramagnetic resonance spectra of irradiated frozen
aqueous solutions. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.10:1755-
1761 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

YERSEN, ... F.Ya.; SPITSIN, Vikt.I.

... spectra of irradiated frozen
aqueous solutions. Report N.2: Aqueous solutions of sodium
nitrate. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. Khim. no.10:1758-1763 '65.

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

(MIRA 18:10)

ACC NR: AP7005580

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/67/172/002/0309/0312

AUTHOR: Yershov, B.V.; Pimenov, Yu.P.; Fedorov, V.B.; Prokhorov, A.M.
(Academician)

ORG: Physics Institute im. P.N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences, SSSR
(Fizicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Two-photon absorption of CaF_2 : Ho^{+++} crystals

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 172, no. 2, 1967, 309-312

TOPIC TAGS: calcium fluoride, holmium, two photon absorption,
luminescence, crystal impurity, PHOTON, LASER RADIATION

ABSTRACT:

An investigation was made of artificially grown CaF_2 crystals containing 0.3 wt% Ho^{+++} . The samples were cylindrical, 1 cm in diameter and 4-5 cm long. They were irradiated, either separately or simultaneously, by a ruby laser and an Nd-glass laser with pulses of 7.8 and 11.3 joules, respectively. Pulse duration was in the millisecond range. The two-photon processes were detected by the green luminescence ($\lambda = 5517 \text{ \AA}$) arising after preliminary nonradiative transition from a two-photon-excited absorption level to the initial level 5S_2 of this line. The observed two-photon transitions were of three kinds, corresponding respectively to the absorp-

Card 1/2

UDC: 535.37

ACC NR: AP7005580

tion of 2 ruby photons, 2 Nd-glass photons, and 1 ruby photon and 1 Nd-glass photon. As in experiments on $\text{CaF}_2 : \text{Eu}^{++}$, in which two-photon absorption was first reported [W. Kaiser, C. G. B. Garrett, Phys. Rev. Letters, 7, 1961, p. 229], the nonlinearity of intensity relationships was one of the validity criteria for the assumption of a two-photon mechanism: with only one laser luminescence grew with the square of the irradiation intensity; with two lasers, its magnitude was greater than the sum of the separate effects of each laser. Oscillograms showed that the Nd-glass luminescence lagged approximately 10^{-3} sec behind the ruby luminescence, which indicates a relative slowness of the transition from the 5F_4 absorption level to the 5S_2 initial level of the green line. The relative timing of the laser pulses could be adjusted by selection of a suitable circuitry. Stimulated luminescence of $\text{CaF}_2 : \text{Ho}^{++}$ at 77°K was previously demonstrated by Yu. K. Voron'ko, A. A. Kaminskiy, V. V. Osiko, and A. M. Prokhorov (Pis'ma ZhETF, v. 1, no. 1, 1965, p. 5). Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JM]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 12Nov66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003/
 ATD PRESS: 5116

Card 2/2

YERSHOV, B.M., inzh.

Standardizing and unifying construction of apartment houses and
public buildings. Transp. stroi. 8 no.10:8-9 0 '58.
(Standards, Engineering) (MIRA 11:11)

RADTSIG, B.B.; YERSHOV, B.M.

Answers to readers' questions. Transp. stroi. 10 no.9:61 S '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Nachal'nik izyskatel'skoy partii Dneprogiprotransa (for Radtsig).
2. Lengiprotrans (for Yershov).
(Construction industry)

^{M.}
YERSHOV, B., inzh.

Housing for railroad workers. Zhil. stroi. no.1:2} '62.

(MIRA 16:1)

(Housing)

YERSHOV, B.M.

Cooperation is the basic requirement for the construction of villages on railroad lines. Transp. stroi. 12 no.11:38-39 N "62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Rukovoditel' gruppy Lengiprotransa.
(City planning)

YERSHOV, B., inzh.

Building development of railroad villages. Zhil. stroi. no.1:7-8 '63.
(City planning) (MIRA 16:2)

YERSHOV, B.M.

Designing settlements around railroad stations according to
city planning principles. Transp. stroi. 14 no.5:50-51 My '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Rukovoditel' gruppy Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo proyektno-
izyskatel'skogo instituta Gosudarstvennogo proizvodstvennogo
komiteta po transportnomu stroitel'stvu SSSR.

YERSHOV, B.M., inzh.

Looking through old magazines. Transp. stroi. 14 no.7:59 J1 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

Planning buildings serving cultural and public needs. Ibid.:60

YERSHOV, B. P.

10

Purification of technical *m*-dinitrobenzene. M. S. Roshdestvenskii and B. P. Yershov. *Khim. Farm. Prom.* 1933, 333-7. —*m*-C₆H₃(NO₂)₂ is freed from its isomers by agitation with NaOH soln. Washing with H₂SO₄ removes colored materials and renders rectification unnecessary. L. Nasarevich

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN MATERIALS INDEX

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYMBOL		FROM MAP ONLY DEC		FROM SYMBOL	
FROM	FROM	FROM	FROM	FROM	FROM
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
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259	260	261	262	263	264
265	266	267	268	269	270
271	272	273	274	275	276
277	278	279	280	281	282
283	284	285	286	287	288
289	290	291	292	293	294
295	296	297	298	299	300

VERSHOV, B.P.

Preparation of acetone from an aqueous solution of acetic acid. B. P. Vershov and V. L. Pridorov. *Lashkin. Press. 8, No. 8, 13-14(1958)*.—Eighteen various catalysts were used as catalysts for prep. Me_2CO from an aq. soln. of AcOH at temps. below 400° . The best catalysts were $\text{Th}(\text{OAc})_3$ and $\text{Th}(\text{OAc})_4$, using clay tile as a carrier, yielding 71 and 68% of Me_2CO . The Th catalyst was prepd. by soaking pieces (diam. 1-2 mm.) of clay tile in 15% $\text{Th}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ for 2 days, then treating them with a small amt. of 15% NH_4OH , drying at 80° and, finally, treating with 80% AcOH and drying at 100° . The max. yield (85-88%) was obtained at $350-75^\circ$ in the presence of 120-130 g. of the above catalyst (contg. about 15% $\text{Th}(\text{OAc})_3$), by passing a 20% AcOH soln. with a velocity of 200 cc. per hr. The following reaction for the Me_2CO formation is proposed: $\text{Th}(\text{OAc})_3 + 2\text{Me}_2\text{CO} + 2\text{CO}_2 + \text{ThO}_2 + \text{ThO}_3 + 4\text{AcOH} = \text{Th}(\text{OAc})_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. However, using the ThO_2 catalyst the yield was 15-20%. The difference in the yields is tentatively explained by an increase of the ThO_2 activity at the moment of its formation. Passing 7000-8000 cc. of AcOH soln. per 6 hrs. through a furnace at $350-75^\circ$ (contg. 5 tubes, diam. 1.5 cm., with the catalyst) yielded 90.3% of anhyd. Me_2CO .

A. A. P.

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX		1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS	
YERSHOV, B.P.				18	
CA		<p>Obtaining chemically pure sodium sulfide. Preliminary communication. H. P. Ershov and G. N. Pyatnitskaya. <i>J. Chem. Ind. (U.S.S.R.)</i>, No. 2, 48 50(1930). $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ retains its H_2O more strongly than $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Na_2S is insol. in Me_2CO, C_6H_6 and Me_2SO, slightly sol. in PhCH_2OH, and somewhat sol. in MeOH and EtOH, but it reacts with OH^- and so cannot be re-crystd. from aq. sol. $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ can be dehydrated by heating at 70-80° at 10-12 mm. for 25-6 hrs. The product still contains about 1 mol. of H_2O, but unless this amt. of H_2O is present, the product is too unstable in air for use.</p>			
H. M. Leicester					
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
FROM SYNONYMS		SIGNED WITH ONLY ONE		SIGNED WITH ONLY ONE	
LARGEST NO.		SIGNED WITH ONLY ONE		SIGNED WITH ONLY ONE	

YERSHOV, B. (P.)

Electrolytic oxidation of aliphatic alcohols. B. E. Shoy and G. Tyatniskaya. *Acad. Tekhnika* 1040, No. 1, 20-21. In the prepn. of propionic, butyric, isovaleric and isobutyric acids, the alcs. were oxidized in glass diaphragm cells. The cathodes were Pb; the anodes, Pb coated with PbO₂. With an electrolyte of 5-7% H₂SO₄, c. d. 0.037 amp./sq. cm., temp. 15-20°, and alc. concn. 27%, the yield of propionic acid was 46%; energy consumption, 40 kw. hrs./kg. of acid. Butyric acid was obtained in yields of 61-37% at 0.04 amp./sq. cm. and with MnSO₄ as catalyst; energy consumption, 30 kw. hrs./kg. acid. Isovaleric acid was prepd. using 5-10% H₂SO₄ plus MnSO₄. The mixt. was stirred; temp. was not over 20°; alc./H₂SO₄ ratio 1:6; c. d. 0.05-0.08 amp./sq. cm.; yield, 40%; energy consumption, 25 kw. hrs./kg. acid. Isobutyric acid was prepd. under the same conditions as those for isovaleric acid. Yield, 40-45%; energy consumption, 30 kw. hrs./kg. B. Z. Kamich.

AND S.E.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YERSHOV, B. P.

Electrolytic reduction of acetylpropyl alcohol. B. P. Yershov and L. A. Zepakova-Mikhailova. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 16, 393-7 (1943).—Electrolytic reduction of acetylpropyl alc. in H_2SO_4 soln. with Cd or Cu-treated cathode is capable of yielding over 60% of pure $AmOH$, under conditions of 0.1 amp./sq. cm., 38-42° and 10% a/cid concn. The process appears to be superior to Clemmensen reduction. (U. M. Kosolapoff)

ASB-56A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YERSHOV, B. P.

11

Substitutes for Platinum in Analytical Practice. B. P. Ershov (Zarud. Lab., 1945, 11, 746-748; C. Abn., 1946, 40, 3361).—[In Russian]. Fourteen references are given.

ABSTRACTS OF METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YERSHOV, B. P.		10	
<p>Semicontinuous method of preparation of diacetone alcohol (2-methyl-2-hydroxy-4-pentanone). B. P. Yershov and V. L. Pylovogin. <i>J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 19, 54-9 (1946) (English summary).—By using an apparatus analogous to a large Soxhlet extractor, a semicontinuous method for diacetone alc. was developed. MeCO is refluxed over a charge of Ba(OH)₂ with the unreacted material being gradually collected and recycled over the catalyst. The yields averaged 70-80%. The semicontinuous operation results because of the necessity for removal of the main charge periodically for distn. of the product. It was shown that the bulk of the reaction takes place in the 1st 3 hrs.</p> <p>G. M. Kozolapoff</p>			
<p>ASD-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>FROM DIVISION</p> <p>RESEARCH</p> <p>RESEARCH</p>			

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YERSEV, B.P.; POKROVSKAYA, V.L.

Use of high frequency titration for the analysis of raw
materials and intermediates in the plastics industry. Plast.
massy no.3:66-68 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Plastics--Analysis) (Titration)

YERSHOV, B.P., MOSINA, A.S.

Determination of methylol groups in phenolic resins. Zhur. anal.
khim. 15 no.2:243-244 Mr-Apr '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut plasticheskikh
mass, Moskva.

(Phenol condensation products)

S/191/60/000/003/012/013
B016/B054

AUTHORS: Yershov, B. P., Pokrovskaya, V. L.

TITLE: Use of High-frequency Titration to Analyze Raw Materials and Intermediate Products in the Plastics Industry

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 3, pp. 66-68

TEXT: The authors report on their more accurate and quicker high-frequency titration method of 1) xylenols alkylated with isobutylene at 70°C and 2) free formaldehyde in resins. 1) Xylenol-1,3,5, which is most important for the quality of xylene plastics and glues, can only be determined up to 80% by the usual methods, since 20% oxidizes during the analysis. Xylenol-1,3,5 is, however, not alkylated by isobutylene at 70°C, and can be determined without any loss (Ref.3). The authors plotted a diagram representing the microammeter data as a function of the HCl admixture. The content of xylene-1,3,5 may be determined from the formula $X = \frac{a \cdot K \cdot 0.061 \cdot 250}{b \cdot 10} \cdot 100$, where a is the HCl amount calculated from the area between the first and second breaks of the curve in the Card 1/3

Use of High-frequency Titration to Analyze S/191/60/000/003/012/013
Raw Materials and Intermediate Products in BO16/BO54
the Plastics Industry

diagram (in ml); K is the correction coefficient for 0.5 N HCl; b is the weighed portion of initial industrial xlenol; and 0.061 is the xlenol amount corresponding to 1 ml of 0.5 N HCl (in g). 2) In developing this method, the authors based on their method of determining formaldehyde in dark-colored formalin solutions, which, in turn, is based on high-frequency titration of HCl due to the interaction of hydrochloric hydroxylamine with formaldehyde. For this purpose they used a device developed by V. A. Zarinskiy and D. I. Koshkin (Ref.5). The weighed portion of resin in alcoholic solution is mixed with a solution of neutral hydrochloric hydroxylamine, and titrated with NaOH. Similar diagrams as in case 1) are plotted, and the CH₂O content is determined (in %) from the

formula $X = \frac{a \cdot K \cdot 0.15 \cdot 100}{b \cdot v}$, where a is the amount of 0.5 N alkali solution used for titration of the resulting HCl (in ml) (determined from the diagram); K is the correction coefficient of HCl for exactly 0.5 N; b is the weighed resin portion in g; and v is the solution used for

Card 2/3

Use of High-frequency Titration to Analyze S/191/60/000/003/012/013
Raw Materials and Intermediate Products in B016/B054
the Plastics Industry

titration. The Nizhne-Tagil'skiy zavod (Nizhne-Tagil'sk Works), the
Donbasskiy zavod (Donbass Works), and the zavod "Karbolit" ("Karbolit"
Works) are mentioned. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 5 references:
2 Soviet, 2 US, and 1 German. ✓

Card 3/3

YERSHOV, B.P.; BORISOV, F.B.

Colorimetric determination of phenols in water by means of
4-aminoantipyrine. Plast.massy no.6:66-68 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Phenols) (Antipyrine)

YERSHOV, B.P.; FOKROVSKAYA, V.L.; DVUGLOV, S.P.; Prinimali uchastiye:
BOGOMOLOVA, T.A.; LOPANOVA, R.S.

High-frequency titration. Determination of 1,2,4- and 1,2,5-xyleneol
isomers. Plast.massy no.10:58-60 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Xyleneol)

YERSHOV, B.P.; BORISOV, F.B.

High-frequency titration. Determination of alpha polyoxymethylene.
Plast.massy no.11:46 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Titration) (Polyoxymethylene)

YERSHOV, B.P.; POKROVSKAYA, V.L.

High frequency titration. Determination of cresol isomers. Plast.
massy no.7:65-68 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Cresol)

YERSHOV, B.P.; SMIRNOVA, A.G.

Use of resorcinol as an indicator during the complexometric determination
of cadmium. Plast.massy no. 4:61-62 '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Cadmium--Analysis) (Resorcinol)

SHCHERBA, G.N.; YERSHOV, P.V.; IVANOV, A.I.; KUDRYASHOV, A.V.;
SENCHILO, N.P.

Possible Mesozoic age of the Khorgos intrusive complex in the
Dzungarian Ala-Tau. Trudy Inst.geol.nauk AN Kazakh.SSR 6:226-236
'62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Dzungarian Ala-Tau—Geological time)

YERSHOV, Boris Vasil'yevich; ZALETAYEV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; FEST,
G.A., red.; GRINEERG, P.I., red. izd-va; GALAKTIONOVA,
Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Maintenance of the ZIL-164A and ZIL-164AR motortrucks]
Tekhnicheskoe obsluzhivanie avtomobilei ZIL-164A i ZIL-164AR.
Pod red. G.A.Festa. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1963. 155 p.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo konstruktora Moskovskogo avtomobil'nogo
zavoda im. I.A.Likhacheva(for Fest).
(Motortrucks--Maintenance and repair)

YERSHOV, B.V.; ZALETAYEV, M.V.; ZARUDIN, A.G., nauchn. red.;
KURAYEV, A.V., nauchn. red.

[ZIL-130 motortrucks; basic model and its modifications.
Album of automobile designs] Gruzovye avtomobili ZIL-130;
osnovnaia model' i ee modifikatsiia. A'bom konstruktssii
avtomobilei. Moskva, Kolos, 1965. 50 p. (MIRA 1816)

ERSHOV, B. Ya.

TRUYILOV, V.N. 1 ERSHOV, B. Ya.

27187

Ratsional'noye Ispol'zovaniye Korotkogo Volokna. (Iz Opyta Fabriki "Serp i Molot")
Tekstil. Prom-st', 1949, No. 8. S. 32-33

SO: LETOPIS NO 34

FRIDMAN, B.N.; LIFSHITS, A.S.; YERSHOV, B.Ye.

Centrifugal spinning machines for the dry spinning of bast fibers.
Tekst.prom. 14 no.2:10-13 P '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Nauchnyy sotrudnik TsNIIIV (for Fridman and Lifshits).
2. Glavnyy inzhener fabriki "Serp i Molot" (for Yershov).
(Spinning machinery)

YERSHOV, B.Ya.; PTUKHA, P.Ye.

Processing of jute in the sack industry. Tekst.prom.16 no.10:53-
54 0 '56. (MLBA 10:1)

1. Glavnyy inzhener fabriki "Serp i molot" (for Yershov). 2. Nachal'-
nik Planovo-proizvodstvennogo otdela fabriki "Serp i molot" (for
Ptukha). (Jute)

YERSHOV, D., starshiy leytenant.

New device for teaching the theory of shooting. Voen.vest. no.14:
40-43 '51. (MIRA 6:12)

VYAZEMSKIY, O.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YERSEOV, D.F., inzhener.

Some special features in damming the Volga River at the city of
Uglich. Gidr. stroi. 25 no.7:21-24 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Volga River--Dams)

YERSHOV, D.P.

Shortcomings in standardizing marine exploratory drilling.
Azerb.neft.khoz. 36 no.3:47-48 Nr '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Oil well drilling, Submarine)

YERSHOV, D.P.

Plastics in the manufacture of electric locomotives. Elek. i topl.
tiaga 7 no.1:7-9 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nachal'nik konstruktorskogo byuro plastmass Novocherkasskogo
elektrovozostroitel'nogo zavoda.
(Plastics) (Electric locomotives---Equipment and supplies)

L 01065-66 EWT(m) DIAAP DM

ACCESSION NR: AP5014543

UR/0089/65/018/005/0519/0520
539.12 39.121.64

AUTHOR: Yershov, E. B.; Karan, A. A.; Shamov, V. P.

TITLE: Concerning the energy distribution of alpha particles emitted from a thick source

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 5, 1965, 519-520

TOPIC TAGS: Alpha emitter, thick source, energy distribution, moderating ability, range energy ratio

ABSTRACT: In view of the difficulty of preparing thin screens to measure the moderating ability of a substance and the range/energy ratio of alpha particles in the investigated substance, the authors consider the possibility of determining the range-energy relation for a thick flat emitter on the basis of an analysis of the form of its alpha-particle spectrum. The spectrum was measured with an alpha chamber and a 100-channel pulse-height analyzer. The pressed working compound (area $\sim 3 \text{ cm}^2$, thickness $\sim 2 \text{ mm}$) was placed in a holder and contained uniformly distributed P^{239} atoms in a mass of talcum powder. The empirical form of the spectrum was obtained by breaking up the measured spectrum into four energy ranges, with a separate empirical formula obtained for each. By using the fact that talcum has

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L 01065-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5014543

moderating properties close to those of aluminum, it is found that the range-energy curve obtained from the empirical relations of the present work is in good agreement with calculations by others for aluminum. It is thus concluded that the proposed method makes it possible to find, with sufficient degree of accuracy, the moderating characteristics of any complicated substance which serves as a bulky base for a thick alpha source. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 18 Mar 64

NR REF SOV: 002

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NF

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2 DP

AFANAS'YEV, M.K.; YERSHOV, E.B.

Simple method for checking the proper mounting of the electro-
magnet in a mass spectrometer. Zav. lab. 31 no.1:86 '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut radiatsionnoy
gigiyeny.

L 10618-66

ACC NR: AP5027300

SOURCE CODE: UR/0241/65/010/010/0010/0014

AUTHOR: Yershov, E. B.; Kanan, A. A.; Spirin, V. D.; Shamonov, V. P. 26 B

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Radiation Hygiene, Leningrad
(Nauchnoissledovatel'skiy institut radiatsionnoy gigieny)

TITLE: Experimental determination of absorbed dose from alpha-emitters
in contact media

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 10, no. 10, 1965, 10-14

TOPIC TAGS: radiation dosimetry, alpha particle, medical-nuclear appli-
cation, applied mathematics, mathematic prediction, automatic model
irradiation, radiation biologic effect, histology

ABSTRACT: Present calculation of absorbed radiation doses and their
distribution in tissues upon internal irradiation by alpha particles
does not sufficiently consider the layer between the active and the
passive medium, that is, the secretion layer in intestinal irradiation.
This work involves study of factors influencing the dose and experimen-
tal determination of the absorbed dose according to the depth of the
irradiated tissue, either without filter between the contact media or
for any filter thickness, by means of an alpha spectrometer and calcu-
lation. The model for the active medium was a thick layer of pressed

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UDC: 615.849.7-031

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talc with evenly distributed Pu^{239} , and that for the passive layer was. koloxilin lamellae simulating cellular layers of various thickness. Even distribution of radioactive isotope and irradiation throughout the media was assumed. Based on the spectra obtained and insertion of values into the formula

$$F = \frac{\sum E_i \cdot N_i}{\sum N_i} \quad (1)$$

where F is the energy of alpha particles corresponding to the 1-channel; N_i the number of alpha particles with E_i energy, and further calculation in consideration of Δd layer, the formula

$$D\Delta d = \frac{F\Delta d \cdot 1.0 \cdot 10^{-8}}{\Delta d \cdot 1 \cdot 100} \frac{(\text{rad/min})}{\text{RAD/min}} \quad (2)$$

was arrived at for the dose absorbed in layer Δd . It is concluded that this method of simulation permits determination of the distribution of the quantity of dose absorbed according to the depth of the irradiated medium (mucosal cover of the gastrointestinal tract) from the known thickness of the filter layer (secretion layer in the tract). The mean energy of alpha particles leaving the thick emitter is equal to 0.56 of

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the maximal value. Energy liberation beyond the boundary of the source of a thickness equal to the path of alpha particles is 14% of the maximal energy liberation within this layer. In the absence of an absorbing filter the amount of absorbed dose on each cellular layer compared to the mean dose over the whole path is equal to:

$$D_I = 2,44 \cdot \bar{D}_{Ra}; \quad D_{II} = 1,26 \cdot \bar{D}_{Ra}; \quad D_{III} = 0,44 \bar{D}_{Ra}$$

$$D_{IV} = 0,1 \cdot \bar{D}_{Ra}$$

The indices I, II, III and IV designate the corresponding cellular layers. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas and 4 figures.

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HW

Card 3/3

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