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B+1

AUTHOR: Vil'k, Yu. N.; Ordan'yan, S. S.; Avarbe, R. G.; Avgustinnik, A. I.;
Ryzhkova, T. P.; Omel'chenko, Yu. A.

ORG: State "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" Institute of Applied Chemistry (Gosu-
darstvennyy ordena Trudogo Krasnogo Znamenii institut prokladnoy khimii)

TITLE: Phase diagram of the Zr-ZrC system

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut problem materialovedeniya. Vysokotemperaturnyye neorgani-
cheskiye soyedineniya (High temperature inorganic compounds). Kiev, Naukova, dumka,
1965, 211-218

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium, carbide, nonferrous metal, phase diagram, phase composition

ABSTRACT: The phase diagram of the Zr-ZrC system was drawn up on the basis of experi-
mentally determined melting points, x-ray, and microhardness data for samples contain-
ing 1.25-46.25 atm % C. The work was conducted in order to resolve a controversy in
the literature. The phase diagram was examined in the 600°-3100°C range. The samples
were prepared by fusing zinc hydride with carbon in various ratios and holding for 4
hrs at 1400°C in argon atmosphere. The phase diagram of the Zr-ZrC system is shown in
figure 1. The eutectic temperature of the system is 1820°C. The eutectic alloy con-
tains 3.0 atm % C. The changes of the ZrC-phase lattice parameter as a function of

ACC NR: AT6013559

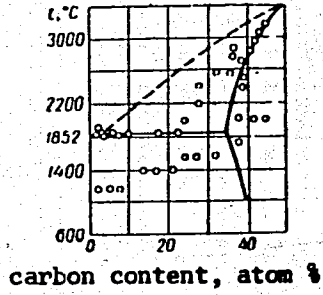


Fig. 1.

composition and temperature are graphed. Changes in microhardness of the Zr-ZrC system as a function of carbon content are also graphed. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 03Jul65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 008

L 29602

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446520020-7

ACC NR: AT6013560

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0219/0236

60

AUTHOR: Vil'k, Yu. N.; Avarbe, R. G.; Meshpor, V. S.; Ryzhkova, T. P.; Omel'chenko, Yu. A. ^{Bt/}

ORG: State "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" Institute of Applied Chemistry (Gosudarstvennyy ordena trudovogo krasnogo znamenii institut prikladnoy khimii)

TITLE: About interaction between niobium carbide and tungsten

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut problem materialovedeniya. Vysokotemperaturnyye neorganicheskiye soyedineniya (High temperature inorganic compounds). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 219-236

TOPIC TAGS: niobium, tungsten, carbide, carbon, nonferrous metal

ABSTRACT: The phase equilibrium of tungsten and niobium carbide, NbC_{0.98} (from 5 to 95 wt % W), and NbC_{0.85} (from 5 to 50 wt % W), was examined by x-rays in the 2000°-3000°C range. It was found that the system has true two-phase region (α+δ-solid solution based on W and W₂C, α+γ-solid solution based on W and NbC, and γ+β-solid solution based on NbC and Nb₂C) and also a region of a three-phase equilibrium, α+β+γ. In the tertiary W-Nb-C region the liquid phase occurs below 2600°C. In the tertiary W-Nb-C region binary eutectic α+β, a tertiary eutectic α+β+γ, and a tertiary eutectic α+δ+γ were detected. The hypothetical profile of the Nb-W-C system is shown in figure 1. The dependence of the lattice parameter of the α-phase upon Nb content and of the NbC solid solu-

L 29602-06

ACC NR: AT6013560

0

tion upon WC content are graphed. The melting ranges and the possible shape of the polythermal profile of the W-NbC system are also shown. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 3 tables.

VIL'K, Yu.N.; GUDAN'YAN, S.S.; AVARBE, R.G.; AVGUSTINIK, A.I.; RYZHKOVA, T.P.;
GABRILOVSKO, Yu.A.

Phase diagram in the Zr - ZrC system. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.7:1500-
1506 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

L 63049-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/WW
ACCESSION NR: AP5017778 UR/0080/65/038/007/1500/1506 30
546.831+546.831'261+669.018.1 8

AUTHOR: Vil'k, Yu. N.; Ordan'yan, S. S.; Avarhe, R. G.; Avgustinik, A. I.; Ryzhkova, T. P.; Omel'chenko, Yu. A.

TITLE: Phase diagram in the Zr-ZrC system

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 7, 1965, 1500-1506

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium, zirconium carbide, phase diagram, alloy hardness

ABSTRACT: A phase diagram (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) plotted on the basis of measurements of melting points and data of x-ray structural and metallographic studies in the Zr-ZrC system (in the range of 1.25 to 46.25 at. % C) was found to be eutectic in character. The temperature of the eutectic is 1820C, and the eutectic composition contains 3.0 at. % carbon. The solubility of the latter is about 2 at. % at the temperature of the eutectic transformation. The region of homogeneity of the ZrC phase at the temperature of the eutectic and at 1250C is bounded by 35 and 39 at. % C, respectively. The lattice constant of alloys located in the two-phase region after soaking at 1400C is equal to 4.653 kX; the

L 63049-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017778

extrapolated value of the lattice constant at the upper boundary of the region of homogeneity is equal to 4.688. The microhardness of alloys in the region of homogeneity of the ZrC phase and in the two-phase region is given. In accordance with a hypothesis advanced earlier, the microhardness of alloys may be extrapolated in a straight line to the value of microhardness for pure zirconium at zero carbon content. The solidus line extrapolated to the melting point of zirconium carbide reaches a point between 3375 and 3500C, which also agrees with the data on the melting point of ZrC. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 23Sep63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IC, MM

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 008

Card 2/62

ACCESSION NR: AP4038443

S/0294/64/002/002/0274/0279

AUTHOR: Vil'k, Yu. N.; Avarbe, R. G.; Neshpor, V. S.; Ry*zhkova,
T. P.; Omel'chenko, Yu. A.

TITLE: Interaction of niobium carbide with tungsten

SOURCE: Teplofizika vy*sokikh temperatur, v. 2, no. 2, 1964,
274-279

TOPIC TAGS: tungsten, niobium carbide, sintered tungsten niobium
carbide alloy, tungsten niobium carbide interaction, tungsten
niobium carbide alloy, alloy property, alloy microstructure, alloy
phase diagram

ABSTRACT: Two sections of the W-Nb-C system, the W-NbC_{0.98} with
5-95 wt% W and W-NbC_{0.85} with 5-50 wt% W, at 2000, 2600, 2700,
and 3000C, have been investigated by means of metallographic
and x-ray phase analyses, visual thermal analysis, and micro-
hardness measurements. The alloys, sintered in a vacuum of
10⁻⁴ mm Hg, contained 0.1 wt% max. of N and O. Heat treat-
ment of the alloys was carried out in an ultrapure

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4038443

helium atmosphere. Results of the analyses showed that the W-NbC_{0.90} and W-NbC_{0.85} sections are not pseudobinary systems and (in the solid state) pass through the two-phase equilibrium regions $\alpha+\delta$ (α -W and W₂C base solid solutions), $\alpha+\gamma$ (α -W and NbC base solid solutions), and $\gamma+\beta$ (NbC and Nb₂C base solid solutions) and through a three-phase $\alpha+\delta+\gamma$ region. No ternary compounds were found in that region of the compositions investigated. On the basis of the results obtained, isothermal sections of the ternary phase diagram for 2000, 2600—2700, and 3000C, and a hypothetical diagram of the W-NbC section were plotted (see Enclosure 1). The W-NbC alloys with less than 20 wt% W were found to be stable at temperatures ≤ 3000 C, but alloys with a higher W content begin to melt at ≤ 2600 C. At 2000C all alloys are in the solid state and can be used as a base for high-temperature materials. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy Institut prikladnoy khimii (State Institute of Applied Chemistry)

ACCESSION NR: AP4038443

SUBMITTED: 21May63

DATE ACQ: 09Jun64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 008

Card 3/4

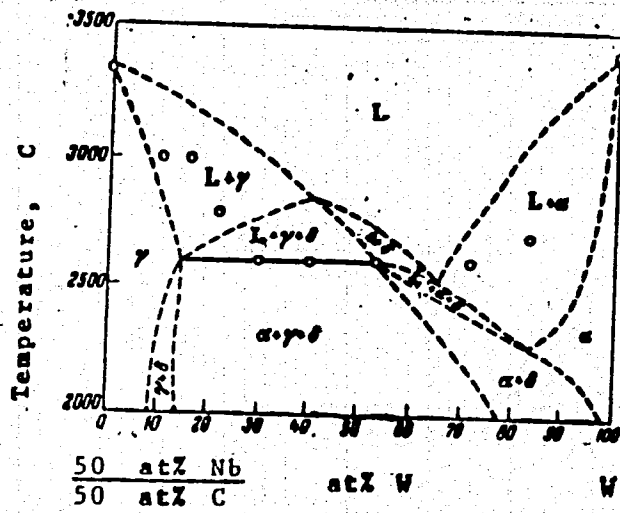


Fig. 1. Hypothetical phase diagram of the W-NbC system

PROTAS, I.R.; SIDORENKOVA, P.T.; RYZHKOVA, T.V.

Emulsion factors determining the resolving power of the light sensitive
emulsion layer. Usp.nauch.fot. 10:230-234 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

MADAYEVA, O.S.; RYZHKOVA, V.K.; PANINA, V.V.

Structure of a water-insoluble saponin from the roots of *Dioscorea polystachya* Turcz. Report No.10. Med. prom. 17 no.9:9-11 S'63.
(MIRA 17:5)

SOKOLOVA, L.V.; RYZHKOVA, V.M.; SKRYABIN, G.K.; SUVOROV, N.N.

Structure of a product of microbiological conversion of
cortisone by means of Mycobacterium B5. Med. prom. 15
no.11:29-31 N '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(CORTISONE) (MYCOBACTERIUM)

RYZHKOVA, V.M.; SOKOLOVA, L.V.; SUVOROV, N.N.

Deacetylation of steroid acetates with the help of *Bacillus megaterium*. *Mikrobiologiya* 34 no.3:407-410 My-Je '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.

ACC NR: AP6017695

SOURCE CODE: UR/0220/65/034/003/0407/0410

AUTHOR: Ryzhkova, V. M.; Sokolova, L. V.; Suvorov, N. N.

ORG: All-Union Chemical and Pharmaceutical Scientific Research Institute im. S. Ordzhonikidze (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut) 14 B

TITLE: Deacetylation of steroid acetates by means of Bacillus megatherium

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mikrobiologiya, v. 34, no. 3, 1965, 407-410

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, bacteriology, enzyme

ABSTRACT: Bac. megatherium was found to possess high esterase activity with respect to the acetyl group in the 21st position of the steroid molecule. Acetyl groups in positions 3-beta and 17-beta were deacetylated rather slowly by the microorganism. The steroid esterase of Bac. megatherium was quite inert with respect to the 11 alpha-acetylhydroxy group. The process of deacetylation of the acetyl groups in position 20 was found to be stereospecific. The alpha-orientation of the acetyl group made it inaccessible to the esterase of Bac. megatherium, whereas the beta-oriented acetyl group was deacetylated as easily as the 21-acetyl group. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUEN DATE: 31May64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 012

Card 1/20

UDC: 576.8:577.153

SUVOROV, N.N.; SOKOLOVA, L.V.; RYZHKOVA, V.M.; DVORYANTSEVA, G.G.

Microbiological 20 α -reduction of keto steroids with the aid of
Bacillus megatherium. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.5:1130-1131 0 '63.

(MIRA 16:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze i Institut khimii prirodnykh
soyedineniy AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom M.M.Shemyakinym.

SUBOROV, N.V.; SOKOLOVA, L.V.; RYZHKOVA, V.M.; ZAYKINA, D.M.

Microbiological deacetylation of corticosteroid 21-acetates.
Dokl.AN SSSR 132 no.6:1325-1326 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze. Predstavleno akademikom M.M.
Shemyakinym.

(Corticosteroids)

RYZHKOVA, V.N.

Some comparative ecologicoanatomical and ecologicophysiological
characteristics of leaves of the young growth of English oak.
Nauch.zap.Vor.otd.VBO za:82-87 '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

RYZHKOVA, V. Ye.

**Maximal pulmonary ventilation as the index of physical fitness in
complete medical examination. Klin. med., Moskva 30 no. 7:16-19
July 1952. (CLML 22:4)**

**1. Of the Division of Medical Control of Leningrad Scientific-
Research Institute of Physical Culture (Scientific Supervisor --
Docent A. G. Dembo).**

RYZHKOVA, V. Ye.

[Medical supervision in soccer] Vrachebnyi kontrol' v futbol'nykh
komandakh. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1957. 69 p. (MIRA 10:7)
(SOCCER--ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES)

RYZHKOVA

I-8

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum.
Motor and Jet Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2565

Author : Gol'dshteyn, D. L., Shnayder, G. S., Osipov, L. N., Cherenkov,
A. A., A l'shuler, A. G., Ryzhkova, Ye. M., Zhadanovskiy, N. B.

Inst : -
Title : Hydro-Purification of Sulfur-Containing Petroleum Products
in an Industrial Unit.

Orig Pub : Khimiya i tekhnol. topliv i masel, 1957, No 6, 36-41

Abstract : Presentation of data on hydro-purification, in an indus-
trial unit, over an Al-Co-Mo catalyst, of a direct distil-
late obtained from a mixture of sulfur-containing petro-
leum varieties (SP), light gas oil of catalytic cracking
200-500° fraction (IG) and their mixture (M) at a 1:1
ratio. Temperature of hydro-purification 380-395°, pres-
sure 40 atmospheres gauge pressure. As a result the

S-content was lowered from 0.97-0.92 to 0.03-0.05% in the case of SP, from 1.26 to 0.06% in the case of LG, and from 1.05 to 0.05% in the case of M. Hydro-purification ensures production of good diesel fuel. Total expenditure of H_2 amounted to 0.38% by weight with SP and 0.71% by weight with LG. During hydro-purification of 0.3% gasoline are formed. After 8000 hours of operation the catalyst had not lost its activity. The catalyst is readily regenerated. Corrosion of equipment by action of H_2S and H_2 is noted.

ASTVATSATUROV, K.R.; DRANOVSKAYA, L.A.; KOL'GUNENKO, I.I.; MADAYEVA, F.I.;
RYZHKOVA, Ye.I.; TRIVUS, L.M.

Treatment of an acne-form eruption. Sov.med. 26 no.7:103-109
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kliniki kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof.
A.I.Kartamyshev) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey i vrachebno-kosmeticheskoy lechebnitsy (glavnyy vrach
I.I.Kol'gunenko, zav. nauchno-lechebnoy chast'yu - prof. D.I.
Lass) Moskovskogo gorodskog otdela zdravookhraneniya.
(ACNE)

GOL'DSHTEYN, D.L.; SHNEYDER, G.S.; OSIPOV, L.N.; CHERENKOV, A.A.; AL'TSHULER, A.Ye.;
RYZHKOVA, Ye.M.; ZHADANOVSKIY, N.B.

Hydrofining of sulfur petroleum products in an industrial installation.
Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel no.6:36-41 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva i
Ogneftezavody.

(Petroleum--Refining)

RYZHKOVA, YE. N.

RYZHKOVA, YE. N.- "Materials on the Culture and Luminescence Diagnosis of Microsporosis, Trichophytosis, and Mange." Second Moscow State Med Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, Moscow, 1955 (Dissertations for Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

SHAPIRO, I.D.; KOLOMYTSEV, G.G.; RYZHKOVA, Ye.V.

Growing speed of corn leaves and the resistance of corn to injury by frit flies. Agrobiologiya no.2:208-212 ~~Mr~~-Ap '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Pushkiniskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya baza Vsesoyuznogo instituta zashchity rasteniy, Leningradskaya oblast'.
(Corn (Maize)--Disease and pest resistance)
(Frit flies)

RYZHKOVA, Ye. V.

Phytopathogenic symbionts of the frit flies *Oscinella frit* L.
and *O. pusilla* Mg. (Diptera, Chloropidae) and their practical
use. Ent. oboz. 41 no.4:788-795 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Pushkinskaya baza Vsesoyuznogo instituta zashchity rasteniy,
Leningrad.

(Frit flies) (Insects as carriers of plant diseases)
 (Bacteria, Phytopathogenic)

RYZHKOVA, YE. V.

Ryzhkova, Ye. V. - "Academician Isay Izrailevich Prezent", (The biologist, on his election as Active Member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenin), Vestnik Leningr. un-ta, 1948, No. 10, p. 98-101, with portrait.

SO: U-411, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20, 1949).

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
 187 AND 189 ORDERS

ca

15

Influence of fertilizers on the appearance of bunt on spring wheats. Z. F. Ryzhkova. *Sovm. Sci. Research Wk. Inst. Pl. Prod. Leningrad 1925*, 134-5(1936); *Rev. Appl. Agr.*, 18, 785. -Sowing Caesium 0111 wheat immediately over superphosphate (20 kg. per hect.) or sylvinite (20 kg.) drilled into the soil delayed the emergence of the seedlings by 6 days and considerably reduced the density of stands. The plants only caught up with the controls after the flowering stage but the incidence of bunt in the controls was 81% and only 35% on the superphosphate plot and 61.2% on the sylvinite plot.
 Oden E. Sheppard

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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

RYZHKOVA, Z. F. "Fusarial Withering of Alfalfa," Doklady Vsesoiuznoi Akademii Sel'skokhoziaistvennykh Nau imeni V. I. Lenina, vol. 17, no. 10, 1952, pp. 13-16, 20 Akl

SO: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

RYZHKOVA, Z. F.

RYZHKOVA, Z. F. "Significance of the Contamination of Various Agricultural Machines in the Infection of Seed Grain with Spores of Bunt," Itogi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh Rabot Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Bastenii za 1935 Goda, 1936, pp. 147-149. 423.92 L541

SO: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

RYZHKOVA, Z. F.

RYZHKOVA, Z. F. "Influence of Fertilizers on the Appearance of Bunt on Spring Wheats,"
Itogi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh Rabot Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii za
1935 Goda, 1936, pp. 134-135. 423.92 L541

SO: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

RYZHKOVA, Z. F.

RYZHKOVA, Z. F. "Study of the Effect of Measures of Storage on the Development of Diseases of Seedlings, " Zashchita Rastenii, no. 3, 1935, pp. 85-88, 421 P942

SO: SIRA SI-90-53, 15, Dec. 1953

1. RYZHKOVA, Z. F.
2. USSR (600)
4. Alfalfa - Diseases and pests
7. Fusarial wilt of alfalfa. Dokl. Ak. sel'khoz, 17, No. 10, 1952

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

ACC NR: AP7000155 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0250/66/010/011/0847/0848

AUTHOR: Severdenko, V. P. (Academician AN BSSR); Ryzhkovich, R. L.

ORG: Belorussian Polytechnic Institute (Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Investigation of plastic deformation propagation under dynamic loading

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Doklady, v. 10, no. 11, 1966, 847-848

TOPIC TAGS: ~~dynamic~~ plastic deformation, plastic deformation propagation, *static*

load test, dynamic loading, aerodynamic loading
ABSTRACT: Under static loading a cylindrical specimen deforms uniformly from both ends, but under dynamic loading the plastic deformation is localized at the impacted end of a cylindrical specimen. The cause of nonuniform deformation distribution in specimens depends on the nonuniform distribution of inertia forces in specimens under the effect of which the deformation takes place. A scheme was plotted (see Fig. 1) in order to determine the effect of inertia forces on the deformation propagation induced by dynamic loading. According to this scheme, the usual specimen is substituted by a system consisting of two identical cylinders of the investigated material 3, 5 and rigid body 2, whose mass m_2 can be changed during the experiment over a wide range. It was found that after striker 1 impacts upper specimen 5, lower specimen 3 is less deformed than specimen 5. The larger the mass m_2 , the less deformed is specimen 3. Figure 1b can be regarded as a model of a long, uniform specimen, the mass of which is equal to the mass of the whole system (5, 2, 3). The change of mass m_2 of specimens 3 and 5 make it possible to estimate the metal behavior at various distances from the

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7000155

struck end and determine the deformation propagation as dependent on the striker speed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

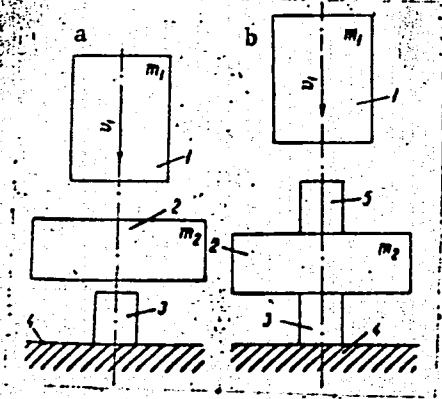


Fig. 1.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 02Jun66/ ORIG REF: 002/

RYZHKOVS'KIY, P.B.

Pamiatka pochechnogo bol-nogo [Booklet for the person with nephritis].
Moskva, Medgiz, 1952.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 2, May 1953

RYZHKOVSKAYA, P.V.

[Diseases of the kidneys and urinary tract] Bolezni pechek i mochevykh putei; ikh prichiny i preduprezhdenie. Moskva, Medgiz, 1955. 41 p.
(KIDNEYS)(LIVER--DISEASES)(URINARY ORGANS--DISEASES) (MLRA 9:5)

LYZHKOVSKEY A. N.

Filtering material. A. N. RUIZHKOVSKII. Russ. 29,167, Feb. 22, 1932. Quartz sand and portland cement are mixed with molten S and rosin and the mixt. is pressed into briquets

GROUP ELEMENTS
OPEN
GROUPS

MATERIALS INDEX

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ALPHABETIC INDEX

1ST AND 2ND LETTERS
1ST AND 2ND LETTERS
1ST AND 2ND LETTERS

GROUPS
1ST AND 2ND LETTERS
1ST AND 2ND LETTERS

SOV/112-59-5-9616

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 5, p 166 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ryzhkovskiy, I. Ya., and Yershov, Yu. A.

TITLE: Comparison of Multichannel AC-Supplied Remote-Control Systems

PERIODICAL: Dnepropetr. in-ta inzh. zh.-d. transp. 1958, Nr 26, pp 123-134

ABSTRACT: A multichannel AC-supplied remote-control system of the Institute of Automation and Telemechanics, AS USSR, subsequently simplified by the Dnepropetrovsk Institute of RR-Transportation Engineers, is described. A technical and economic comparison between the simplified system and the initial system is made. The simplified system is more economical with overhead wire channels; the initial system is more economical with underground-cable channels. Eight illustrations. Bibliography: 8 items.

N.I.O.

ACC NR: AR7000845

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/009/D059/D059

AUTHOR: Ryzhmanov, Yu. M.

TITLE: Paramagnetic relaxation in polycrystalline samples of free radicals

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9D463

REF SOURCE: Sb. Tezisy dokl. Yubileyn. nauchn. konferentsii, posvyashch. XX-letiyu in-ta, Kazansk. fiz.-tekhn. in-t, 1966, Sekts. fiz. n. Kazan', 1966, 3-6

TOPIC TAGS: paramagnetic relaxation, magnetic saturation, dipole interaction, lattice parameters, molecular crystal, ~~exchange energy, relaxation, relaxation~~
free radical

ABSTRACT: The relaxation times T_1 and T_2 of diphenyl picryl hydrazine derivatives with substitutes in the meta-position of the picryl group of the molecule were measured by the method of continuous saturation at a frequency of 360 Mc and at temperatures of 77 and 293 K. The changes in T_1 , T_2 , and T_1/T_2 , as a function of the temperature of the samples, are explained by the effects of anisotropic

ACC NR: AR7000845

exchange, dipole-dipole interaction, and changes in lattice parameters with the introduction of substitutes. The exponential relationship between the value of the exchange integral and the constant lattice makes it possible to consider the molecular crystals as a system with a strong exchange energy. A. Vashman. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 20/

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/170/005/1124/1125

AUTHOR: Valitova, F. G.; Ryzhmanov, Yu. M.

ORG: Kazan Physicotechnical Institute, AN SSSR (Kazanskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR); Institute of Organic and Physical Chemistry im. A. Ye. Arbuzov, AN SSSR (Institut organicheskoy i fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

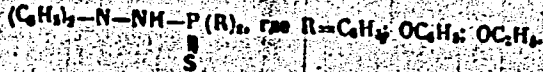
TITLE: Electron paramagnetic resonance in solutions of some free radicals in the thiophosphonehydrazyl series

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 170, no. 5, 1966, 1124-1125

TOPIC TAGS: electron paramagnetic resonance, hydrazine compound

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the isotropic hyperfine structure of the electron paramagnetic resonance spectra of synthesized diphenylthiophosphonehydrazines:



Card 1/2

UDC: 541.67
0952.7336

RYZHMANOV, Yu.M.; YABLOKOV, Yu.V.; KOZYREV, B.M.; MATEVOSYAN, R.O.; STASHKOV, L.I.

Electron paramagnetic resonance in biradicals of the hydrazine series. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.5:1073-1076 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Kazanskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR i Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova. Submitted March 19, 1965.

RYZHOV, I., zasluzhennyy agronom RSFSR

High-standard cultivation practices as a sure method for
controlling the degeneration and diseases of potatoes.
Agrobiologiya no.3:444-448 My-Je '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Glavnyy agronom kolkhoza "Vlast' Sovetov", Gor'-
kovskaya oblast'.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446520020-7"
IKRINA, M.A.; IL'YASOV, A.V.; KOZYREV, B.M.; MATEVOSYAN, R.O.;
RYZHMANOV, Yu.M.; YABLOKOV, Yu.V.

Superfine structure of electron paramagnetic resonance spectra
of d,d -diphenyl- β -triphenylmethylhydrazyl and its derivatives.
Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.3:618-621 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala AN SSSR i
Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova. Predstavleno
akademikom B.A. Arbuzovym.
(Hydrazine) (Radicals (Chemistry)—Spectra)

Study of the action mechanism of antioxidants by the electron
paramagnetic resonance method. Neftekhimija 5 no.6:904-908
N-D '65. (MIRA 19:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazan' i Kazanskiy
fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Submitted Dec. 25, 1964.

MAZITOVA, F.N.; RYZHMANOV, Yu.M.

Electron paramagnetic resonance study of the oxidation of the methyl ether of *o*-amino-*p*-tert-butylphenol. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.6:1346-1348 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kazanskiy fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN SSSR i Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazan'. Submitted September 26, 1964.

R.YZHMANOV, Yu.M.; YABLOKOV, Yu.V.; KOZYREV, B.M.; STASHKOV, L.I.; MATEVOSYAN,

Superfine structure in electron paramagnetic resonance of some derivatives of benzoyl hydrazyl free radicals. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.1:116-119 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kazanskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR i Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova. Submitted September 29, 1964.

IL'YASOV, A.V.; GARIF'YANOV, N.S.; RYZHMANOV, Yu.M.

Paramagnetic electron resonance in some types of natural crude and
in its heavy fractions. Khim.i tekhn. topl.i masel 6 no.1:28-31 Ja
'61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut Kazanskogo filiala AN SSSR i
Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(Petroleum—Spectra)

L 13092-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c)/RPL WW/GG/RM
ACC NR: AP6002076 SOURCE CODE: UR/0204/65/005/006/0904/0908 *51*

AUTHOR: Mazitova, F. N.; Ryzhmanov, Yu. M.; Shagidullin, P. P.; Lamanova, I. A. *56*

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN SSSR, Kazan (Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR) ; Physicotechnical Institute of Kazan, AN SSSR (Kazanskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR) *1.11.55*

TITLE: The EPR method of investigating the mechanism of antioxidant action

SOURCE: Neftekhimiya, v. 5, no. 6, 1965, 904-908

TOPIC TAGS: EPR, ~~antioxidant additive~~, free radical, oxidation inhibition, benzoyl peroxide, EPR spectrum, spectrometer, *ester, phenol, benzene*

ABSTRACT: Oxidation of the methyl ester of o-amino-p-tert-butylphenol¹ by benzoyl peroxide was studied in anhydrous benzene solution at room and slightly above room temperatures using EPR technique for characterization of the intermediate products. The object of the work was to study antioxidant action in the methyl ester of o-amino-p-tert-butylphenol. EPR spectra were taken at room temperature using a FE-1J01 radiospectrometer. The ester to peroxide molar ratios were: 1:1/8, 1:1/2, and

L 13092-66

ACC NR: AP6002076

1:1. It was found that the degree of ester oxidation is a function the amount of peroxide used. The EPR spectra indicated formation of free radical/intermediates at all reaction stages. For the ester to peroxide ratio of 1:1 the free radical formed of the formula (see Fig. 1) was isolated by chromatography using Al_2O_3 packing. The EPR spectrum of this radical is shown in Fig. 2. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 25Dec64/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/3

L 13092-66
ACC NR: AP6002076

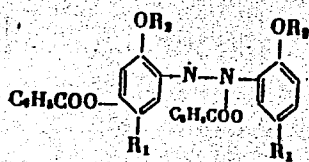


Fig. 1. The free radical formed during oxidation of the methyl ester of o-amino-p-tert-butylphenol with an equimolar amount of benzoyl peroxide.

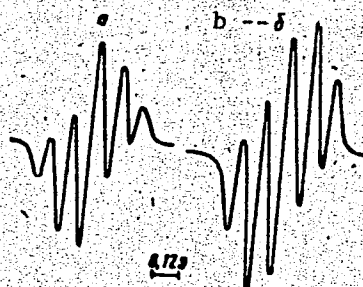


Fig. 2. The EPR spectrum of oxidation of the methyl ester of o-amino-p-tert-butylphenol obtained after 20 hr oxidation at equimolar ratio of ester to peroxide.

a - oxidation performed in an evacuated ampoule; b - stable oxidation product (free radical) isolated chromatographically.

AP

KOZYREV, B.M.; YABLOKOV, Yu.V.; MATEVOSYAN, R.O.; IKRINA, M.A.;
IL'YASOV, A.V.; RYZHMANOV, Yu.M.; STASHKOV, L.I.; SHATRUKOV, L.F.

Electron paramagnetic resonance in substituted diphenylpicrylhydrazyls.
Opt. i spektr. 15 no.5:625-635 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

RYZHMANOV, Yu., M.; YABLOKOV, Yu. V.; KOZYREV, B. M.; MATEVOSYAN, R. O.
STASHKOV, L. I.

Electron paramagnetic resonance of meta-substituted
d, ω-diphenyl- β -picrylhydrazyl. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 1:
106-109. My '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala AN SSSR i
Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova.
Predstavleno akademikom A. Ye. Arbuzovym.

43218

S/020/62/147/003/022/027
B101/B186

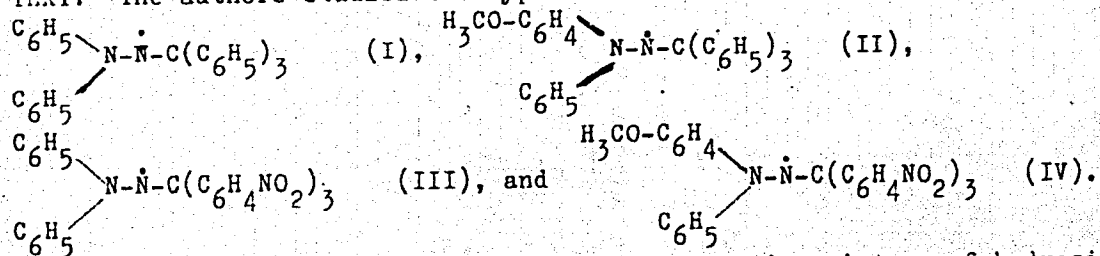
11.1510

AUTHORS: Ikrina, M. A., Il'yasov, A. V., Kozyrev, B. M., Matevosyan, R. O., Ryzhmanov, Yu. M., Yablokov, Yu. V.

TITLE: Hyperfine structure of the e.p.r. spectra of α,α -diphenyl- β -triphenyl methyl hydrazyl and its derivatives

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 3, 1962, 618-621

TEXT: The authors studied the hyperfine structure of the epr spectra of



As these radicals were unstable in air, the reaction mixture of hydrazines

Card 1/4

S/020/62/147/003/022/027
B101/B186

Hyperfine structure of ...

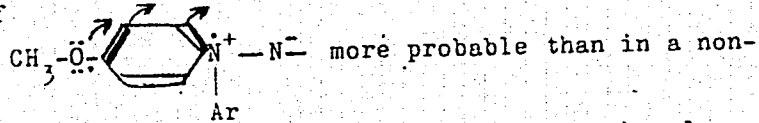
(< 0.001 moles/l) dissolved in benzene or chloroform, was evacuated at 77°K, and the e.p.r. spectrum was recorded in vacuo at 9330 Mcps. Each spectrum contains seven completely resolved components of hyperfine structure. Each component was restructurized owing to an effect caused by protons at the periphery. This additional structure, however, is not discussed, as the data are insufficient for identifying these protons. The experimental data were analyzed by constructing a theoretical nine-component spectrum, for which the values for A_1 , A_2 , and ΔH were so chosen as to make the position and shape of the lines consistent with the experimental spectrum. A computer was used to calculate the data for A_1/A_2 , $A_1 + A_2(\text{oe})$, $A_1(\pm 0.20 \text{ oe})$ and $A_2(\pm 0.20 \text{ oe})$: for I 0.472, 17.70, 5.68, 12.02; for II 0.502, 17.80, 5.95, 11.85; for III 0.582, 18.20, 6.70, 11.50, and for IV 0.604, 18.33, 6.91, and 11.42, respectively. As compared with the results for diphenyl picryl hydrazyl obtained by M. M. Chen, K. V. Sane et al. (J. Phys. Chem. 65, 713 (1961)), the shift of the unpaired electron in α, α -diphenyl- β -triphenyl methyl hydrazyl and its derivatives is mainly restricted to the two N atoms and α -phenyl groups. This explains the low stability of these radicals. The presence of the acceptor phenyl groups of triphenyl methyl

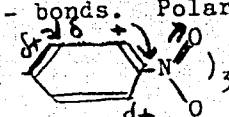
Card 2/4

S/020/62/147/003/022/027
B101/3186

Hyperfine structure of ...

increases the electron density of the unpaired electron on the N_α atom. Substitution of one methoxy group for one p-H atom of the α -phenyl group makes the existence of



substituted radical. Substitution of NO_2 for one p-H in the phenyl group of triphenyl methyl causes polarization of the electron clouds of the $-\text{C}-\text{C}$, $-\ddot{\text{N}}_\beta-\text{C}-$, and $-\ddot{\text{N}}_\alpha-\ddot{\text{N}}_\beta-$ bonds. Polarization decreases in the following sequence: $-\ddot{\text{N}}_\alpha \rightarrow \ddot{\text{N}}_\beta \rightarrow \text{C} \rightarrow$ ()₃. This explains that the density

of the unpaired electron on the N_α atom revealed by the high A_1/A_2 values, is higher than in nonsubstituted radicals. There are 1 figure and 2 tables. The most important English-language references are: R. M. Deal, W. S. Koski, J. Chem. Phys., 31, 1138 (1959); N. W. Lord, S. M. Blinder, J. Chem. Phys., 34, 1693 (1961); Y. Deguchi, J. Chem. Phys., 32, 1584 (1960).
Card 3/4

Hyperfine structure of ...

S/020/62/147/003/022/027 /
B101/B186

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala Akademii
nauk SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute of the Kazan' Branch
of Academy of Sciences USSR); Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy
institut im. S. M. Kirova (Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni
S. M. Kirov)

PRESENTED: June 29, 1962, by B. A. Arbuзов, Academician /

SUBMITTED: June 22, 1962

Card 4/4

MAZITOVA, F.N.; RYZHMANOV, Yu.M.; YABLOKOV, Yu.V.; DUROVA, O.S.

Electron paramagnetic resonance study of the oxidation of
aminoalkyl phenyls by benzene peroxide. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.2:
354-356 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazan', i Fiziko-tekhni-
cheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom B.A.Arbutovym.

LEZHNEV, N.N.; KOZYREV, B.M.; GARIF'YANOV, N.S.; RYZHMANOV, Yu.M.;
NOVIKOVA, I.S.

Probable mechanism underlying the reaction of carbon black with
phenyl-2-naphthylamine and mercaptobenzothiazole (captax). Dokl.
AN SSSR 159 no.5:1127-1130 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti
i Kazanskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom M.M. Dubininym.

GARIF'YANOV, N.S.; IL'YASOV, A.V.; RYZHMANOV, Yu.M.

Electron paramagnetic resonance in some carbon blacks. Zhur.
tekh. fiz. 31 no.6:694-698 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filials AN SSSR i
Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazan'.
(Paramagnetic resonance and relaxation)
(Carbon black)

S/072/63/000/003/001/004
 B191/B106

AUTHORS: Garif'yanov, N. S., Candidate of Physics and Mathematics,
 Rubtsov, M. Physicist, Ryshmanov, Yu. M., Physicist

TITLE: E.P.R. spectra in silicate glasses containing three-valent titanium

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, no. 3, 1967, 11-12

TEXT: The e.p.r. spectra of some silicate glasses containing 0-20% TiO₂ were taken at 9320 and 450 Mc/sec. Results:

Glass	TiO ₂ , %	450 Mc/sec		9320 Mc/sec		300°K 77°K factor
		H, gauss	g	H, gauss	g	
N-519	0	-	-	-	-	-
M-519	1	-	7	1.9	71	71
M-519	10	9	15	1.9	-	-
M-519	15	-	8	1.9	-	-
M-519	20	-	5	1.9	-	-
no. 6	7.5	-	-	-	-	-
no. 11	4	-	-	-	-	1.946

S/072/63/000/003/001/004
B101/B186

E.p.r. spectra in silicate glasses ...

It was found in an earlier paper (ZhETF, 1960, v.39) that supercooled solutions of Ti^{3+} compounds have similar e.p.r. spectra. It is therefore concluded that when the glass is melted, the Ti^{4+} is partially reduced to Ti^{3+} . In M-519(M-519) glass the octahedral crystal field formed by six oxygen atoms, splits the five-fold orbital level of Ti^{3+} into an upper doublet and a lower triplet. The low-symmetry fields produced by distortions of the oxygen octahedron and by particles of the second sphere of coordinates split the orbital triplet into a lower singlet and doublet. Since the narrow e.p.r. line in M-519 glass containing 15% TiO_2 is observed even at room temperature, the value Δ of the splitting of the orbital triplet must be rather high. The resonance line at 450 Mc/sec in glasses containing 7.5, 10 and 20% TiO_2 is observed only at 77°K. This is explained by the fact that in this case the Ti^{3+} ions are in a symmetric field and the e.p.r. line becomes so wide at room temperature that it cannot be observed any more. The strong broadening of the line at 9320 Mc/sec is explained by the presence of two local fields. This causes a superposition, leading to

23724

S/057/61/031/006/008/019
B116/B203

24,7900(1144,1147,1163)

AUTHORS: Garif'yanov, N. S., Il'yasov, A. V., and Ryzhmanov, Yu. M.

TITLE: Electron paramagnetic resonance in some types of soot

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 6, 1961, 694-698

TEXT: The authors studied the electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) in various heat-treated types of soot at frequencies of $\nu_1 = 300$ and $\nu_2 = 9450$ Mc/sec in the temperature range of -193 to 300°C . They determined the relaxation times for gas conduit soot by the saturation method at 300 Mc/sec according to ГОСТ 785-49 pp 598 (GOST 785-49 column 598) as dependent on the temperature of the sample and the heat treatment. The measuring method used had been described earlier by N. S. Garif'yanov and B. M. Kozyrev (Ref. 3: ZhETF, 30, 272, 1956). The heat treatment consisted in heating to a certain temperature (maximum temperature 1200°C) without air access, with a holding time of 1 hr. The heat-treated soot was wetted with vaseline oil to eliminate the distortions on the EPR line at ν_2 and to obtain equal saturations of these lines on the whole sample

Card 1/6

23724

S/057/61/031/006/008/019
B116/B203

Electron paramagnetic resonance in ...

at ν_1 . The samples were heated to 140°C (after heat treatment) without additional air removal by suction to eliminate the adsorbed molecular oxygen. The authors investigated by the EPR method: furnace soot, gas conduit soot, and nozzle soot. Measurements were made in "oil" samples with sucked-off air at $\nu_1 = 300$ and $\nu_2 = 9450$ Mc/sec, and at -193, 20, and 300°C. A measurable effect was only observed with gas conduit soot. Results are tabulated. The authors found a strong dependence of the resonance line width ΔH on the temperature of heat treatment, and a weaker dependence on the temperature of the sample and on ν . For all gas conduit soot samples, the splitting factor g was 2.003. The EPR curves show a Lorentz shape. The higher the heat treatment temperature and the temperature of the sample, the less the lines show saturation. The spin-lattice relaxation time T_1 and the spin-spin relaxation time T_2 were determined at ν_1 by means of the saturation method for gas conduit soot samples from which the oxygen had been removed (Table 2). The strong concentration of paramagnetic centers, the equality of relaxation times ($T_1 \approx T_2$), and the small line width in samples of gas conduit soot (in

Card 2/6

23724

S/057/61/031/006/008/019
B116/B203

Electron paramagnetic resonance in ...

heat treatment up to 900°C) suggest an exchange interaction between unpaired electrons. Evidently, the exchange is maintained also with a change in the temperature of the sample from -193 to 300°C, since also here $T_1 \approx T_2$. The Lorentz shape of the EPR curves also suggests an exchange interaction between paramagnetic centers. R. L. Collins, M. D. Bell and G. Kraus (Ref. 1: J. appl. phys., 30, 56, 1959) attempted to explain the rapid change of ΔH with increasing heat-treatment temperature up to 900-1000°C by the strong anisotropy of the g -factor. For anisotropic lines, the width of ΔH must depend very strongly on the frequency. The ΔH measured (Table 1) (at ν_1 and ν_2 differing by a factor of 30) differ only slightly. The data obtained confirm the assumption by J. Uebersfeld (Ref. 2: Ann. Phys., 13, 391, 1956). They explain the widening of the line by the reduction of T_1 due to the collision of unpaired electron with carriers. The fact that no EPR were found with furnace soot and nozzle soot is explained by the circumstance that these types of soot are subjected to heating up to about 1200°C already during their formation. The temperature dependences of the lines in the gas conduit soot samples

Card 3/6

23724

S/057/61/031/006/008/019
B116/B203

Electron paramagnetic resonance in ...

have not been explained so far. The presence of the adsorbed oxygen in ordinary and in heat-treated gas conduit soot samples reduces the relaxation times T_1 and T_2 . The air is sucked off with difficulty from gas conduit soot samples exposed to air for a long time; therefore, the EPR line is wider in such samples as compared with fresh samples. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 9 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: N. Bloembergen, S. Wang. Phys. Rev., 93, 72, 1954; J. Uebersfeld and E. Erb. J. Chem. Phys., 51, 328, 1954.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala AN SSSR i Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR Kazan' (Physico-technical Institute of the Kazan' Branch of the AS USSR and Institute of Organic Chemistry of the AS USSR Kazan')

SUBMITTED: February 19, 1960

Card 4/6

GARIF'YANOV, N. S., kand. fiz.-matemat. nauk; RUBTSOV, M. I., fizik;
RYZHMANOV, Yu. M., fizik

Electron paramagnetic resonance in silicate glasses containing
trivalent titanium. Stek. i ker. 20 no.3:11-12 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala SSSR
(for Garif'yanov). 2. Saratovskiy filial Instituta stekla (for
Rubtsov). 3. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (for
Ryzhmanov).

(Paramagnetic resonance and relaxation)
(Glass) (Titanium)

USSR/Electricity
Fuel Conservation
Chemical Industry

Nov 48

"Totals and Future Problems of Power Economy in the
Chemical Industry," Yu. I. Ryzhnev, Engr, Min of Chem
Ind USSR, 2 pp

"Prom Energet" No 11

Up to 7 Nov 48, chemical industry factories had saved
85 million kw-h of electrical energy, about 300,000
megacalories of thermal energy, and over 15,000 tons
of fuel. Leading enterprises in these economies
were Stal'nogorsk Chem Combine (ment Stalin,

54/49T28

USSR/Electricity (Contd)

Nov 48

Vskresenskoye Chem Combine, Derbenevskiy and
Sudobelkovskiy Chem Factories, Yerevan Carbide
Factory, First Moscow Autogenous Factory, Gor'kiy
Chem Factory, Kemerovo ATZ, and others.

54/49T28

USSR/Chemistry - Miscellaneous

FD-3376

Card 1/1 Pub. 50 - 20/20

Authors : K., Sobolev, A., Anchugov, V. M., *Ryzhnev, Yu.

Title : News items

Periodical : Khim. prom. No 7, 444-447, Oct-Nov 1955

Abstract : Comprises five brief items which deal with results of the operation of chemical industry enterprises during the first 9 months of 1955, decorations and prizes awarded to chemical plants, a conference of chief mechanics of plants of the Main Administration of the Nitrogen Industry, a conference of workers engaged in setting standards of labor performance, and results of the 10th All-Union Competition for the Best Proposal Aiming at Economies in Electrical and Thermal Power.

Institution : Ministry of Chemical Industry (* Chief Power Engineer of, Member of the Competition Jury)

RYZHNEV, Yu.L.

Power engineers of the chemical industry in the drive for technical progress. Prom.energ. 11 no.4:1-4 Ap '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1. Glavnyy energetik Ministerstva khimicheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Power engineering)

RYZHNEV, Yu.L.

**Fifth International Power Conference. Prom.energ. 11 no.11:
35-36 N '56. (MLRA 9:12)**

- 1. Glavnyy energetik Ministerstva khimicheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Vienna--Power engineering--Congresses)**

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446520020-7
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446520020-7

RYZHNEV, Yu.L., inzh.

Electric boring of holes in cutting shafts for subways. Izobr.v
SSSR 2 no.12:10-11 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Moscow--Subways) (Boring machinery)

Augmenting the dropout current in accelerating relays of G-type
subway cars. Izobr.v SSSR 3 no.1:13-14 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)
(Electric relays) (Moscow--Subways)

SOV/94-58-11-21/28

AUTHOR: Ryzhnev, Yu.L., Engineer

TITLE: An All-Union Conference on the Application of
Packaged Semi-Conductor Rectifier Installations in
Industry (Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po primeneniyu
komplektnykh poluprovodnikovykh vypryamitel'nykh
ustanovok v promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Nr 11, pp 36-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From 11th - 14th August 1958, the Central Bureau of
Technical Information, the Scientific Research
Institute of the Electrical Industry and the Councils
of Peoples Economy of the Mordvinian Economic Region
held in Saransk an All-Union Conference on the
application of packaged semi-conductor rectifier
installations in industry. The object of the
conference was to determine the best fields of
application of these installations using germanium
rectifiers and to work out recommendations for a
scale of outputs. There were more than 100 participants
including representatives from the Academy of Sciences
USSR, the Latvian SSR, Gosplan USSR and RSFSR, the
State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR
on Chemistry and a number of Ministries as well as

Card 1/3

SOV/94-58-11-21/28

An All-Union Conference on the Application of Packaged Semi-Conductor Rectifier Installations in Industry

Scientific Research Institutes and large Electro-technical Undertakings. The conference was opened by the President of the Council of National Economy of the Mordvian Economic Region Veselovskiy, who described the development of industry in the Mordvian ASSR. Corresponding member Academy of Science USSR Vul read a report entitled "Scientific Achievements in Semi-Conductor Technique", a report entitled "The Work of the Elektrovypryamitel' Works on Semi-Conductor Power Rectifiers and Packaged Power Rectifier Installations" was read by the Director of the Works, Selektor. The Head of the Semi-Conductor Laboratory of the All-Union Electro-Technical Institute Yuditskiy read a report on the work of the Institute on power semi-conductor rectifiers and packaged rectifier installations. A report on the production of germanium and silicon for power semi-conductor rectifiers was made by Gribov, an Engineer of the works. The work of the State Institute for Rare Metals was described by Senior Laboratory Engineer, Ginzburg. Thirteen other reports were read by representatives of various organisations. It was noted that packaged power

Card 2/3

SOV/94-58-11-21/28

An All-Union Conference on the Application of Packaged Semi-Conductor
Rectifier Installations in Industry

rectifier installations are becoming more widely used. A number of practical measures were recommended for further technical progress in this subject. An exhibition of equipment was organised and a photograph showing some of it is given. The work of the conference will shortly be published. There is 1 figure.

Card 3/3

RYZHNEV, Yu. L., inzh.

In the International Electrotechnical Commission. Prom. energ. 13
no.3:35-36 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Essen, Germany--Electric engineering--Congresses)

AUTHOR: Ryzhnev, Yu. L., Chief Power Engineer 94-13-7-1/25

TITLE: Power Engineering of the Chemical Industry
(Elektroenergetika khimicheskoy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 7,
pp 1-3 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It has been decided to greatly strengthen the chemical industry, particularly in the production of synthetic polymers and artificial and synthetic textiles, resins, plastics and synthetic rubber. In May, 1958 N. S. Khrushchev delivered a report to the plenum of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party entitled 'Acceleration of the development of the chemical industry, and particularly the production of synthetic materials and products made from them to satisfy the needs of the population and of the national economy'. As a result of the decisions that were taken on the basis of this report hundreds of chemical plants will have to be constructed or reconstructed. New types of power equipment will be required. Rectifier equipment of various types will be required delivering currents up to 40 000 A. Furnace transformers of

Card 1/3

Power Engineering of the Chemical Industry

94-13-7-1/25

60 - 80 MVA for primary voltages of 35 - 110 kV will be required with fine and coarse on-load voltage regulation. Frequency converters will be required to drive the textile machinery. Multi-speed electric motors, special regulated transformers for rectifier sets, control and measuring instruments and many other kinds of equipment will be required. The power demand of individual undertakings will reach 200- 250 MVA and 600 - 800 tons of steam per hour. It will be specially necessary to make use of the heat of chemical reactions and to regenerate power by using pressure drops of gases and liquids being processed. Natural gas is to be used as a source of power in a number of new and reconstructed factories. Electric furnaces with transformers of 40 - 80 MVA will be installed in works producing carbide and phosphors. Electrolytic installations will operate at the increased voltage of 825 V d.c. It is proposed to introduce contact type mechanical rectifiers with an efficiency of 95 - 96% and high power semi-conductor

Card 2/3

Power Engineering of the Chemical Industry 94-13-7-1/25

rectifiers. The accelerated development of the chemical industry is of particular importance.

ASSOCIATION: MKhP

Card 3/3 1. Chemical industry - USSR 2. Electrical equipment -
Applications 3. Towers (Chemistry) - Equipment

AUTHOR: Ryzhnev, Yu.L., Engineer.

94-3-21/26

TITLE: In the International Electro-technical Commission
(V mezhdunarodnoy elektrotekhnicheskoy komissii)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Vol.13, No.3,
pp. 35 - 36 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: This is a brief account of the meeting of technical sub-committee 31c of the I.E.C. held in Essen, Germany, in November, 1957. The committee was mainly concerned with flameproof and other safety equipment. There was an exhibition of flameproof equipment with various kinds of protection against explosion. Special note is made of the fact that different categories of flameproofing were indicated on the nameplates. The Soviet delegation visited the Dortmund Institute for flameproof electrical equipment. It is concluded that the development of flameproof equipment and corresponding testing in the USSR is in need of improvement with particular reference to equipment for the chemical, petroleum and other industries. Standards for flameproof equipment should be improved and large testing stations are required. Tests should be carried out on equipment for other industries besides mining.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

RYZHNEV, Yu.L.

All-Union public review of the fulfillment of plants in scientific research work and use of scientific and technical innovations in the national economy. Prom. energ. 18 no.8:56-57 Ag '63.

(MIRA 16:9)

(Research)

RYZHNEV, Yu.L.

Plenum of the Scientific Council for "Power Engineering and
Electrification" of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers
of the U.S.S.R. for Research Coordination. Prom.energ. 17 no.10:
46-47 0 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Power engineering) (Electrification)

RYZHNIKOVA, A.M. (Moskva)

Effect of some fabric parameters on the magnitude of the
fraying of its cut edges. Shvein. prom. no. 6:17-20
N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

BAZHENOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; KOBYLYANSKIY, D.A., retsenzent;
RYZHIKOVA, A.M., retsenzent; BELOKOSKOVA, N.A.,
retsenzent; MINEYEVA, V.I., retsenzent: POD"YEMSHCHIKOVA,
K.K., retsenzent, GABOVA, D.M., red.

[Study of materials used in the clothing industry] Mate-
rialovedenie shveinogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Legkaia in-
dustriia, 1964. 374 p. (MIRA 18:4)

RYZHOK, M.V.

Obligations assumed under collective agreements should be fulfilled.
Vest.sviazi 14 no.4:27-28 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom proizvodstvenno-massovoy raboty Tak profsoyusa
svyazi. (Collective labor agreements)

RYZHONKIN, I.

Evening (staggered) department of a school. Prof.-tekh. obr.
20 no.12:16 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Direktor professional'no-tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.36
Gor'kovskoy oblasti.

KONDAKOV, V.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; RYZHONKOV, D.I.; SIDEL'KOVSKIY, L.N.,
kand.tekhn.nauk

Process for producing pig iron from pyrite cinders by cyclone-
roasting sulfur-containing raw materials. Khim.prom. no.8:
685-688 D '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.
(Cast iron)

MIKHALICH, V.; GAYYER, M.; RYZHONKOV, D.I.

Investigating processes of simultaneous oxidation of silicon,
manganese, and chromium in native alloy cast iron. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 5 no.11:20-22 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.
(Cast iron—Electrometallurgy) (Oxygen—Industrial application)

KONDAKOV, V.V.[deceased]; RYZHONKOV, D.I.; TITOVA, I.A.

Reduction of molten cuprous oxide by solid carbon. *Izv. vys. uchebn. zav.; chern. met.* 5 no.9:26-30 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.
(Copper oxide)

KONDAKOV, V.V. [deceased]; RYZHONKOV, D.I.

Effect of basicity on the rate of iron reduction from molten
slags by solid carbon. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 6 no.1:
17-21 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.
(Iron—Metallurgy) (Slag)

MAZHENOV, M.A.; RYZHONKOV, D.I.; KNYAZEV, V.F.; FILIPPOV, S.I.

Kinetic characteristics of the reduction of iron ore pellets by hydrogen
and methane. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 8 no. 7:11-15 '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

RYZHONKOV, D. I.; GOLENKO, D. M.; CHELYADINOV, L. M.

Equipment for the study of the kinetics of oxide reduction
by solid carbon at high temperatures. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
chern. met. no. 4:19-22 '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.
(Metallurgical laboratories--Equipment and supplies)

ROZHOK, I., podpolkovnik; BELYSHEV, V., mayor; KASPEROVICH, I., gvardii
general-mayor; NESTRUGIN, I., gvardii mayor;
RYZHONOK, B., gvardii mayor

Training of radiomen should be equal to the new demands; a
discussion of the article published in no. 10, 1963. Voen.
vest. 43 no.5:100-102 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

KONDAKOV, V.V.; RYZHONKOV, D.I.; GOLENKO, D.M.

Investigating the kinetics of ferrous oxide reduction by
solid carbon at temperatures exceeding 1400°. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; chern.met. no.4:23-28 '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.
(Chemistry, Metallurgic)