

Name : TSEREV, KH.

Dissertation : Effect of certain neurotropic substances on the activity of acid phosphatase and the concentration of orthophosphates in the intestinal nerves; a histochemical study

Degree : Cand Biol Sci

Defended At : Moscow Veterinary Acad, Min Agriculture USSR

Publication Date, Place : 1956, Moscow

Source : Knizhnaya Letopis' No 5, 1957

TSE'EV, Kh.

Histochemical studies on the effect of certain neurotropic substances on the nervous system of the intestine [with summary in English].
Arkhnat.gist. i embr. 35 no.1:63-67 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii (zav. - prof. I.F.Ivanov) Moskovskoy veterinarnoy akademii. Adres avtora: Pos. Kuz'minki, Moskovskoy obl., Ukhtomskogo rayona, Veterinarnaya akademiya.

(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM, innervation,
Auerbach's plexus, eff. of neurotropic substances (Rus))

ABRAMOV, R.R.; ALEKSEYEV, N.S.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, N.A., prof.
[deceased]; GUREVICH, B.S.; ZAYTSEV, V.G.; KEDRIN, Ye. A.;
MIRONOVA, L.V.; OSTANOVSKIY, T.S., dots.; PALLADOV, S.S.,
dots.; SERGEYEV, M.Ye.; TER-OVAKIMYAN, I.A.; TSEREVITINOV,
B.F.; SHCHEGLOV, L.M.; YAKOVLEV, A.I.; BORISOVA, G.A.,
red.; MEDRISH, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Study of manufactured goods; concise course] Tovarovede-
nie promyshlennykh tovarov; kratkii kurs. [By] P.R.Abramov
i dr. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1963. 768 p.
(MIRA 16:11)

(Commercial products)

TSEREVITINOV, B.Z.

[Decorative plants for reservoirs] Dekorativnoe tsvetovodstvo
vodoemov. Moskva, Mosk.univ., 1958. 53 p. (Moskovskoe
obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody. Sredi prirody, no.50)
(MIRA 14:2)

(Aquatic plants)

(Plants, Ornamental)

FEDOSEYEV, Vladimir Fedorovich; TSEREVITINOV, B.F., kand.tekhn.nauk,
red.; FAYBUSOVICH, A.I., red.; POMICHEV, P.M., tekhn.red.

[Hides and skins: a commercial guide] Tovarovedenie pushno-
mekhovogo syr'ia. Moskva, Izd-vo TSentrosoiuza, 1958. 268 p.
(MIRA 13:3)

(Fur)

(Hides and skins)

VINOGRADOV, Aleksandr Petrovich; KEDRIN, Yevgeniy Alekseyevich;
TSEREVITINOV, Boris Fedorovich; SERGEYEV, M.Ye., zasl. deyatel'
nauki, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BULGAKOV, N.V.,
prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; PLATUNOV, K.M., kand.
tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SHVETSOVA, T.P., inzh., retsenzent;
MURVANIDZE, D.S., inzh., retsenzent; YEGORKIN, N.I., prof.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; MASHKOV, A.N., kand. sel'khoz.
nauk, retsenzent; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, N.A., prof., red.; BORISOVA,
G.A., red.; GROMOV, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Leather goods, shoes, furs and pelts] Kozhevenno-obuvnyye,
pushno-mekhovyye i ovchinnno-shubnyye tovary. Pod red. N.A.Ar-
khangel'skogo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo torg. lit-ry, 1962. 536 p.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Boots and shoes) (Fur) (Hides and skins)

SENCHUROV, K.T., dots., DANITSKIY, I.N., BULIN, P.P., LEBEDEV, I.M., dots.
SERGBYEV, M.Ye., prof., VOZNYESENSKIY, M.H., dots., SEBKO, S.T.,
STEFANOVICH, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk., TSEREVITINOV, B.F., red.;
LEVITAN, I.M., red.izd-va., LEVCHUK, K.V., red.izd-va., BRUDCHENKO,
A.M., red.izd-va., LEKANOVA, I.S., tekhn.red.

[Industrial and food products, a commodity guide] Tovarovedenie
promyshlennykh i prodovol'stvennykh tovarov. Moskva, Vneshtorgizdat
Vol.2. 1958. 574 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(Commercial products)

Tserevitinov, B. F.

USSR/General Division. History. Classics. Personalities A-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 3, 1958, 9284

Author : B. F. Tserevitinov

Inst :
Title : Boris Aleksandrovich Kuznetsov

Orig Pub : Byul. Mosk. s-va ispit. prirody. otd. biol.,
1956, 61, No 6, 111-116

Abstract : The 50th birthday and the 30th anniversary of the scientific-pedagogical activity of Prof. Kuznetsov, the zoologist who is working in the fields of faunistics, zoogeography, and classification of mammals, and a specialist on furs. Sixty-four works by Kuznetsov are listed.

Card 1/1

BESEDIN, A.N.; TSERREVTINOV, B.F.

Effect of repeated hair flexing on the wear of the fur.
Kosh.-obuv.prom. 2 no.10:21-25 0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva imeni G.V.
Plekhanova.
(Fur--Testing)

TSEREVITINOV, B.F.; IGNATOV, Yu.V.; IGNATENKO, V.B.; KRUSHINSKIY, V.V.

Heat insulating properties of fur hats. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 4
no.12:19-22 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Clothing, Cold weather—Testing)

TSEREVITINOV, B.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; BESEDIN, A.N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Nature of the abrasion of the hair covering of fur skins. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. leg. prom. no.2:11-13 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskiy Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut narodonogo khozyaystva imeni Plekhanova. Rekomendovana kafedroy tovarovedeniya promyshlennykh tovarov.

1. TSEREVITINOV, B. F.
2. SSSR (600)
4. Fur
7. Differentiating hairs in furs.
Trudy VNIIO No. 10, 1951

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

1. TSEREVITINOV, B. F.
2. USSR (600)
4. Muskrats
7. Change in muskrat fur in relation to its acclimatization to the U.S.S.R., Trudy VNIO, No. 10, 1952.

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

TSUREVITINOV, B.F.

Boris Aleksandrovich Kuzntsov. Biol.MOIP.Otd.biol. 61 no.6:111-116
N-D '56. (MIRA 10:8)
(KUZNETSOV, BORIS ALEKSANDROVICH, 1906-)
(BIBLIOGRAPHY--ZOOLOGY) (BIBLIOGRAPHY--FUR)

PALLADOV, S.S.; PAVLIN, A.V.; TER-OVAKIMYAN, I.A.; KEDRIN, Ye.A.;
TSEREVITINOV, B.F.; BORISOVA, G.A., red.; MEDRISH, D.M.,
tekh. red.

[Manual for laboratory and practical work in the commercial
study of manufactures] Rukovodstvo k laboratornym i prakti-
cheskim zaniatiyam po tovarovedeniiu promyshlennykh tovarov.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Ekonomika." Pt.2. [Textile, clothing, knit-
ted, leather-and footwear, and fur goods] Tovary tekstil'-
nye, shveinye, trikotazhnye, kozhevenno-obuvnye, pushno-
mekhovye. 1964. 280 p. (MIRA 17:4)

TSEREVITINOV, B.F.

SERGEYEV, M.Ye., professor; PALLADOV, S.S., dotsent; NOVODEREZHKIN, P.I., dotsent; KIRYUKHIN, T.F., dotsent; TSEREVITINOV, B.F., dotsent; GUREVICH, B.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ANIRUSEVICH, D.A., st. prepodavatel'; GRANOVSKAYA, I.Ye., redaktor.

[Science of industrial wares] *Tovarovedenie promyshlennykh tovarov.*
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo torgovoi lit-ry. Vol. 2. 1954. 663 p. (MLRA 7:8)
(Manufactures)

MERKULOVA, A.I.; TSEREVITINOV, B.F.

Determining the content of loose pile fibers in fur fabrics. Kozh.-
obuv.prom. 6 no.10:23-27 0 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

TSERREVITINOV, Fedor Vasil'yevich, 1874-1947

[Chemistry and the marketing of fresh fruits and vegetables] Khimiia
i tovarovedenie svezhikh plodov i voshchai. Izd. 3-e. perer. i dop.
Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1949. (MIRA 9:12)
(Fruit--Chemical composition)
(Vegetables--Marketing)
(Fruit--Marketing)

BEREZIN, N.; PISAREV, N.; POTEMKIN, V.; TSEREVITINOV, G.

"Fishery products" by V.I.Vzorov. Reviewed by N.Berezin and others.
Sov.torg. 35 no.4:37-38 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Fishery products) (Vzorov, V.I.)

KOLESNIK, A.A.; TSEREVITINOV, O.B.

Accumulation of some mineral elements in apples during ripening. Kons.i ov.prom. 18 no.5:28-32 My '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut narodnogo khozyaystva imeni G.V.Plekhanova.
(Apple) (Fruit--Chemical composition)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CA 12

The chemical composition of wild food plants F. V. Tsvetlinoy, A. V. Vasilev, A. A. Kolesnik, and M. V. Shilyakov. *Pishcherna Prm.* 1045, No. 1, 18-24. - The following classes of wild plants were analyzed in the fresh and dried forms for water, nitrogen, protein, sugar, ash, oil solids, vitamin C, and carotene contents: *Urtica dioica* L. (the flaming nettle), *Rumex acetosa* L. (sorrel), *Atriplex*, *Chenopodium album* L. (white amch), *Azopodium podagraria* L., *Lamium album* L. (the dead nettle), and *Oxyria dactyna* Hill. ... Eugene Roberts

COMMON ELEMENTS
MATERIALS INDEX
AISI-SSA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
AUSTENITE INDEX
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

VASIL'YEV, V. I., KOMEL'KOV, V. S., SKVORTSOV, Yu. V., TSEREVITINOV, S. S.

Stable dynamic current flux. Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 30 no.7:756-768
Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Electrical discharges in gases)

SECRET, IT'S S.

Reports presented at the 5th. Intl. Conference on Ionization Phenomena in Gases, Munich, 28 August - 1 September 1961.

- a. G. A. Levchenko, A. M. Andriyev, V. P. Demchenko and V. I. Yastreb
"Investigation of a Pulse Discharge in a Hollow Cylindrical Gas Cathode"
- b. B. G. Reznikov, Ye. S. Khalilov
"Theory Measurements of Fast Electrons Formed During a Powerful Pulse Discharge" Chamber
- c. A. B. Barstov, A. N. Zurlov, and O. N. Malyshev
"On a Method of Chronomicroscopic Investigation of the Electron Discharge Chamber Walls Ionization"
- d. V. P. Demchenko, H. H. Shelov
"On the Discharge Lines Penetrating Under the Cathode Arc and Discharge Pulsation"
- e. S. C. Andriyev, H. A. Levchenko, A. V. Kozlov, G. G. Politskiy, G. I. Chernikov
"An Investigation of Electron Diffusion in the Negative Glow"
- f. V. S. Kozlov, Ye. V. Savost'yanov, V. H. Demchenko, S. G. Isaevich
"Dynamical Current Coax"
- g. H. H. Shelov
"A Spectroscopically Studied State of Cathode Following Ion Ionization Wave"
- h. R. H. Malyshev, Ye. S. Khalilov, V. P. Demchenko
"Molecular Electron Ionization by Gas Discharge Waves"
- i. I. P. Politskiy, G. H. Quarrier
"Ionization of Cathode Induced by Initial-charged Ions"
- j. P. M. Demchenko, L. H. Politskiy
"The Source for Molecular Hydrogen Ion Formation at the Cathode"
- k. A. I. Levchenko, V. P. Demchenko, H. P. Malyshev, H. H. Shelov
"Injection of an Ion Beam into the Cathode Sheath Layer"
- l. Ye. Kuznetsov
"On Directed Motion of Particles from a Cathode Sheath Region Scattered by Interaction with Ions"

ISEREVITINOV, S. S., VASILYEV, V. I., ARETOV, G. N., KOMELKOV, V. S.,
PERGAMENT, M. I.,

"The Structure of Plasmoids of Coaxial Injector,"

report presented at the 6th Intl. Conf. on Ionization Phenomena in Gases,
Paris, France, 8-13 Jul 63

ACCESSION NR: AT4025288

S/0000/63/000/000/0010/0020

AUTHOR: Pergament, M. I.; Vasil'yev, V. I.; Kamel'kov, V. S.; Tserevitinov, S. S.

TITLE: Investigation of infection and pinching of a plasma with the aid of an electron-optical time magnifier

SOURCE: Diagnostika plazmy* (Plasma diagnostics); sb. statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 10-20

TOPIC TAGS: plasmoid, plasma injection, plasma confinement, electrooptical effect

ABSTRACT: The injection and pinching of a plasma was investigated by means of an electron-optical "time magnifier" technique which was developed by the authors earlier (Trudy* 2-go vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po vy*sokoskorostnoy fotografii i kinematografii, Moscow, 1960, AN SSSR, 1963). A series of photographs was taken at a rate of 10^5 -- 5×10^6 frames per second and an exposure of 5×10^{-8} -- 5×10^{-6} sec. The series consisted of 4, 8, or 16 frames spaced 0 -- 10^{-4} sec apart. Each frame measured 5 x 5 mm and the resolution time was 30 pairs of lines per millimeter. The adjustment necessary to obtain optimal conditions of the "time magnifier" are described in detail. Some of the data obtained in the photographs are compared with oscillographic data. On the basis of an analysis of both the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4025288

photographs in the oscillograms it is suggested that the plasmoid consists of three principal parts: non-glowing highly ionized region, a region of intense impurity emission, and a region detached from the two walls, with bright deuterium lines, having a conical front. The latter region should have a low temperature, (i.e., weak ionization), because it does not crowd out the magnetic field well. These conclusions are confirmed by a study of the time variation of the intensities of the individual spectral lines at different points of the plasma loop, using a monochromator with a photomultiplier. The pinching of an injected plasma by rapidly growing fields and a study of a plasma injector based on the "gushing pinch" (V. S. Komelkov et. al., Proceedings Fifth International Conference on Ionization Phenomena in Gases, Munich, 1961, v. II. p. 2190, North Holland, Amsterdam, 1962) were also investigated by this technique and it is shown that it provides information not readily available by other means. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 19Oct63

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4040298

S/0057/64/034/006/0965/0973

AUTHOR: Skvortsov, Yu.V.; Komel'kov, V.S.; Tserovitinov, S.S.

TITLE: Structure of the magnetic fields in a plasma jet with internal currents

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.6, 1964, 965-973

TOPIC TAGS: plasma, plasma jet, plasma magnetic field interaction

ABSTRACT: This paper reports results of investigations conducted from 1959 to 1961 concerning the magnetic fields and currents in plasma jets. The jets were produced by discharge of a 130-microfarad capacitor bank at 5 to 30 kv between two coaxial cylindrical electrodes 2 cm long, 3 cm in external diameter, and 18 cm in internal diameter, respectively. The period of the electrical system was 22 microsec. The electrodes were located at one end of and coaxial with a glass tube 1 m long and 19 cm in diameter containing hydrogen at a pressure of 0.5 to 10 mm Hg. All three components of the magnetic field were measured with movable probes, and high-speed frame and streak photographs were made. Extensive data were collected and are discussed in considerable detail. The velocity of the plasma jets was about 7×10^6 cm/sec and did not vary greatly with changing gas pressure and discharge potential.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4040296

The current in the jet was limited to a region within 4 cm of the axis of the tube. A remarkable feature of the current distribution was the appearance within the jet of a helical filament carrying a considerable fraction of the current. The radius and pitch of this helix were both about 2 cm, and its existence was shown both by the behavior of the magnetic field and by the high-speed photographs. Optical phenomena due to this helical current have sometimes been misinterpreted as indicating the formation of a number of successive plasma bursts (I.F.Kvartskhava, R.D.Moladze and K.V.Suladze, ZhTF 30,289,1960). "In conclusion, the authors thank D.I.Vasil'yev and M.V.Zol'nikov for assistance in performing the experiments, and V.Strizhanova for laying out the graphs and drawings." Orig.art.has: 7 formulas, 9 figures, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09Jul63

SUB CODE: ME

ATD PRESS: 3082

ENCL: 00

NR REF SOV: 014

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041993

S/0057/64/034/007/1191/1198

AUTHOR: Aretov,G.N.; Vasil'yev,V.I.; Komel'kov,V.S.; Pergament,M.I.; Tseravitinov, S.S.

TITLE: The structure of plasma bursts from a coaxial plasma gun

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.7, 1964, 1191-1198

TOPIC TAGS: plasma, plasmoid, plasma gun, plasma diagnostics

ABSTRACT: The plasma bursts ejected by a coaxial plasma gun were examined with a battery of diagnostic devices, and the results are presented and discussed in some detail. The plasma gun was similar to that described by J.Marshall (Phys.of Fluids 3,134,1960) and employed electrodes 3.2 and 7.0 cm in diameter and 31 cm long. Deuterium was admitted through openings in the inner electrode located 17 cm from the output end of the gun. The gun was powered by a 50 microfarad capacitor bank charged in most of the experiments to 5 kV. The inductance of the system was 40 cm, the oscillation period was 11.4 microsec, and the peak current was 110 kA. The plasmas were observed in a 10 cm diameter 80 cm long glass drift tube. The energy distribution, both transverse and longitudinal, was measured with calorimeters. The thermal

Cont 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4041993

probe for measuring the longitudinal energy distribution employed a 6 micron thick platinum foil. The distortion of a local 100 to 200 Oe magnetic field by the passage of the plasma was observed, and in other experiments the longitudinal magnetic field of the plasma was recorded in the absence of external fields. The conductivity was estimated from the rate of diffusion into the plasma of a longitudinal magnetic field filling the drift tube. The plasma was probed with 4 mm microwaves. The total radiation in the visible and near ultraviolet was recorded, and the time variation of the intensity of separate spectrum lines was observed. High speed photographs were made at the rate of 10^6 frames per second. These photographs were made both with the general radiation and with D_{β} radiation. The plasmoids were found to consist of three distinct portions which became spatially separated during the drift because of their different velocities. The most rapid portion (velocity up to 3×10^7 cm/sec), in which the particle density reached 2×10^{15} cm $^{-3}$ and the electron temperature reached 6 eV, was non-luminous and consisted of pure almost completely ionized deuterium. Following the pure deuterium region was a less dense less rapid impurity zone in which line of carbon and copper were observed. Finally came a slower (6×10^6 cm/sec), dense, intensely luminous region containing considerable un-ionized gas. The charged particle density in this region was 5×10^{15} cm $^{-3}$. "The

2/3
Card

ACCESSION: AP4041993

authors express their gratitude to Yu.V.Skvortsov, for valuable discussions, to G. I.Yevstratov, F.Ya.Nikolayev, V.V.Semiglazov, P.T.Shevtsov and A.I.Yaroslavskiy who participated in the experiment, and also to T.I.Sokolova and V.D.Strizhanova for assistance in the presentation of the results." Orig.art.has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 31Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 003

3/3
Card

L 46324-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AT6015887

SOURCE CODE: UR/3136/65/000/M16/0001/0015

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, V. I.; Komel'kov, V. S.; Tserevitinov, S. S.

ORG: Institute of Atomic Energy im. I. V. Kurchatov (Institut atomnoy energii)

TITLE: Longitudinal ²motion of plasmoids in magnetic fields

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-1016, 1965. Prokhozhdeniye plazmennykh sgustkov cherez prodol'nyye magnitnyye polya, 1-15

TOPIC TAGS: plasmoid, pulsed magnetic field, plasma gun, electron temperature, ion temperature, plasma density, deuterium ~~plasma~~

ABSTRACT: The structure of deuterium plasma generated in a coaxial gun and injected longitudinally into a pulsed magnetic field is studied with the aid of thermal and diagnostic probes, a mass spectrograph and a monochromator. These probes are used to determine the velocity of the plasma, the sum of the electron and ion temperatures, spectroscopic diagnostics and particle energy distribution. In addition, 4 mm microwaves were used to determine the boundaries of the plasma. It was found that pulsed fields of 15 kG are sufficient to stop plasma of up to $2 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ density moving with a velocity of $2 \cdot 10^7 \text{ cm/sec}$. On the basis of the experimental events, the equipment was programmed to sever the tail-end of the plasma which carries most of the impurities; this resulted in the production of plasmoids of high purity and relatively high density. Some limitation on the rate of rise of the pulsed magnetic field was requir-

Card 1/2

L 46324-66

ACC NR: AT6015887

ed to prevent wall breakdowns and this increased the impurity content of the plasma.
The experimental results were found to be in good agreement with theoretical estimates.
Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 010/

OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 fv

KOMEL'KOV, V.S.; TSEBREVITINOV, S.S.

High-speed photography of powerful discharges in gases.
Usp.nauch.fot. 9:184-191 '64.

(ME A 18:11)

L 15283-66 -- EMP(1)/STP(1)/STP(1)-2/STP(1)/T IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AT6001405 SOURCE CODE: UR/3180/64/009/000/0184/0191

AUTHOR: Komel'kov, V. S.; Tserevitinov, S. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: High speed photography of strong gas discharges

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Komissiya po nauchnoy fotografii i kinematografii. Uspekhi nauchnoy fotografii, v. 9, 1964. Vysokoskorostnaya fotografiya i kinematografiya (High-speed photography and cinematography), 184-191 and inserts facing pages 184, 185, 192, and 193

TOPIC TAGS: high speed photography, gas discharge, electrooptic photography, Kerr cell

ABSTRACT: For the study of pulsed current discharges (up to $2 \cdot 10^6$ A) with oscillation frequencies from 10 — 100 μ sec the authors made extensive use of fast-electron photoregisters and Kerr cells. The article describes devices, auxiliary equipment, and methods used during high-temperature plasma investigations by means of Soviet instruments. A discussion is given on photography by means of high-speed photoregistering devices including light generating, synchronization, and registration devices and their operation; and Kerr cell photography, including various optical systems and Kerr cell control circuitry. Authors thank their research associates G. N. Aretov, Ye. V. Borisenko, V. I. Vasil'yev, D. S. Parfenov, Yu. V. Skvortsov, and B. P. Surnin who participated in the experiments and in the development of some of the equipment used. Orig. art. has: 13 figures.

SUB CODE: 14, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1 7/75

66
B+1

ISLIGVSKI, A. I., KHATKO, L. I., ENG.

Silt

Mechanizing the cleaning of ponds and water basins from silt. Silt. i rel. 5, No. 2, '53.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress
June 1953. UNCL.

TS&PAS, A.A.

Differential equations describing the heat and moisture transfer
in a raw cotton layer with forced convection of air. Izv. AN
Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 9 no.4:63-69 '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AT4045851

S/2648/64/000/018/0077/0086

AUTHOR: Tserfas, K.E.

TITLE: Dependence of the strength of the electric field on the concentration and character of dust particles in the atmosphere

SOURCE: Tashkent. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. Trudy*, no. 18(33), 1964. Voprosy* aktinometrii i atmosfernogo elektrichestva (Problems of actinometry and atmospheric electricity), 77-86

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, atmospheric electricity, atmospheric dust, condensation nucleus, atmospheric volume charge, aerosol

ABSTRACT: This article discusses an investigation of the dust component of the free atmosphere over Tashkent in the summer of 1962. Specifically, parallel measurements were made of the characteristics of atmospheric electricity (field strength, volume charge), as related to dust formations and condensation nuclei, on clear days in the period June-September, 1962. Data are given on the concentration of dust particles, their particle-size distribution and their origin to a height of 6 km. A close relationship

Card 1/6

ACCESSION NR: AT4045851

was established between the strength of the electric field and the dust concentration and a less close relationship between strength of the electric field and condensation nuclei. It was found that fine dust ($<1\mu$) predominates in the atmosphere; large dust ($>10\mu$) makes up about 5% of the total; and particles of intermediate size ($1-10\mu$) make up 18% of the total. A considerable part of the total dust quantity consisted of quartz particles or dust of organic origin (10-35%). The curves shown in Figures 1 and 2 of the Enclosure show the close dependence between the dust content of the atmosphere and electric field strength. The correlation coefficient between the dust concentration and electric field strength ($r_{\eta, E}$) is 0.96, while that between condensation nuclei and electric field strength is 0.83. The distribution of the density of volume charges with height is similar to the distribution of the above mentioned characteristics. The increase in the strength of the electric field with an increase in the dust content of the atmosphere can be attributed to a decrease in electrical conductivity, since atmospheric dust hinders the motion of ions. In addition, dust particles and aerosols in general, by acquiring charges and under certain conditions becoming separated, can themselves create considerable electric fields. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/6

ACCESSION NR: AT4045851

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy
Institut (Central Asian Hydrometeorological Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 005

Card 3/6

ACCESSION NR: AT4045851

ENCLOSURE: 01

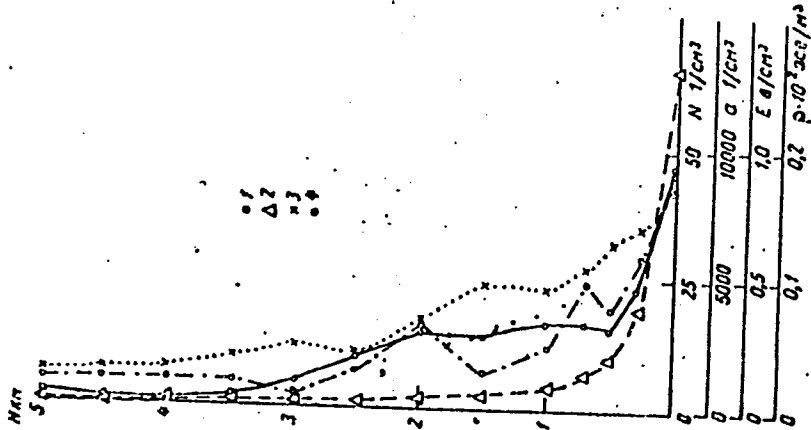


Fig. 1. Changes in dust content, condensation nuclei, electric field strength and density of volume charges with height. Observations of July 1962. 1 - dust; 2 - condensation nuclei; 3 - electric field strength; 4 - volume charge density.

Card 4/6

ACCESSION NR: AT1045851

ENCLOSURE: 03

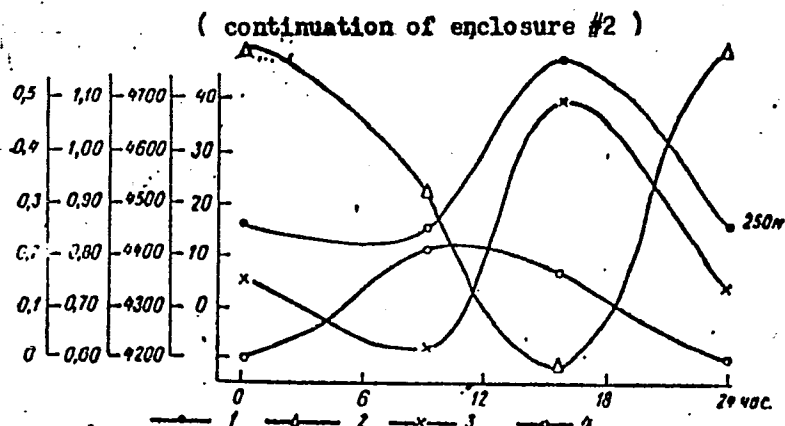


Fig. 2. Diurnal changes in the concentration of dust. 1 - condensation nuclei; 2 - field strength; 3 - and volume charge density; 4 - at different heights in the summer of 1962.

Card 6/6

85913

9, 9823

S/169/60/000/010/007/013
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1960, No. 10, p. 147, # 12703

AUTHOR: Tserfas, K.E.

TITLE: Comparisons of the Observations of the Electric Potential Gradient and the Intensity of the Atmosphere Electric Field ✓

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sredneaz. n.-i. gidrometeorol. in-ta, 1959, No. 2, (17), pp. 233-237

TEXT: The comparison is presented of measurement results of the electric field potential gradient, which were performed with the Benndorf electrometer in connection with an ion collector, and the measurement results of the electric field intensity with the ПРП (PNP)- device of the ГГО (GGO)-system. The observations were carried out at Tashkent in 1957-1958 daily independent of the meteorological conditions. It was stated that the diurnal courses of both devices were similar. The correlation coefficient calculated for average values is equal to 0.99. The absolute values of the field intensity are lower on the average by 7% than the values of the potential gradient. The average ratios of these magnitudes

Card 1/2

85913

S/169/60/000/010/007/013
A005/A001

Comparisons of the Observations of the Electric Potential Gradient and the Intensity of the Atmosphere Electric Field

vary during the total period of measurement in the limits from 1.00 to 1.17. In some hours deviations from monthly mean data were observed amounting to 30.40%.

N.V. Krasnogorskaya

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

L 12758-63

EWI(1)/BDS/ES(v) AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3 Pe-4 RB
S/169/63/000/004/013/017

AUTHOR: Tserfas, K. E. 63

TITLE: Electrical characteristics of the atmosphere in a vertical cross-section at Tashkent as indicated by observations during the IGY 12

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 4, 1963, abstract 4B237
(Sb. materialy konferentsiy po itogam IGY (1960) i meteorol. izuch. Antarktidy (1959), M. Gidrometeoizdat, 1961, 260-274)

TEXT: The strength of the electrostatic field E in the free atmosphere up to an altitude of 6 kilometers was measured in 1958-1959 at Tashkent by means of an electrostatic fluxmeter installed in an airplane. The observations were conducted chiefly at 3 and 15 hours Moscow time. The results of 174 vertical soundings taken in cloudless weather were analyzed. The distribution of the density of stereoscopic charges (ρ) and of the electric potential with altitude were calculated by means of data from measurements. Changes in the averages for E , ρ , and V can be represented by the following formulas:

Card 1/3

L 12758-63

Electrical characteristics of the atmosphere...

S/169/63/000/004/013/017
0

$$E = 0.58e^{-0.001H} + 0.38e^{-0.00024H} \text{ v/cm}$$

$$\rho = 0.00154e^{-0.001H} + 0.00024e^{-0.00024H} \text{ el.-cm units/m}^3$$

$$V = 216000 - 58000e^{-0.001H} - 158000e^{-0.00024H} \text{ volts}$$

where H is the altitude in meters. In the first half of 1958 E had a negative value (anomalous course), beginning at a certain altitude and positive values at all altitudes (normal course) through the remaining period of observations. The anomalous course is explained by the influence of stereoscopic charges connected with intrusions of dust which were particularly intense in 1958. Due to the increased dust content in the air in the summer at certain altitudes, beginning at an altitude of one kilometer, the annual course of E has a maximum in the summer, a minimum in the winter, and an inverse course at the ground surface. Stereoscopic charges reach their most significant maximum

Card 2/3

L 12758-63

Electrical characteristics of the atmosphere...

S/169/63/000/004/013/017

in the lower half-kilometer layer, being negative in the summer and positive in the winter. The diurnal course of E , ρ , and V was plotted in accordance with a limited amount of data. Data on changes in average values of E with altitude were presented for different months.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

TSERFAS, K.E.

Effect of clouds on the electric field of the free atmosphere and the electric structure of clouds. Trudy Sred.-Az.nauch.-issl. gidrometeor. inst. no.18:59-76 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

Dependence of the intensity of the electric field on the concentration and character of dust particles in the atmosphere. Ibid.:77-86

L 8780-66 EEC(k)-2/EWA(h)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(b)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP5027626 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/65/010/011/2037/2045

AUTHOR: Avak'yants, G. M.; Atakulov, B. A.; Dmitriyenko, I. L.;
Murygin, V. I.; Tserfas, R. A.

56
54
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Problem of the forward branch of the current-voltage characteristic of
gold-doped-base silicon diodes

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 11, 1965, 2037-2045

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor diode, silicon diode, current voltage characteristic

ABSTRACT: The results of experiments with (50-300-kohm.cm) Si-diodes doped
by Au (0.1% Sb admixture) are reported; in some cases, the n⁺-layer was obtained
by phosphorus diffusion. Six varieties of experimental I-V characteristics had a
segment of negative resistance followed by a segment of independent I/V relation;

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.382.2:546.28

Z

L 8780-66

ACC NR: AP5027626 2

the latter segment occupies a large current interval and starts from 1.5-7 v. As neither M. A. Lampert's theory (Phys. Rev., 1962, 125, 126) nor R. Hall's theory (Proc. IRE, 1952, 40, 1512) can explain such a shape of the I-V characteristic, the authors offer a new theory based on the kinetics of carrier transitions near deep levels and on the formation of space charges in the dielectric-like semiconductor material. They also offer an empirical formula which describes both mechanisms behind the above I-V characteristic. Additional experiments with the diodes at -59-24--4+49C corroborated the new theory: the negative-resistance segment vanished at higher temperatures. "E. G. Pel'⁴⁴ carried out the lifetime measurements." Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 12 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 05Jun64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 003

jw
Card 2/2

L 7794-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) ISP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP5027631

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/65/010/011/2074/2077

AUTHOR: Avak'yants, G. M.; Alimova, L. I.; Murygin, V. I.;
Skripnikov, Yu. S.; Tserfas, R. A.

43
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Selective properties of silicon diodes with gold-doped base

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 11, 1965, 2074-2077

TOPIC TAGS: silicon diode, semiconductor diode

ABSTRACT: Results are reported of an experimental investigation of an Au-doped-base silicon diode used as a parallel oscillatory circuit thanks to the falling-off branch of its I-V characteristic (N. Holonyak, Proc. IRE, 1962, 50, 12, 2421). Biased to the negative-resistance region, the diode behaved like a high-Q oscillatory circuit; biased to the edge of the positive-resistance region, it

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.382.2:546.28:621.391.8

L 7794-66

ACC NR: AP5027631

exhibited the characteristics of a low-Q oscillatory circuit. In addition to the fundamental resonance curve, a number of resonance peaks at various multiple frequencies were observed; higher applied voltages resulted in distorted (asymmetrical) resonance curves. A compound peaked high-Q resonance curve was exhibited by some specimens. As a rule, the resonance frequency increased with the bias current. As a parametric amplifier the silicon diode developed a voltage gain of 15-25. A transistor circuit, in which the resonant silicon diode was connected in lieu of the collector load, could be operated as an amplifier from a 9-12-v supply-voltage source. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 05Jun64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 001

nw

Card 2/2

L 21348-65 EEC(b)-2/EEC(k)-2/EWA(h)/EWG(k)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(t) Pm-4/
Pz-6/Feb BSD/ASD()/AFWL/ESD(t)/IJP(c) RDW/JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5000859 S/0166/64/000/005/0053/0057

AUTHOR: Avak'yants, G.M.; Zaugol'nikova, Ye. G.; Murygin, V.I.; Tserfas, R. A.

TITLE: Some properties of inductive selenium rectifiers

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 5, 1964, 53-57

TOPIC TAGS: selenium rectifier, audio frequency generator, semiconductor, inductive rectifier, semiconducting inductance

ABSTRACT: The present work continues the investigation of the previously reported inductive effect observed in selenium rectifiers (Avak'yants et al., Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1962, No VII, vol. 7, pages 1214 and 1223). Measurements have shown that the inductive properties of selenium rectifiers are related to the exponential current-voltage dependence reported by Karageorgiy-Alkalayev (Izvestiya AN UzSSR, Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, 1961, 2, 125). The dynamic volt-ampere curves of the inductive selenium rectifier have a peculiar "hysteretic" shape as shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. For small instantaneous voltages the element gives a capacitive phase shift, for large values—an inductive phase shift. Selenium rectifiers biased in the region of large inverse currents possess a semiconducting inductance, i. e. they can store the energy of an electric field and transfer it to other parts of a circuit. Although the impedance of the

Card 1/32

L 21348-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000859

rectifier is found to have an appropriate frequency dependence, the element cannot be used as a choke filter, because of its high DC resistance. With the addition of external circuitry to provide compensating negative resistance, the selenium rectifier can be used to generate audio frequencies. Under certain conditions the deep levels do not act to impede the carriers and give an inductive effect, but, as a result of the intense ionization in the presence of a strong electric field in the contact region, they form a region with an increased concentration of ionized impurities which leads to an anomalous frequency-dependent growth of reverse current and capacitance. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tashkentskiy gosuniversitet im. V. I. Lenina (Tashkent State University)

SUBMITTED: 12Nov63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 20016-65 ASD(a)-5/AFWL/ESD(c)/ESD(t)
ACCESSION NR: AP4038647 S/0109/64/009/005/0868/0875

AUTHOR: Avak'yants, G. M.; Atakulov, B.; Mury*gin, V. I.; Teshabayev, A.;
Tserfas, R. A.

TITLE: Some patterns in the current-voltage characteristics of long diodes

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 9, no. 5, 1964, 868-875

TOPIC TAGS: diode, semiconductor diode, current voltage characteristic,
Ge diode, Si diode

ABSTRACT: New approximate formulas are offered which describe the linear segment of the current-voltage characteristic of a long-base diode with the assumption that a greater part of the applied voltage drops in the diode body. The formulas are valid for three intervals of high-level injection. Experimental verification was performed with n-Ge long-base (1.5-6 mm) diodes with a resistivity of 27-28 ohm-cm and a diffusion length of 5-6 mm. The current-voltage

Card 1/2

L 20016-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4038647

characteristics of a 3.5-mm-thick base were also measured at +20, 0, -20, and -60C. Generally, a good agreement between the theoretical and experimental curves is noted. The current-voltage characteristic of an n-Si Au-alloyed long-base (0.1 mm) diode was also measured. Orig. art. has 3 figures, 10 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tashkent*skiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. V. I. Lenina (Tashkent State University)

SUBMITTED: 18Feb63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

AVAK'YANTS, G.M.; ZAUGOL'NIKOVA, Ye.G.; MURYGIN, V.I.; TSERFAS, R.A.

Some properties of induction selenium rectifiers. Izv. AN Uz.
SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.nauk 8 no.5:53-57 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.

L 7793-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP5027632 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/65/010/011/2077/2081

AUTHOR: Avak'yants, G. M.; Zuyev, A. V.; Murygin, V. I.;
Skripnikov, Yu. S.; Surov, V. P.; Tserfas, R. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Amplifying and oscillating properties of silicon diodes with gold-doped
base

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 11, 1965, 2077-2081

TOPIC TAGS: silicon diode, semiconductor diode

ABSTRACT: The results of an experimental investigation of the operation of a silicon diode as a voltage amplifier and as an oscillator are reported. A simple amplifier circuit consisting of a capacitor in series with the diode developed a voltage gain of 18-20 and a power gain of 200-300; its resonance frequency and

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.382.2:546.28:621.375+621.373

L 7793-66

ACC NR: AP5027632

passband depended on the bias current; its maximum sensitivity was 5-10 mv, and in some specimens, 200-300 mv. The noise in such a circuit was incoherent, sinusoidal, and had a maximum coinciding with the resonant frequency. As an oscillator, the silicone diode developed a practically sinusoidal waveshape; both its frequency and amplitude depended largely on the bias current and external capacitance. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 05Jun64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 001

HW
Card 2/2

ARAKYAN, G.M.; BERNARD, H.L.; DEWITT, J.W.; LEE, M.H.; YOUNG, V.L.;
TANFAS, R.L.

Straight branch of the volt-ampere characteristics of silicon
diodes with a gold-alloyed base. Radiation: 2 electrons, 10
no. 1182037-0045 R 165. (MIRA 18510)

AVAKYANTS, G.M.; ALIMOVA, L.I.; MURYSIN, V.I.; SKRIPUNOV, Yu.S.;
TSERFAS, R.A.

Selective properties of silicon diodes with a gold-alloyed base.
Radiotekh. i elektron. 10 no.11:2074-2077 N 165.
(MIRA 18:11)

TSERIKH, F. A.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Study and use of semiconductor thermo-resisters for remote control in incubator equipment." Leningrad, 1961. 19 pp; (Ministry of Agriculture RSFSR, Leningrad Agricultural Inst); 250 copies; price not given; list of author's works at end of text (10 entries); (KL, 6-61 sup, 227)

TSERIKH, F.A., inzh.

Study of the stability of heat-sensitive thermistors. Nauch.
trudy VIESKH 11:93-109 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Thermistors) (Farms--Electric equipment) (Temperature regulators)

D 64471-05

ACCESSION NR: AR5005459

can be used for engineering calculations of thermistor temperature, settling
time of a thermistor-type temperature sensor, and the effect of frequency
in determining the thermistor time constant as a function of frequency and heat
transfer characteristics.

SUB CODE: 30, TD

ENCL: 1

: Card 1/2

38736

S/194/62/000/005/023/157
D256/D308

26.2190

AUTHOR: Tserikh, F.A.

TITLE: Transistorized automatic level regulator

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 5, 1962, abstract 5-2-102 zh (Sb. nauchno-tekhn. inform. po elektrifik, s. kh. Vses. n.-i. in-t elektrifik. s. kh. 1961, no. 11, 35-37)

TEXT: The regulator was devised for maintaining a definite level of water, oil, powders etc. Sensitive thermal resistances are employed as sensing elements in the regulator; the value of the resistivity varies for different media. The resistance is connected in one of the arms of an el. bridge and is placed in the medium whose level is being controlled. Any changes of the resistivity following a transition from one medium into another causes an unbalance of the bridge producing a control voltage energizing a driving mechanism. The bridge circuit is supplied from the mains via a voltage stabilizer, a reducing transformer and a rectifier. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].
Card 1/1

TSERIKH, F.A.

Using semiconductor resistance thermometers for remote measurement
of temperatures. Izv. tekhn. no. 3:20 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Thermometers)

9.6100

9.4320 (1141, 1143 ONLY)

20h13

S/115/61/000/003/007/013
B124/B204

AUTHOR: Tserikh, F. A.

TITLE: Experience from the use of thermistors for remote temperature measurement

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 3, 1961, 20

TEXT: Stable semiconductor resistors may be used as resistance thermometers for the remote temperature measurement with better accuracy. The authors used them in determining the temperature stability at a depth of 15 m in a special casing, then constructed according to the instructions of D. I. Mendeleev and now intended for keeping constant the temperature of quartz generators. Among several thermistor types the two most stable (MMT-6 (MMT-6) and MMT-4 (MMT-4)) were selected after thermal ageing and stability control. They were gauged in a water-bath thermostat by comparing them with a highly accurate standard mercury-glass thermometer. The resistance of the semiconductor thermometers on gauging and in the measurements of temperature in the casing was measured by means of the laboratory bridge MBJ-47 (MVL-47) with the highly sensitive zero galvanometer.

Card 1/2

Experience from the use of...

20113
S/115/61/000/003/007/013
B124/B204

meter TTT3-2 (GPZ-2) at a measuring current of $30\mu\text{a}$. Stability of the thermometer readings was controlled throughout the period of measurement by measuring the resistance at the triple point of water ($+0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$). From the measuring results the following conclusions may be drawn: 1) The stability of the thermistors during the tests was positively satisfactory; the measurements are characterized by the mean square error $\pm 0.0022^{\circ}\text{C}$ (MMT-4) and $\pm 0.006^{\circ}\text{C}$ (MMT-6). 2) After careful selection and stability testing, thermistors may be used in highly precise remote measurements of temperature; on this occasion, in gauging as well as in the measurements, the measuring current passing through the thermometer must be kept constant. ✓

Card 2/2

37834

S/123/62/000/008/006/016

AOO4/A101

18.1100

AUTHORS: Braynin, I. Ye., Shkuratov, F. I., Tserikh, Z. V.

TITLE: The effect of the total Ti and Al-content on the mechanical properties of the EI437A (EI437A) alloy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 8, 1962, 21, abstract 8A150 ("Tr. Donetsk. politekhn. in-ta", 1961, v. 56, 147-150)

TEXT: The authors tested the effect of the total Ti and Al-content (2.85 - 3.65%) on the properties (σ_b , δ , ψ , time up to failure at $\sigma = 40 \text{ kg/mm}^2$) of the EI437A alloy. It was found that σ_b and the time up to failure during endurance tests increase if the Ti and Al-content is raised to 3.55%, while a further increase of the Ti and Al-content lowers these characteristics.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

X

Card 1/1

S/137/62/COO/004/119/201
A052/A101

19.1200

AUTHORS: Braynin, I. Ye., Shkuratov, F. I., Tserikh, Z. V.

TITLE: The effect of the summary Ti and Al content on mechanical properties of 311 437A (EI437A) alloy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 54, abstract 4I321 ("Tr. Donetsk. politekhn. in-ta", no. 56, 1961, 147 - 150)

TEXT: 137 heats in which the summary Ti and Al content varied from 2.85 to 3.65% were investigated. 3 samples out of each heat were tested after a preliminary heat treatment under the following conditions: air hardening at 1,080°C after an 8-hour exposure and 16-hour tempering at 700°C with air cooling. The results of two kinds of tests at 700°C are presented: short-time tensile test ($\sigma_b = 62 - 78 \text{ kg/mm}^2$, $\delta = 7.2 - 20\%$, $\psi = 13.7 - 24\%$) and long-time tensile test to evaluate the time until the failure of the sample at a constant load of 40 kg/mm²; this time varies from 50 to 130 hours. At a short-time rupture the imprint diameter and ductility properties decrease with the increase of the summary Ti and Al content; σ_b at a short-time rupture and the time until failure

✓A

Card 1/2

The effect of the summary...

S/137/62/000/004/119/201
A052/A101

at a long-time rupture increase with the increase of T1 plus A1 sum up to 3.55%. A further increase of T1 plus A1 sum leads to some decrease of these characteristics. The change of mechanical characteristics depending on the change of T1 plus A1 sum is more or less reliably characterized by the section of the curves contained between the values of T1 plus A1 sum from 3.25 to 3.45%.

T. Rummyantseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757010009-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757010009-1"

ZAYKA, N.I.; NEMETS, O.F.; TSERINCO, M.A.

Spins and parity levels of C^{13} . Izv. AN SSSR Ser. fiz. 24 no.7:
862-864 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut fiziki Akademii nauk USSR i Institut "Rudzher Boshkovich"
Zagreb, Yugoslaviya.
(Carbon--Isotopes)

84710

S/056/60/039/001/030/041/XX
B006/B056

24,6600

AUTHORS:

Zaika, N. I., Nemets, O. F., Tserineo, M. A.

TITLE:

The Angular Distribution of the Protons¹⁴ in the Reaction
 $C^{12}(dp)C^{13}$ at Deuteron Energies of From 5 to 13 Mev

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960,
Vol. 39, No. 1(7), pp. 3-6

X

TEXT: The authors measured the angular distributions of protons (corresponding to the C^{13} ground state) at the following deuteron energies: 13.3 ± 0.2 , 12.1 ± 0.2 , 9.55 ± 0.2 , 7.15 ± 0.2 , and 4.65 ± 0.2 Mev (Fig. 1) as well as of protons (corresponding to the three lowest excited states of C^{13}) at deuteron energies of 13.3 ± 0.2 and 12.1 ± 0.2 Mev (Figs. 2, 3). The authors worked with a 13.6-Mev deuteron beam from the cyclotron of the Institut fiziki AN USSR (Institute of Physics of the AS UkrSSR). The experimental arrangement was the same as described in Ref. 6. From a comparison of the experimentally obtained angular distributions with the theory, the following spin values could be ascribed to the ground state and to the first three excited states of C^{13} :

Card 1/3

84710

The Angular Distribution of the Protons
in the Reaction $C^{12}(dp)C^{13}$ at Deuteron
Energies of From 5 to 13 Mev

S/056/60/039/001/030/041/XX
B006/B056

$1/2^- - 3/2^-$, $1/2^+$, $1/2^- - 3/2^-$, $3/2^+ - 5/2^+$. Whereas the proton distributions corresponding to the excited states correspond to the Butler theory, that of the ground state protons has a number of peculiarities. Thus, the proton distributions recorded at 4.65 and 7.15 Mev deuteron energies, deviate from those recorded at 9.55, 12.1, and 13.3 Mev (the latter show two additional peaks at large angles). It is assumed that the change in the shape of the angular distributions within the region of 7-9 Mev is interrelated with the change in the contribution of various mechanisms to the reaction, and also with the change in the ratio between nuclear and Coulomb interactions. At $E_d \leq 7.15$ Mev, it is assumed that the formation of a compound nucleus increases and the stripping of heavy particles increases, and leads to an enlargement of the cross section and a broadening of the peak at large angles. The authors also measured the differential cross section of the reaction $C^{12}(dp)C^{13}$ for angles which correspond to the distribution maxima at ~ 7.15 , 9.55, 12.1, and 13.3 Mev. The following values were obtained: 24, 18, 14, and 13 mb/steradian (+30%). The authors finally thank Professor M. V. Pasechnik for his interest, A. M. Korolev and Yu. V. Tsekhmistrenko for discussions. There are

Card 2/3

84710

The Angular Distribution of the Protons
in the Reaction $C^{12}(dp)C^{13}$ at Deuteron
Energies of From 5 to 13 Mev

S/056/60/039/001/030/041/XX
B006/B056

3 figures and 11 references: 2 Soviet, 1 British, and 8 US.

ASSOCIATION: Institut "Rudzher Boshkovich", Zagreb, Yugoslaviya
(Institute "Rudzher Boshkovich", Zagreb, Yugoslavia)
Tserineo, M. A.

SUBMITTED: December 11, 1959

Card 3/3

TSERETELI, D.V.

The Upper Pliocene continental deposits in Georgia and their connection with the pluvial regime. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no. 2:87-90 Mr.-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut geografii AN Gruzinskoy SSR im. Vakhushti. (Georgia—Geology, Stratigraphic)

S/903/62/000/000/006/044
B102/B234AUTHOR: Tserineo, P.TITLE: Angular distributions of α -particles in (d, α) reactions on B^{10} , F^{19} , and Al^{27}

SOURCE: Yadernyye reaktsii pri malykh i srednikh energiyakh; trudy Vtoroy Vsesoyuznoy konferentsii, iyul' 1960 g. Ed. by A. S. Davydov and others. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 133-135

TEXT: The α -particle angular distributions and the absolute values of the differential cross sections were determined for the reactions $B^{10}(d,\alpha)Be^8$ (Be^8 in ground and first excited states), $F^{19}(d,\alpha)O^{17}$ (O^{17} in ground and first excited states), and $Al^{27}(d,\alpha)Mg^{25}$, with deuteron energies of 13 Mev. The alphas were recorded by a common CsI(Tl) scintillation counter with photomultiplier. In each case the crystal thickness was equal to the range of the alphas produced in the reaction investigated. The distributions obtained are compared with those calculated according to Butler's theory for direct interactions. The agreement is rather poor; this is attributed to

Card 1/2

Angular distributions of...

S/903/62/000/000/006/044
B102/B234

the fact that direct interactions are accompanied to a considerable extent by adhesion reactions, i.e. in peripheral interactions the proton or neutron stick on the nuclear surface. In the (d, α) reaction with Al^{27} it was impossible to separate the alphas from Mg^{25} productions in the ground and in the first excited states. The angular distribution corresponds to a mixture of both, probably with an admixture of the second excited state. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Krakov (Institute of Nuclear Investigations, Cracow)

Card 2/2

ABEL'SON, Yu.O.; LEYBSON, N.L.; TSERINGER, T.B.

Effect of the functional state of the higher segments of the central nervous system on the development of micturition following a heavy water intake. Fiziol.zhur. 45 no.4:476-482 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. From the department of physiology, I.P.Pavlov Medical Institute, Leningrad.

(DIURESIS, physiol.

water diuresis, eff. of CNS funct. (Rus))

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.

eff. on water diuresis (Rus))

L 44591-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6015677 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0077/0077

24
B

INVENTOR: May, L. A.; Vayvad, A. Ya.; Lagzdyn', E. A.; Tserin' sh, O. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of emulsion of organosilicon resins.^{1/2} Class 39, No. 181298^{1/2}

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 77

TOPIC TAGS: emulsion, organosilicon resin

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of preparing emulsions of organosilicon resins by hydrolysis of alkyl(aryl)chlorosilanes with a mixture of water and solvents. To enhance water resistance and antiadhesive properties, both polar and nonpolar organic solvents are suggested. The polar organic solvents include acetone, acetonitrile, and alcohol, while the nonpolar solvents include toluene, carbon tetrachloride, and 1,2-dichloroethane. [Translation] [LD]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 10Jun64/

Card 1/1 *dm*

UDC: 678.84.02:66.093.8:547.1' 113' 128

AUTHOR: Tsokasev, A. V., Polpektov, N. I.

TITLE: The use of polyphenol derivatives for increasing the sensitivity of the spectrophotometric determination of rare earth elements

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 19, no. 11, 1964, 1309-1314

TOPIC TAGS: spectrophotometry; rare earth element; polyphenol derivative; lanthanide

ABSTRACT: The sensitivity of the spectrophotometric determination of lanthanides, the

teristic for each element are reported and the absorption spectra are illustrated. The relationship between optical density of the complexes and concentration of ions is investigated. The results of the determination of lanthanides in the presence of polyphenol derivatives are given. The results of the determination of lanthanides in the presence of polyphenol derivatives are given.

Card 1/2

L 22165-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4049095

... Calcium may interfere ... in the presence of oxygen from the air it will ... the correct effect

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTUL DE SCIINTE SI TEHNICILE ORGANIZATIEI DE RECHERCA SI DE PROIECTARE ACADEMIEI DE STIINTE SI ARTI DE ROMANIA
UkrSSR Laboratorii y Odessa
Odessa Laboratories

NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 004

Cord 2/2

TSERKASEVICH, K.V.; POLUEKTOV, N.S.

Use of polyphenol derivatives for increasing the sensitivity of the spectrophotometric determination of certain rare-earth elements. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.11:1309-1314 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Ukrainian S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Laboratories in Odessa.

ACCESSION NR: AP4009349

S/0078/64/009/001/0128/0133

AUTHORS: Tserkasevich, K. V.; Poluektov, N. S.

TITLE: Complex formation of rare earth element ions with 1,2-dihydroxybenzene-3,5-disulfonic acid (Tayron)

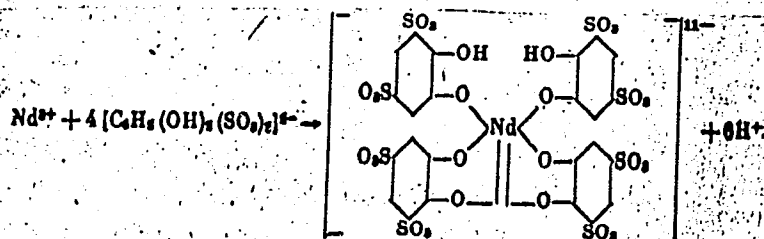
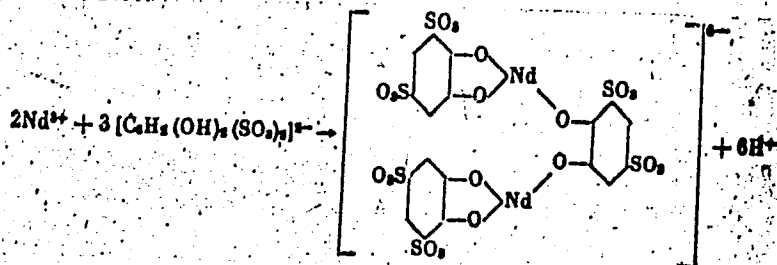
SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 9, no. 1, 1964, 128-133

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth element complex, rare earth Tayron complex, neodymium Tayron complex, proseodymium Tayron complex, holmium Tayron complex, erbium Tayron complex, dihydroxybenzenedi-sulfonic acid complex

ABSTRACT: Spectrophotometric study of the reaction between 1,2-dihydroxybenzene-3,5-disulfonic acid (Tayron) and salts of Nd, Pr, Ho or Er shows that two types of complex compounds are formed in aqueous solution: at pH 7 the complex formed has a metal: Tayron ratio of 1:1.5, at pH 14, the ratio is 1:4, as depicted by the formulae:

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4009349



Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4009349

On adding alcohol, two complex compounds of Nd are formed, the hexasodium salt of dineodymiumtripyrocatechol disulfonic acid (formed when Nd:Tayron ratio is 1:1.5 and 1:3) and $\text{Nd}_2[\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{SO}_3)_2]_2\text{Na}$. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskiy SSR, Laboratorii v Odesse (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry Academy of Sciences Ukraine SSR, Odesse Laboratory)

SUBMITTED: 12Oct62

DATE ACQ: 07Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 008

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4041581

S/0078/64/009/007/1606/1612

AUTHOR: Poluektov, N. S.; Tserkasevich, K. V.

TITLE: Rare earth element complexes with gallic acid

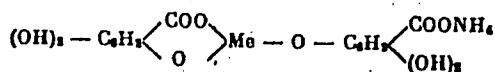
SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 9, no. 7, 1964, 1606-1612

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth gallic complex, rare earth element complex, gallic acid, rare earth chloride, spectrophotometry, potentiometric titration

ABSTRACT: There are no indications in the literature concerning reactions of gallic acid with rare earth elements and this prompted the authors to study their complexes. By neutralizing with ammonia a mixture of gallic acid with rare earth chlorides at pH 4.1-4.2 a precipitate is first formed, then, upon further addition of alkali, it is dissolved forming a complex compound. These compounds were analyzed by spectrophotometry and subjected to potentiometric titration. The difficult soluble compounds have a tentative formula of

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041581



In alkaline solutions with 1 N KOH rare earth ions form with gallic acid complex compounds with a molecular rate Me:Gal = 1:2. From neutral and alkine solutions solid compounds with the same Me:Gal proportion have been extracted. Orig. art. has 9 figures, 2 formulas, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR, laboratoriya v Odessa (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, AN UkrSSR, Odessa Laboratory)

SUBMITTED: 03May63

DATE ACQ: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

POLUEKTOV, N.S.; TSERKASEVICH, K.V.

Complexes of rare earth elements with gallic acid. Zhur.
neorg. khim. 9 no.7:1606-1612 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR,
laboratoriya v Odesse.

TSERKASEVICH, K.V.; POLUEKTOV, N.S. -

Complexes of rare-earth elements with pyrocatechol and pyrogallol
in alkaline solutions. Ukr.khim.zhur. 30 no.2:146-151 '64.

(MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR, Laboratorii
v Odesse.

TSERKASEVICH, K.V.; POLUEKTOV, N.S.

Complex formation of the ions of rare-earth elements with 1,2-dihydroxy-
benzene-3,5-disulfonic acid ("tairon"). Zhur.neorg.khim. 9 no.1:128-133
Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR. Laboratorii v
Odesse.

TSERKASEVICH, K.V., aspirant

Complexometric determination of calcium in pharmaceutical analysis
with use of a new indicator. Apt. delo 10 no.3:24-28 My-Je '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Zaporozhskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(CALCIUM—ANALYSIS) (INDICATORS AND TEST PAPERS)

TSERKASEVICH, K.V., aspirant

Use of complex compounds of palladium in the analysis of organic pharmaceutical preparations. Apt. delo 9 no.6:32-34 N-D '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Zaporozhskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta (zav. dotsent P.O. Knizhko).

(PALLADIUM—ANALYSIS)

L 15304-66 EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) RDW/JD/RM
ACC NR: AP6002810 SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/66/011/001/0093/0098

AUTHORS: Tserkasevich, K. V.; Yefryushina, N. P.; Poluektor, H. S.

ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of Academy of Sciences UkrSSR,
Odessa Laboratories (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk UkrSSR,
Laboratorii v Odessa)

TITLE: Complexes of neodymium, holmium, and erbium with pyrogallosulfonic acid

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 93-98

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth metal, holmium compound, erbium compound, neodymium compound,
complex molecule/ LP-58 potentiometer, SF-10 recording spectrophotometer

ABSTRACT: Formation of Nd, Ho, and Er complexes with pyrogallosulfonic acid (I) was investigated by using potentiometric and spectrophotometric methods. Results of potentiometric titration, performed with potentiometer LP-58 and glass electrodes, are summarized in graphs. Spectrophotometric study of the reaction was conducted in neutral as well as in strongly alkaline (1 N KOH) media and was performed on a recording instrument SF-10. From the data obtained by both methods, the authors concluded that in the neutral medium, with reagent ratio M(metal):I = 1:1, the reac-

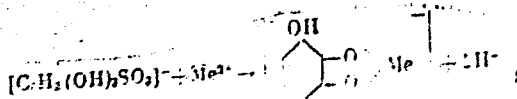
Card 1/2

UDC: 546.665-38+546.666-38+546.657-38
2

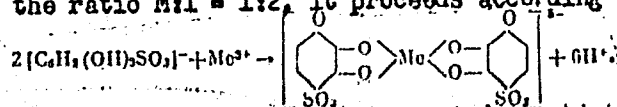
L 15304-66

ACC NR: AP6002810

tion follows equation



while at pH 11, and the ratio M:l = 1:2, it proceeds according to equation



From the data obtained in the spectrophotometric study in highly alkaline medium it was possible to calculate the apparent reaction constants K. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 2 tables, and 2 equations.

SUB CODE: 07/

SUBM DATE: 08Jun64/

ORIG REF: 006/

OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 mc