Petroff Defense or Russian Defense Indefensible

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The Petroff Defense or Russian Defense arises from the moves 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 Nxe5 dd6 4 Nf3 Nxe4. It is the subject of this computer analysis with Deep Fritz 8 software to level 20 and dual-processor hardware with d240 Opterons and 2 GB RAM.

The best line for whet continues as 5 Qe2 Qe7. The white move was invented in 1850 in New Orleans by Paul Morphy, the chess prodigy at the age of 13. At that time his move was considered a refutation of the defense. This paper concurs.

Some writers as Raetsky Chetrevik 2005 state that black can equalize. Their text lines are 6 d3 Nf6 7 Bg5 Be6 (0.28) from Em. Lasker-Marshall, St Petersburg, 1912, 1-0 and 6.d3 Nf6 7 Bg5 Qxe2+ (0.27) from Aronian-Akopian, Ohrid, 2001, $\frac{1}{2}$. The numbers in parens are those assigned by the software where the higher positive number favors white, the lower negative number favors black, and the number zero shows both sides are equal. After 7 Bg5, the best move for black is 7 ... Bg4 (0.24) which comes closer to equalizing.

However, neither of the text lines is the strongest for white according to computer analysis. The best line continues 6 Nc3 Nxc3 7 dxc3 Nc6 (0.29). In fact, the advantage of 0.29 for white can be preserved. If black fails on one single move in the sequence below, then the white advantage increases dramatically. The format is that of ECO with transpositions in brackets.

1 e4 e5	2 Nf3 Nf6	3 Nxe5 d6		-	Nc3		8 Be3 Qe6	10 cxd4 d5	11 0-0-0 Bd6	12 Qd2 0-0 [- Qd7
13 Bd3 Qd7 [Bf4 0-0	14 Bf4 Qc6 Bd3 Qc6]	15 Rde1 Bd7	16 h3 b5	17 Bxd6 Qxd6		19 Re3 Rae8 [- b4		22 Qe2/3 Bf7	-	24 Qe3 Qd6 ¹ ⁄2

References

Raetsky A Chetrevik M, 2005. petroff defense. London: Everyman Chess Series.