

GNETOV, V. M.

"Semiconductor Heat-sensitive Resistors and the Study of Their Thermal Operating Conditions as Applied to Conditions for Microwave Power Measurement." Cand Tech Sci Leningrad Inst of Precision Mechanics and Optics, Leningrad, 1954. (RZhFiz, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)

SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

GNEUSHEV, M.N.

An additional video amplifier. Avtom., telem.i sviaz' 6  
no.8:38 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii radiosvyazi i televideniya Moskovskoy  
dorogi.  
(Amplifiers (Electronics)) (Railroads--Electronic equipment)

GNEUSHEV, N.M.; OVINNIKOV, A.I., starshiy inzh.

Radio communications for signalmen during track maintenance work.  
Avtom., telen.i sviaz' 6 no.1:31-32 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii radiosvyazi i televideniya Moskovskoy  
dorogi (for Gneushev).  
(Railroads--Communication systems)

GUMENYEV, P. I.

USSR/Mining Equipment  
Training

Apr 48

"For New Machines - Qualified Machinists,"  
P. I. Gaushev, Engr, 1 p

"Ugol'" No 4

Stresses importance of workers' receiving  
adequate instruction in use of new mining  
machinery.

1/49796

GNEUSHEV, P.I., inzh.

Introducing new type of roof bolting in development mining. Bezop.  
truda v prom. 5 no.4:1-3 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Mine roof bolting)

GNEUSHEV, P.I., inzh.

Precast reinforced concrete supports for mine workings. Ugol'.  
prom. no.1:40-43 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo.  
(Mine timbering)

GNEUSHEV, P.I.

Support of workings at the Dzerzhinskii and other Krivoy Rog Basin  
mines. Fiz. mekh. svoiz., dav. i razr. gor. porod. no.2:207-223 '63.  
(MIRA 17:1)

*GNEUSHEV*  
GNEUSHEV, V.I. [Hneushev, V.I.], inzh.-mekhanik.

Poultry section of the "Zoria komunizmy" Collective Farm, Mekh. sil'.  
hosp. 9 no.1:25 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

(Poultry houses and equipment)



GNEUSHEV, V.I., inzh.-mekhanik [Hneushev, V.I.]

The PDU-4 milking machine. Mekh. sil'. hosp. [9] no.5:25-27 My '58.  
(MIRA 11:6)

(Milking machines)

ACC NR: AP6036758

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/171/001/0081/0083

AUTHOR: Gneushev, V. N.; Lyashchenko, B. G.; Matovarov, V. A.; Novak, L. I.; Sarksyan, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Neutron diffraction investigation of radiation-induced ordering in  $Ni_3Mn$  and  $Ni_3F_{1/2}Mn_{1/2}$  alloys

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 171, no. 1, 1966, 81-83

TOPIC TAGS: neutron diffraction, neutron irradiation, fast neutron, ordered alloy, nickel alloy, manganese containing alloy

ABSTRACT: The tests were made on polycrystalline samples irradiated in a type SM reactor in an integral fast-neutron flux  $3.5 \times 10^{17}$  neut/cm<sup>2</sup> at a temperature 60 -- 70°. The neutron diffraction pictures were taken 56, 74, and 87 or more days following the irradiation. Both samples exhibited ordering action of the reactor irradiation, with (001) and (011) lines appearing for the nickel-iron-manganese compound, and also smeared (012) and (112) lines for the nickel-manganese alloy. The latter two lines indicate that long-range atomic order is also produced. The degrees of long-range order, determined from the ratios of the intensities of the superstructure lines (001) and (011) to the intensity of the main line (111), differed by almost a factor of two.

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UDC: 539.2.22

ACC NR: AP6036758

This difference is attributed to the anisotropy of the distribution of the radiation defects. It is concluded from the results that ordering of a previously disordered Ni<sub>3</sub>Mn alloy is feasible, and that this phenomenon depends on the conditions under which the experiments were made. This explains also discrepancies and the results obtained by others. The authors thank V. I. Klimenkov for valuable advice. This report was presented by Academician G. V. Kurdyumov 28 January 1966. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 07Jun65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6029111

SOURCE CODE: UH/004B/GG/030/008/0972/0974

AUTHOR: Gnoushev, V. N.; Lyashchenko, B. G.; Novak, L. I.; Sarkisyan, V. V.

ORG: nono

TITLE: Multiple component superstructures of variable composition in magnetic alloys based on  $Ni_3Fe$  and  $Ni_3Mn$  [Report, All-Union Conference on the Physics of Ferro- and Antiferromagnetism held 2-7 July 1965 in Sverdlovsk]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 6, 1966, 972-974

TOPIC TAGS: neutron diffraction, ordered alloy, iron nickel alloy, nickel alloy, manganese alloy, chromium alloy, *MAGNETIC ALLOY*

ABSTRACT: Investigations of single phase solid solutions of 3d metals have shown that formation of superstructures of variable composition is characteristic of cross sections of the phase equilibrium diagrams of such three-component alloys as  $Ni_3(Fe, Mn)$ ,  $Ni_3(Fe, Cr)$ ,  $(Ni, Co)_3Fe$  and others, so that there was reason to assume that ordering should obtain in the superstructures based on  $Ni_3Fe$ ,  $Ni_3Mn$  and  $FeCo$ . Accordingly, in the present work there were investigated by neutron diffraction analysis alloys having the compositions  $Ni_3(Fe, Mn)$ ,  $Ni_3(Fe, Cr)$ ,  $Ni_3(Mn, Cr)$ ,  $(Ni, Co)_3Mn$ , and  $(Ni, Co)_3Fe_{0.5}Mn_{0.5}$ . It is feasible to detect formation of long-range order in experiments on polycrystalline specimens of these alloys. About 21 specimens were prepared by induction furnace melting of technical grade components under slag with intro-

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Card 2/2

SELIVANOV, A.I., red.; GNEUSHEV, V.N., inzh., retsenzent; KHOMENKO,  
G.P., inzh., retsenzent

[Album of technological charts for a continuous repair of  
the KDM-46 and KDM-100 engines in specialized plants]  
Al'bom tekhnologicheskikh kart dlia potochnogo remonta dvi-  
gatelei KDM-46 i KDM-100 na spetsializirovannykh predpriati-  
iakh. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 282 p. (MIRA 18-12)

1. Perovo. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'-  
skiy tekhnologicheskii institut remonta i ekspluatatsii ma-  
shino-traktornogo parka.

GNEUSS, G.

A modern block steam engine. Wlad naft 6 no.6:133-136 Je.'60.  
(Steam engines) (EBAI 9:10)

18.11.62  
16.02.62

1.1118  
S/133/62/000/011/005/005  
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Rakhshadt, A.G., Docent, Meshcherionova, O.N., Candidates of Technical Sciences, Gnevko, A.I., Soshnikov, S.A., Engineers

TITLE: The effect of boron and titanium on the mechanical properties and ductility of the new 55 XГP (55KhGR) and 55CT2P (55SG2R) spring steels

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 11, 1962, 1041 - 1047

TEXT: At the MBTYim. Baumana (MVTU im. Bauman) and TsNIChM tests were carried out to improve the quality of 60 C2 (60S2), 55 C2 (55S2) and 55 XГ (55KhGR) spring steels by the addition of boron (0.003 - 0.01%) and titanium (0.06 - 0.24%). The new grades were melted in a 50-kg magnesite-lined induction furnace in the following composition (55KhGR = A', A"; 55S2GR = B', B"; 55S2 = C for control):

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The effect of boron and.....

S/133/62/000/011/005/005  
A054/A127

Heats CANTOC								Heats CANTOK						
	C	Mn	Si	Cr	Ti	B		C	Mn	Si	Ti	B		
A'	1	0.54	1.02	0.35	1.4	0.06	0.003	S'	1	0.54	1.7	1.25	0.06	0.003
	2	0.54	1.10	0.32	1.2	0.06	0.006		2	0.55	1.65	1.38	0.06	0.006
	3	0.55	1.05	0.37	1.3	0.06	0.01		3	0.55	1.7	1.40	0.06	0.01
A'	1	0.55	1.08	0.24	1.3	—	0.003	B'	1	0.54	1.7	1.08	0.06	—
	2	0.55	1.1	0.30	1.5	0.06	—		2	0.54	1.5	1.05	0.10	0.003
	3	0.55	1.04	0.32	1.30	0.09	0.003		3	0.54	1.6	1.1	0.12	0.003
	4	0.55	0.99	0.32	1.35	0.16	0.003		4	0.54	1.65	1.15	0.24	0.003
	5	0.55	0.94	0.36	1.30	0.24	0.003							
BC	—	0.53	1.0	1.8	0.3	—	—							

Prior to adding boron the steel was reduced by aluminum, then titanium was added. Tests carried out to study the hardenability of the new grades showed that an addition of 0.003% boron greatly improved this property. Addition of up to 0.06% titanium to steels containing 0.003% boron improves the hardenability still further. When more than 0.06% titanium was added, however, this property of the steel deteriorated, most probably due to the crystallizing effect of titanium compounds leading to the transformation of the supercooled austenite phase. The addition of more than 0.1% titanium weakens the tendency to grain growth in the

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S/133/62/000/011/005/005  
AU54/A127

The effect of boron and.....

steel structure, on account of the capping effect of titanium compounds that are not dissolved in the austenite phase, not even at high (up to 1150°C) temperatures. The optimum addition both with regard to grain growth and hardening properties are 0.003% boron and 0.06% titanium. The addition of 0.06 - 0.12% titanium slightly reduces the strength of the test grades. The 55SG2R grade, containing various amounts of boron and titanium has a higher ductility than the conventional 55S2 grade. The threshold of ductility will be attained with 0.003% boron and 0.1 - 0.16% titanium. Optimum ductility for the 55SG2R grade will be obtained with annealing at 350°C, whereas for the 55KhGR grade at 300°C. In the 55SG2R grade the value of stresses reaches the maximum simultaneously with the maximum value of ductility; at the same time the microplastic friction starts developing. Spring steels containing boron and titanium show a lower tendency to decarburization (in 55KhGR grade: 0.01 mm, in 55SG2R: 0.003 mm, whereas in the 55S2 grade: 0.12 mm). The test grades proved superior to the conventional spring steels' also in view of relaxation stability, which was tested under uni-axial extension at a stress of  $\sigma_0 = 120 \text{ kg/mm}^2$ . To obtain a high degree of relaxation stability, the steel must contain sufficient chrome. In general, the optimum amounts of boron and titanium added depend on the steel composition. Greater amounts of

Card 3/4

GNEVKO, D.G., inzh.

In reference to the article "Organizational problems of dispatcher control in power systems." *Elek.sta.* 29 no.11:90-91 N '58.

(MIRA 11:12)

(Electric power distribution)

GNEVKO, D.G.; ZARozhnyy, A.M.

Experience in using a closed-loop network in a low-voltage  
power distribution system. Elek.sta. 33 no.12:40-42 D '62. .  
(MIRA 16:2)

(Electric power distribution)

FEDOSENKO, R.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk (Moskva); REYNVALD, O.A. [Reinvalds, O.]  
(Riga); GNEVKO, D.G., inzh. (Minsk); ZAROZHNYI, A.M., inzh. (Minsk);  
VOYTKO, A.M., inzh. (Minsk); FEDOROV, Ye.Ya., inzh. (Minsk);  
AYZENBERG, B.L., doktor tekhn. nauk (Leningrad)

Protection of closed-loop networks. Elektrichestvo no.2:  
83-89 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

GREBENNIK, L.I.; RYABOKON', N.A.; GNEVKOVSKAYA, T.V.

Determination of epiline in drugs. Med. prom. 14, no.7:39-42 Je '60.  
(MIRA 13:8)

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

(HAIR, REMOVAL OF)

GREBENNIK, L.I.; GNEVKOVSKAYA, T.V.; VELIKODVORSKAYA, G.A.

Comparative data on the metabolism of nicotinic and isonicotinic acids in the rat organism. Farm. i toka 23 no. 5:436-439 S-0 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Otdel khimioterapii (zav. - prof. G.N. Perahin) Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

(NICOTINIC ACID) (ISONICOTINIC ACID)

GREBENNIK, L.I.; GNEVKOVSKAYA, T.V.; SMIRNOV, G.I.

Metabolism of vanillin as a phtiazide ingredient. Vop.  
med. khim. 9 no.2:127-133 Mr-ap '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Otdel khimioterapii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni Ordzhonikidze i  
Institut tuberkuleza AMN SSSR, Moskva.

GNEVKOVSKIY, O., prof. (Praga)

Clinical symptom of beginning avascular necrosis of the coxofemoral  
joint. Ortop.travm.i protes. 20 no.8:32-37 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)  
(HIP, diseases)



CNEVKOVSKIY, V.G., inzh.

Transportation characteristics of wheeled tractors. Mekh.i elek.  
sots.sel'khoz. 19 no.5:52 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Melitopol'skiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.  
(Tractors)

NEVUSHEV, M.A.; DANILCHINA, L.Ye.

Use of black-and-white photography in geological documentation  
of underground mine workings. Razved. i okh. nedr 29 no.9:32-36  
S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i  
tekhniki razvedki.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,  
p 90 (USSR) 15-57-7-9361

AUTHOR: Gnevushev, M. A.

TITLE: The Origin of the Oppositely Oriented Parallel Pits  
on the Faces of Diamonds (O proiskhozhdenii obratno-  
parallel'nykh treugol'nykh vpadin na granyakh almaza)

PERIODICAL: Mineralog. sb. L'vovsk. geol. o-va, 1955, Nr 9,  
pp 25-30

ABSTRACT: The author enumerates different observations of tri-  
angular pits and projections on the octahedral faces  
of a diamond, and he notes that the triangular pro-  
jections are always oriented with their edges parallel  
to the edges of the octahedral faces, whereas the  
triangular pits (most commonly) are disposed in an  
oppositely parallel attitude and only occasionally have  
a parallel orientation. He shows that the pits are

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*Минерал. Союзный 1955 № 9.*

The Origin of the Oppositely Oriented Parallel Pits (Cont.) <sup>15-57-7-9361</sup>

much more widespread than the projections. In explaining the origin of the oppositely parallel orientation of the triangular pits he adopts the view that the arrangement is the result of growth. He also associates the parallel orientation of the projections with growth and recognizes that the pits with parallel orientation are solution figures. The author sees support for his view in the experiments on the burning of diamonds, in which triangular projections with parallel orientation are obtained.

Card 2/2

M. O. Kliya

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 15-57-7-9362  
p 90 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gnevushev, M. A.

TITLE: The Fluorescence of Diamond (O fotolyuminescentsii  
almaz)

PERIODICAL: Mineralog. sb. L'vovsk. geol. o-va pri un-te, 1956,  
Nr 10, pp 325-329

ABSTRACT: A consignment of diamonds was studied with the portable apparatus LYUM-1 (PRK-4 lamp, UFS-3 light filter, voltage of 75 v, current strength of 3.75 amp). Different fluorescent colors were observed: predominantly shades of blue and yellow, rarely yellowish red, and very rarely green. Densely smoky, yellow, and highly iron-stained crystals did not fluoresce at all and seemed to be stained in dark violet or velvet-black colors. After segregating the diamonds of the consignment according to density of color, the following

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Москва. Союзный ТРЕСТ № 2

15-57-7-9362

The Fluorescence of Diamond (Cont.)

Well-formed, transparent, and colorless crystals are characterized by medium blue fluorescence. Distorted forms, the presence of intergrowths, decrease in transparency, and the appearance of colors and point inclusions lower the fluorescence to yellows and red-yellows. Thus the conditions of crystallization of the diamonds affect their fluorescent properties.

Card 3/3

V. A. Vorob'yeva

GNEVUSHEV, M.A.

Traces of scouring on diamond grains. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 85  
no.3:401-403 '56. (MLEA 9:11)  
(Diamonds)

GNEVUSHEV, M. A.

Changes in the elementary cell dimensions of the garnets as a function of their chemical composition. M. A. Gnevushev, A. I. Kalkin, V. I. Mikhnev, and G. I. Solov'ev. *Zapiski Vuzovsk. Mineral. Obshchestva* 83, 471-606 (1985); cf. Fleischer, C.A. 12, 8728; Skinner, C.A. 81, 7848.

From precision x-ray measurements of analyzed garnets, equations and graphic diagrams have been derived, which show the systematic changes in the dimensions of the elementary cells  $a_0$ , as a function of the comp. and av. ionic radii of bi- and trivalent metals ( $r^{2+}$  and  $r^{3+}$ ) in the garnets. For the simple effect of bivalent cations (with av. radii  $r^{2+}$  between 0.789 and 0.833 kX, and a const. radius  $r^{3+} = 0.571$  kX,  $r^{3+} = 0.413$  kX, the equation  $a_0 = 10.829 + 1.500 r^{2+}$  is the linear relation valid in the series of the pyrope-almandite-spessartite garnets. The corresponding relation in the grossularite-andradite series is given by the function  $a_0 = 10.895 + 2.000 r^{2+}$  (for a const. av.  $r^{3+} = 1.01$  kX, and  $r^{3+} = 0.413$  kX). Both relations can be combined for polynary garnets in the formula  $a_0 = 9.125 + 1.560 r^{2+} + 2.000 r^{3+}$ , as a very satisfactory approximation, with 3 to 4% accuracy. Further diagrams show the interrelation of  $r^{2+}$  and  $r^{3+}$  with  $a_0$ , and the  $a_0$ - $a_1$  graphs for the systems pyrope-almandite-grossularite, and grossularite-andradite-almandite. For practical purposes this latter diagram is highly useful, and only the presence of MnO and Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> may bring about slight deviations. For the pure ions of the end members in the garnet group new data are given of  $a_0$  (in kX): pyrope = 11.435; almandite = 11.490; spessartite = 11.578; grossularite = 11.840; andradite = 12.040; uvarovite = 12.00. In addn. are given those of "kibritite" (3MgO.Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.3SiO<sub>2</sub>) = 11.636; "knight" (3Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.3SiO<sub>2</sub>) = 11.605; "calderite" (3MnO.Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.3SiO<sub>2</sub>) = 11.505; "hythite" (3MnO.Mn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.3SiO<sub>2</sub>) = 11.504. For these latter Mn garnets the radii  $r^{2+} = 0.80$ ; and  $r^{3+} = 0.52$  kX were calc.



TATARSKIY, V.B.; FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V.A.; BURAKOVA, T.N.; NARDOV, V.V.;  
PETROV, T.G.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.; KAMENETSEV, I.Ye.; CHEKHYSHVA,  
V.F.; ALEKSEYEVA, N.P.; ARTSYBASHEVA, T.F.; BARANOVSKAYA, N.I.;  
BUSSEN, I.V.; VEREMETSKO, I.A.; GNEVUSHEV, M.A.; GOYKO, Ye.A.;  
KOMKOV, A.I.; KOTOVICH, V.A.; LITVINSKAYA, G.P.; MIKHAYEVA, I.V.;  
MOKIYEVSKIY, V.A.; PETROVA, L.V.; POPOV, G.M.; SAFRONOVA, G.P.;  
SOBOLEVA, V.V.; STULOV, N.N.; TUGARINOVA, V.G.; SHAFRANOVSKIY, I.I.;  
SHTERNBERG, A.A.; YANULOV, K.P.

O.M. Ansheles; obituary. Vest. LGU 12 no.18:152-154 '57. (MIRA 11:3)  
(Ansheles, Osip Markovich, 1885-1957)

BOBRIYEVICH, A.P., sotrudnik; BONDARENKO, M.N., sotrudnik; GNEVUSHEV, M.A.,  
sotrudnik; KIND, N.D., sotrudnik; KORESHKOV, B.Ya., sotrudnik;  
KURYLEVA, N.A., sotrudnik; NEFEDOVA, Z.D., sotrudnik; POPUGAYEVA,  
L.A., sotrudnik; POPOVA, Ye.E., sotrudnik; SKUL'SKIY, V.D.,  
sotrudnik; SMIRNOV, G.I., sotrudnik; YURKEVICH, R.K., sotrudnik;  
FAYNSHTEYN, G.Kh., sotrudnik; SHCHUKIN, V.N., sotrudnik; BUROV,  
A.P., nauchnyy redaktor; SOBOLEV, V.S., nauchnyy redaktor;  
VERSTAK, G.V., redaktor izdatel'stva; KRYNOCHKINA, K.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Diamonds of Siberia] *Almazy Sibiri*. [Moskva] Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1957. 157 p. (MLRA 10:?)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr.
2. *Amakinskaya ekspeditsiya Glevuralsibgeologii Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR* (for Bobriyevich, Bondarenko, Gnevushev, Kind, Koreshkov, Kuryleva, Nefedova, Popugayeva, Popova, Skul'skiy, Smirnov, Yurkevich, Faynshteyn, Shchukin)  
(Siberia--Diamonds)

GNEVUSHEV, M.A.; BOBKOV, N.A. [deceased]; BARTOSHINSKIY, Z.V.

Etching and dissolving traces on Yakutian diamonds, Min.sbor.  
no.11:22-37 '57. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Amakinskaya ekspeditsiya Glavuralsibgeologii Ministerstva  
geologii okhrany nedr SSSR.  
(Yakutia--Diamond crystals)

BARTOSHINSKIY, Z.V.; ONEVUSHEV, M.A.

Causes of optical anisotropy in diamonds. Min.sbor. no.12:  
57-66 '58. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Amakinskaya ekspeditsiya Ministerstva geologii i okhrany  
nedr SSSR.

(Diamonds--Optical properties)

GNEVUSHEV, M.A.; NIKOLAYEVA, B.S.

Olivin and pyrope inclusions in Yakutian diamonds. Min.sbor.  
no.12:440-442 '58. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Amakinskaya ekspeditsiya Yakutskogo geologicheskogo  
upravleniya.  
(Yakutia--Chrysolite) (Yakutia--Pyrope)

GNEVUSHIN, M.A.; GOMON, G.O.; CHERNENKO, A.I.

Effect of the chromium content of pyrope on the height of maximal curves of spectral absorption. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 87 no.1:85-89 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Amakinskaya ekspeditsiya Glavuralsibgeologii, st. Nyurba. (Chromium--Spectra) (Garnet)

GNEVUSHEV, M. A. Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Diamonds of western Yakutiya."  
Len, 1958. 15 pp (Min of Geology and Mineral Conservation USSR. All-Union  
Sci Res Geol Inst VS<sup>U</sup>YeGYeI. Amakin Expedition of Yakut<sup>sk</sup> Geol Administration),  
100 copies (KL, 11-58, 114)

Собрание А.А.

3(5, 6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOSION 504/0028  
Akademiyu nauk SSSR. Yekatsky filled  
Materialy po geologii poleznykh yskopayemykh Yakuili (Materials on the Geology of the Minerals of Yakutia) Moscow, Izdatvo AN SSSR, 1959. 199 p. (Series: Ita: Trudy. Seriya geologicheskaya. Shoruk, no. 4) Krata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: F. V. Cherkas'kiy Ed. of Publishing Houses: S. P. Shobolov' Tech. Ed.: P. S. Iashina.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for geologists, mineralogists, petrographers, and stratigraphers.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles discusses the geology of various East Siberian mineral complexes. Of particular interest are articles about diamonds (photographs show morphology and crystal structure) and new data on alterations in rock complexes (albitization, biotitization, etc.). References accompany each article.

Fierov, B. L. An Example of Alterations in the Vicinity of a Vein in a Deposit of Northeastern USSR	3
Abriyevich, A. P., and S. A. Ruziyeva. On the Petrography of Siberian Kimberlites	32
Saitov, G. I. On the Mineralogy of Siberian Kimberlites	37
Cherkas'kiy, F. A., and Z. V. Martynovskiy. On the Morphology of Yakut Kimberlites	74
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Card 3/3

MW/10  
12-21-59



BOBRIYEVICH, A.P.; BONDARENKO, M.N.; GNEVUSHIN, M.A.; KRASOV, L.M.;  
SMIRNOV, G.I.; YURKEVICH, R.K.; SOBOLEV, V.S., akademik, nauchnyy  
red.; VERSTAK, G.V., red.izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Diamond deposits of Yakutia] Almaznye mestorozhdenia Iakutii.  
Nauchnyi red. V.S.Sobolev. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo  
lit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr, 1959. 526 p. (MIRA 12:11)  
(Yakutia--Diamonds)

ANDRIANOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; BUBNOV, Yevgeniy Sergeevich; GNEVUSHEV,  
Mikhail Andreyevich; IOANNESYAN, Rollen Arsen'yeovich; LITVINOV,  
Nikolay Nikolayevich; MEYERSON, Yevgeniy Grigor'yeovich; MINDLIN,  
Yakov Borisovich; ROMANTSEV, Yakov Antonovich; ALEKSIN, A.G., red.;  
KASHKOVA, S.M., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Diamond drilling] Almaznoe burenie. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.  
izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 170 p. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Boring) (Diamonds, Industrial)

GNEVUSHEV, M.A.; KRASOV, L.N.; DUBOTOVKO, Yu.V.; D'YAKOVA, N.I.

Color of Yakutian diamonds. Trudy IAFAN SSSR. Ser.geol.  
no.6:87-96 '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Yakutia--Diamonds)

GNEVUSHEV, M.A.; NIKOLAYEVA, E.S.

Solid inclusions in diamonds of Yakutian deposits. Trudy  
IAFAN SSSR. Ser.geol. no.6:97-105 '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Yakutia--Diamonds)

NEVUSHEV, M.A.; BARTOSHINSKIY, Z.V.; ZINKOV, A.P.

Distribution of diamonds in the kimberlite pipes of western  
Yakutia. Trudy IAFAN SSSR. Ser.geol. no.6:106-122 '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

(Yakutia--Diamonds)

~~GNEVUSHEV, M.A.~~; FEDOROVA, L.G.

Effect of isomorphic substitutions on certain characteristics of the  
infrared spectra of garnet. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.3:672-675 S '62.  
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.  
(Isomorphism) (Garnet—Spectra)

GNEVUSHEV, Mikhail Andreyevich; KORZHUYEV, S.S., st. nauchn.  
sotr., kand. geogr. nauk, retsenzent; KIND, N.V., kand.  
geol.-miner. nauk, retsenzent; VASIL'YEV, A.F., retsenzent;  
MODIONOVA, F.A., red.; KISELEVA, M.D.; red.kart; KARPOVA,  
T.V., tekhn. red.

[Yakut diamonds] Iakutskie almazy. Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1963.  
102 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR (for Korzhuyev). 2. Yakutskiy  
institut usovershenstvovaniya uchiteley (for Vasil'yev).  
(Yakutia--Diamonds)

NEVUSHEV, M.A.; GOMON, G.O.; FUTERGENDLER, S.I.

Relation of the luminescence of diamond to some of its other  
properties. Min. sbor. no.17:82-89 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii institut,  
Leningrad.



GNEVUSHEV, M.A.; SHEMANIN, V.I.; SHEMANINA, Ye.I.

Book review. Min.sbor. 18 no.3:361-367 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut,  
Leningrad.

ONEVUSHEV, M.A.; FUTERGENDLER, S.I.

Traces of magnetic melt in diamonds. Geol. i geofiz. no.2:155-157  
'65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut,  
Leningrad.

L 1-031-06 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(e) IJP(c) WH

ACC NR: AR5020044

SOURCE CODE: UR/0031/65/000/012/5054/5055

AUTHOR: Gnevushev, M.A.; Gomon, G.O.; Futergendler, S.I.

41  
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Connection between the luminescence of a diamond and some of its other properties

21, 44, 55 15

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 12E30

REF SOURCE: Mineralog. sb. L'vovsk. geol. o-va pri un-ta, no. 17, 1963, 82-89

TOPIC TAGS: diamond, luminescence, x ray analysis

TRANSLATION: A study was made of the luminescence of more than 100 diamonds from the kimberlite shaft "Mir" (West Yakutiya); at the same time a study was conducted of the morphological peculiarities of diamonds: coloring and degree of transparency. Some of the samples were subjected to x-ray analysis. For certain groups of the diamonds, a correlation was established between the luminescent and roentgenostructural spectra and the morphological characteristics. R. Khamel'nitskiy.

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1

GNEVUSHEV, M.V., otv red.; PERMINOV, S.V., red.izd-va; MAKRUSHIN, V.A.,  
tekh.red.

[Materials on the study of diamonds and diamond-potential  
districts in the U.S.S.R.] Materialy po izuchenliualmazov i  
almazonosnykh raionov SSSR, Leningrad, 1960. 186 p. (Leningrad.  
Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii institut. Materialy, no.40) (MIRA 14:7)  
(Diamonds)

GNEUSHEV, Vladimir Grigor'yevich; MAGIROV, V., red.; MIKHAYLOVSKAYA, N.,  
tekhn. red.

[Pioneers of higher speed] Pionery bol'shikh skorostei. Mo-  
skva, Izd-vo TsKVLKSM "Molodaiia gvardiia," 1961. 31 p.

(MIRA 15:1)

(Tractors)

ГНЕВУШЕВ, В.В. Cand Med Sci -- (diss ) "Physiological bases of the treatment of algia<sup>Г</sup> contractures of the upper extremities." Stavropol', 1957. 16 pp (Stavropol' State Med Inst. Stavropol'skiy Kray Exercise-Therapy Dispensary), 200 copies (KL, 14-58, 116)

GNEYUSHEV, V V

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).  
Nervous System. Pain.

T-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 75144

Author : ~~Gneyushev, V.V.~~

Inst : Stavropol'sk Medical Institute.

Title : On the Physiological Mechanism of Algia Contractors.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Stavropol'sk. med. in-t, 1957, vyp. 1, 127-132.

Abstract : 63 patients with algia contractors (AC) were observed which appeared as a result of fractures, sprains and bruises of the upper extremities and were not accompanied by damage of the nerve trunks. An active (per I.M. Sechenov) rest showed a favorable effect on the condition of AC, in the beginning a significant one (increase of the work ability and rate of the voluntary contractions, weakening of force of contractor contraction), and then

Card 1/2

GNEVUSHEV, V.V., dotsent

Need of inserting a correction in the calculation of the normal vital capacity of the lungs according to Anthonys's method. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 12:114-115 '63.

Importance of deep, spaced respiration and some characteristics features of the development of fundamental habits furthering it. Ibid.:116-117

Effect of deep, spaced respiration on the state of pulmonary ventilation in elderly persons. Ibid.:120-121

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra fizicheskogo vospitaniya, lechebnoy fizul'tury i meditsinskogo kontrolya (zav. dotsent V.V. Gnevushev) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.



GNEVUSHEV, V.V., dotsent; PERESYPKIN, V.A.

Effect of deep, spaced respiration on the changes in some  
oscillographic indices in elderly and old persons. Uch.  
zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 12:118-119 '63. (MIRA 17r9)

1. Kafedra fizicheskogo vospitaniya, i vrachebnogo kontrolya  
(zav. dotsent V.V. Gnevushev) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.

GNEVUSHEV, V.V., dotsent; KAHASHUROV, Ye.S., kand. med. nauk; KRASNOV, Yu.P.,  
assistant

Deep, spaced respiration as a factor in restoring the  
functional possibilities of external respiration following  
surgery for bronchial asthma. Uch. zap. Stav. gos. med.  
inst. 12:258-259 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. prof. Yu.S. Gilevich)  
kafedra lechnoy fizkul'tury i VK (zav. dotsent V.V.  
Gnevushev) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo  
instituta.

ONEVUSHEV, V.V., dotsent; OSMIRKO, G.I., prepodavatel'

Deep and spaced respiration as a form of active rest in the educational process of schoolchildren of the lower grades. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 12:404-405 '63.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra fizicheskogo vospitaniya, lechebnoy fizkul'tury i meditsenskogo kontrolya (zav. dotsent Gnevushev V.V.) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

GNEVUSHEVA, Yelizaveta Ivanovna; GUBER, A.A., otv. red.; GARMSEN,  
O.M., red. izd-va; BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhn. red.

[In the land of three-thousand islands; Russian scientists in  
Indonesia] V strane trekh tysiach ostrovov; russkie uchenye v  
Indonezii. Moskva, Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry, 1962. 221 p.  
(MIRA 15:9)

(Indonesia--Russian exploration)

GNEVUSHEVA, Yelizaveta Ivanovna,; LIPETS, Yu.G.,red.; VILENSKAYA, E.M.,tekhn.red.

[Forgotten traveler; life and travels of Petr Ivanovich Pashino]  
Zabytyi puteshestvennik; zhizn' i puteshestviia Petra Ivanovicha  
Pashino. Moskva, Gos., izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1958. 110 p.  
(MIRA 11:12)

(Pashino, Petr Ivanovich, 1838-1891)

GNEVYSHEV, M.N.

USSR/Physics

Aug 1946

Corona, Solar  
Corona Discharges

"The Nature of Emission Lines in the Spectrum of the Solar Corona," M. N. Gnevyshev, 8 pp

"Priroda" No 8

Establishes ideal conditions for observations on the solar corona, discusses some of the observations which were conducted in 1938, 1941, and 1942. Saha stated that there are processes which occur in the corona of the sun which very closely simulate the fission of the Uranium atom. There are many more theories, however, which attempt to explain the emis-


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3677

USSR/Physics (Contd)

Aug 1946

sions from the solar corona, and as yet there is no definite solution to these phenomena.

1. YEYGENSON, M. S., GNEVYSHEV, M. N., OL', A. I., RUBASHEV, E. M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Physics and Mathematics
7. Solar Activity and its Terrestrial Manifestations, M. S. Yeygenson, M. N. Gnevyshev, A. I. Ol', B. M. Rubashev. (Moscow-Leningrad, State Technical Press, 1948). Reviewed by N. P. Barabashev, Sov. Kniga, No. 1, 1949.
9.  Report U-3081, 16 Jan. 1953, Unclassified.

NEVYSHEV, M. N.

IA 41T103

USSR/Physics  
Sunspots  
Solar Phenomena

Jan/Feb 1948

"The 22-year Cycle of Solar Activity," M. N. Gnevyshev,  
A. I. Ol', Pulkova Observatory, Acad Sci, USSR, 3 pp

"Astr. Zhur" Vol XXV, No 1

Discusses the change in polarity of sunspots, and the  
law of formation of the 22-year cycle from the 11-  
year cycle.

41T103



390. On the Nature of the Solar Particles (O Prirode Solmechnych Korpuskul) by M M Gnevy shev Astron. Zhur. 25 109-122 (1948) Mar-Apr (In Russian)

The known facts on polar auroras and geomagnetic storms are best explained by the hypothesis of particle streams originating in the regions of activity on the sun's surface. From the latitude distribution of the intensities of the magnetic disturbances, the author concludes that a vertical stream exists, the horizontal section of which can be evaluated in each particular case. For strong magnetic storms, the electric current thus determined reaches  $0.6 \times 10^5$  amp. Studies of the fluctuations in the geomagnetic field show that the particle streams should be visualized as clouds which, due to velocity dispersion, assume an elongated shape while traveling from the sun to the earth. Analysis of the velocity distribution gives as the most probable value  $2.5 \times 10^9$  km/sec. The ratio  $e/m$  is found to be  $3.3 \times 10^7$ . The most probable composition of solar streams would thus be a mixture of  $\alpha$ -particles and doubly ionized helium atoms. The velocity given above closely approaches that of  $\alpha$ -particles emitted during thorium disintegration ( $2.2 \times 10^9$  km/sec). In this connection the author cites (1) the finding of thorium lines in the spectrum of the active regions on the sun's surface by C E Moore and A S King (Publ. Astron. Soc. Pac. 55 36 (1943) and (2) the hypothetical picture of nuclear reactions in the same regions suggested by M N Saha (Proc. Nat. Inst. Sci. India 8 (1942); Proc. Phys. Soc. (London) 27 271 (1945)).

GNEVYSHEV, M. N.

Gnevyshev, M. N. and Gnevysheva, R. S. - "The connection between the laws of Chabe-Wolf and of Sperrer", Byulleten' Komissii po issledovaniyu Solntsa (Akad. nauk SSSR) No. 1, 1949, p. 1-8

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 24, 1949).

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

A52

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7702. Observations of the solar corona without an eclipse in the 3.303 Å region. M. N. Chuvpiga and R. S. Chuvpiga. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk, USSR*, 78 (No. 4) 699-699 (1979) in Russian.

Describe the five photographs of the green emission line 3.303 Å of the solar corona without an eclipse by means of a coronagraph installed in Northern Cassiopea, 2 130 m above sea level.

P. LACHMAN

ASB-55.0 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

15304 STVIGLITH      100000 H-17 OHV 001      034451 001      034451 001 000 001

GNEVYSHEV, M. N.

17322

USSR/Astronomy - Sun

21 Jan 51

"Observations of the Solar Corona Without Eclipses  
in 6374.5-Angstrom Rays and of Prominences in  
6562.8-Angstrom Rays," M. N. Gnevyshev, R. S.  
Gnevysheva, Mt Astr Sta of Main Astr Obs, Acad  
Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXVI, No 3, pp 375, 376

Explains how subject photographs were successfully  
made, without eclipse, with quartz interference --  
polarization filter designed by A. B. Gil'varg,  
Inst of Cryst, Acad Sci USSR. Submitted 24 Nov 50  
by Acad S. I. Vavilov.

17322

СЛЕДЫ НА В, VII-V

U.S.S.R.

V 67-47 523.7  
 Gnevyshev, M. N., *Gornaja astronomicheskaia stantsiia*. [A mountain astronomical station.] *Priroda*, Moscow, No. 9:47-52, Sept. 1953. 3 figs., 9 photos. DLG.—A general description of physical properties of solar corona and brief outline of the progress in observation methods and results obtained. The author gives a rather detailed report on the installations and operation of the recently organized Mountain Astronomical Station near Kislovodsk (Caucasus 2130 m) attached to the Main Astronomical Observatory (Pulkovo) of the Academy of Sciences. Figures show the instruments and some photographs of coronas and spectra registered. Points out that the combination of instruments used by this station permit simultaneous investigation of physical conditions in the disturbed places of the solar atmosphere and individual formations in connection with all the other phenomena. The importance of simultaneous and combined study is stressed and reference made to many instances of fruitless work when trying to investigate solar phenomena separately from other closely associated phenomena. Much attention is paid to the training of scientific personnel (students of graduate courses from Leningrad and Kiev universities). *Subject Headings: 1. Astrophysics 2. Sun's corona 3. Astronomical observatories 4. Kislovodsk, U.S.S.R.—N.T.Z.*

62

GNEVYSHEV, M. N. and GNEVYSHEVA, R. S.

"Start of Regular Solar Corona Observations Without Eclipses".  
Byul Komis. po issled. Solntsa. AN SSSR, No. 10, pp 60-62, 1954.

The solar spectrograph of the Peak Astronomical Station of Kislovodsk mounted in 1952 is described. The spectrograph was basically intended for the line 5303 A observation. The diameters of the mirror and the collimator are 50 mm, the diffraction grating of Gerasimov's work; the photographic exposure is a few seconds. (RZhAstr, No. 1, 1956)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956

ONEVYSHEV, M.N.; ONEVYSHEVA, R.S.

Characteristics of the solar corona and prominences. Dokl. AN SSSR 94  
no. 4:639-641 P '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Gornaya astronomicheskaya stantsiya Glavnoy astronomicheskoy  
observatorii Akademii nauk SSSR. (Sun)

GEVYSHEV, M. N.

27 13 011:77 2

1938. EMISSION OF CALCIUM IN THE SOLAR CORONA.  
 M. N. GEVYSHEV and A. S. CHUKHAYEV.  
 Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Vol. 94, No. 5, 811-12 (1934). In Russian.  
 A brief summary of the evidence that the observations made on  
 31 March 1933 of the emission from the corona, identified the ion-  
 ized Ca line at 854.5 Å in agreement with the hypothesis of Kurland  
 (1946).  
 W. H. Rindley

*W. H. Rindley*



Gnevyshev, M.N.

USSR/Astronomy - Sun chromosphere

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 11/52

Authors : Gnevyshev, M. N., and Gnevysheva, R. S.

Title : ~~Brightness of the corona line, 5302.8 Å, in the solar chromosphere~~  
: Brightness of the corona line, 5302.8 Å, in the solar chromosphere

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/4, page 627, Apr 1, 1955

Abstract : Spectrograms are presented in an attempt to prove that the sun's chromosphere consists of a mass of prominences and that the space between them is filled with a corona substance. The corona line, 5302.8 Å, is clearly seen on the spectrograms (fig. 1 and 2). Two USSR references (1950-1953). Illustrations.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, the Mountain Station of the Main Observatory

Presented by: Academician G. A. Shayn, January 1, 1955

Gnevyshev, M. N.

USSR/ Astronomy - Solar corona

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 10/47

Authors : Gnevyshev, M. N., and Gnevysheva, R. S.

Title : Some results of the observations of the solar corona outside the eclipse

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/6, 1017 - 1018, Apr. 21, 1955

Abstract : Some statements, expressed by the authors, concerning the intensity variations of the green, 5302.8Å, and the red, 6374.5Å, spectral lines in the solar corona are presented. The phenomenon was observed by the authors outside the eclipse. The green line was under observation since the latter part of 1952, and the red line since the beginning of 1953. Four references: 1 Germ. and 3 USSR (1950-1954). Graphs; illustrations.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, the Main Astronomical Observatory

Presented by: Academician G. A. Shayn, January 6, 1955

GNEVYSHEV, M.N.; GNEVYSHEVA, R.S.

New data on the solar corona. Izv.Krym.astrofiz.obser. 16:  
212-215 '56. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Gornaya astronomicheskaya stantsiya Glavnoy astronomicheskoy  
observatorii AN SSSR.  
(Sun--Corona)

GNEVYSHEV, M.N.; GNEVYSHEVA, R.S.

Observations of line 569<sup>0</sup>4 A in the solar corona. Astron. tsirk.  
no.169:6-7 '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Gornaya astronomicheskaya stantsiya Glavnoy astronomicheskoy  
observatorii Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Sun--Corona)

35-4-17/19

**AUTHOR:** Gnevyshev, M. N., Gnevysheva, R. S. and Kurt, V.G.

**TITLE:** Observations of the infrared coronal lines 10747 Å and 10798 Å. (O nablyudenii infrakrasnykh koronal'nykh liniy 10747 Å i 10798 Å.)

**PERIODICAL:** Astronomicheskii Zhurnal, 1957, Vol.34, No.4, pp.671-674 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** A method is described whereby the infrared lines of the corona 10747 and 10798 Å may be studied using an electron-optical converter. This was developed at the Pulkovo Observatory in co-operation with the Shternberg State Astronomical Institute. Systematic observations are being carried out at present using this method. In addition, the helium lines 10830, and the hydrogen lines 10938 Å of the Paschen series are being obtained during the exposures. A preliminary comparison of the distributions of intensity in the infrared lines round the sun among themselves, and also with the distribution of the lines 5303 and 6374 Å, has shown similarities in the behaviour of the lines 10798, 10747 and 5303 Å. This may be explained by the near-equality of their ionisation potentials. The behaviour of the line 6374 Å differs markedly from the behaviour of the above three lines. This in turn may be explained by a considerable difference

Card 1/2

55-4-17/19

Observations of the infrared coronal lines 10747 Å and 10798 Å.  
in the ionisation potentials of the line 6374 Å, and  
confirms the correctness of the identification of the  
lines. Latest observations confirm the presence of the  
luminescence in the helium line 10830 Å at certain  
places in the corona.  
There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 4 references, all of  
which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: April, 10, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: The Mountain Astronomical Station of the Main  
Astronomical Observatory of the Academy of Sciences of  
the USSR. The Shternberg State Astronomical Institute.  
(Gornaya Astronomicheskaya Stantsiya Glavnoy Astronomi-  
cheskoy Observatorii Akademii Nauk SSSR. Gos. Astronomi-  
cheskiy In-T im. P. K. Shternberga).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Gnevyshev, M. K.

07/30-58-9-18/43

TITLE: The Astronomical Mountain Station Near Kislovodsk (Na gornoy astronomicheskoy stantsii pod Kislovodskom)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 107-109 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This mountain station which is affiliated to the Astronomical Central Observatory AS USSR operates now for 10 years (Fig 1). It was built for the observation of the sun corona. The station is located 30 kilometres from Kislovodsk on a mountain peak at an altitude of 2130 meters. The surrounding low-topped mountain ranges and the absence of turbulent air currents facilitate the photographic work in the observatory. The station is also equipped with apparatus for the observation of the chromo- and the photosphere. Apart from the coronagraph the station is equipped with a photoheliograph, with a chromosphere telescope, with a large diffraction spectrograph and with a radio interferometer for a wave length of 1,7 m. There is also a laboratory equipped with apparatus for geo- and photometric measurements. The results of the observations provide a rounded-off picture of processes in the sun.

Card 1/3

The Astronomical Mountain Station Near Kislovodsk

SCV/30-58-8-18/43

Part of the equipment was built by the ~~staff~~ of the Pulkovo observatory, the rest under the direction of P.V. Dobychin and in the optical workshop of the Pulkovo observatory under the supervision of V.G. Shreyber. The spectrographs are equipped with diffraction gratings by F.M. Geraimov. Interference-polarization filters by A.B. Gil'varg and S.B. Ioffe were used. This work is supervised by the Komissiya po issledovaniyu Solntsa Akademii nauk SSSR (Commission of Solar Research, AS USSR). The research program of this mountain station incorporates systematic observations of the sun spots, of sun eruptions, of flocculi, of the magnetic fields of the sun spots, of the "fibers", of the protuberances and of the distribution of luminous intensity in the corona. In 1954 it was found that at certain times helium lines can be observed in the corona. The observation of the infrared corona lines 10747 and 10798 Å was begun with the assistance of the Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K. Shternberga (State Astronomical Institute imeni P.K. Shternberg). Graduate Students from the universities in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiyev and L'vov as well as collaborators of the observatories in China (Kitay), Roumania (Rumyniya), Hungary (Vengriya) and

Card 2/3



The Astronomical Mountain Station near Kislovodsk

101/40-39-0-18/63

Czechoslovakia (Chexoslovakiya) are continuously trained in  
this station.  
There are 2 figures.

Card 3/3

3,1540

9/035/61/000/005/023/042  
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Gnevyshev, M.N.

TITLE: Technology and methods of coronal observations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 5, 1961, 55, abstract 5A361 (V sb. "Nablyudeniya Solntsa", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959, 36 - 38, Engl. summary)

TEXT: The author points out that observations of the solar corona carried out at various stations by different methods do not provide continuous series of coronal data. He describes the methods of observations and processing employed at the Gornaya stantsiya (Mountainous station) of the Pulkovo Observatory (Kislovodsk). The experience of this station operation can be used to work out the most efficient methods for all coronal stations. The observational results of the Mountainous station at Kislovodsk and at the Pic-du-Midi Observatory are in good agreement.

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[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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3 (1)

AUTHOR:

Gnevyshev, M. N., Candidate of  
Physical and Mathematical Sciences

SOV/50-59-5-23/13

TITLE:

In the Astronomical Mountain Station (Na Gornoy  
astronomicheskoy stantsii)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Nr 5, pp 99-100 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A photograph of a sodium cloud, ejected by a Soviet cosmic rocket was taken on January 3, 1959 in the mountain station of the Pulkovo Main Observatory of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, situated near Kislovodsk at an altitude of 2000 m above sea level. The formation of such a cloud had been planned in order to determine optically the coordinates of the rocket. I. S. Shklovskiy calculated that by the dispersion of about 1 kg sodium a cloud of 100 km in diameter forms within several seconds; it is possible to record such a cloud with the usual instruments. The photograph was taken by means of special cameras mounted on the telescope of an absence-of-eclipse coronagraph (Fig 1). Figure 2 shows the photograph of such a sodium cloud in 80-fold magnification. Twenty four photographs were taken with a time of exposure of 20 seconds each. There are 2 figures. ✓

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S/O33/60/037/02/004/013  
E032/E914

AUTHOR: Gnevyshev, M. N.

TITLE: The Connection Between Optical and Radio Emission of the Solar Corona.

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, Vol 37, Nr 2, pp 227-235 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: <sup>1960</sup> High quality and comprehensive non-eclipse observations of the solar corona were carried out during the IGY. This enabled more detailed comparisons to be carried out between the coronal radiation at  $\lambda$  5303 and meter waves, and also geomagnetic disturbances. The present paper reports on the heliographic distribution of intensity at  $\lambda$  5303, the solid angle of radio emission in the meter range vis a vis the optical emission of the corona, and the connection between radio emission and geomagnetic storms. All the results indicate that the optical, radio and geomagnetic phenomena can be looked upon as a single complex. A corpuscular stream having a solid angle of the order of  $8^\circ$  passes through the corona and causes the emission of the line  $\lambda$  5303 and a strong emission having a frequency of 200 Mc/s. The radio emission is excited in

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E032/E914

The Connection Between Optical and Radio Emission of the Solar  
Corona

a cone which has the same solid angle as the geomagneti-  
cally active corpuscular stream. A noise storm on meter  
waves is usually observed 2-4 days before a geomagnetic  
storm. This is due to the fact that the corpuscular stream  
is delayed by this interval of time before it reaches the  
Earth (as compared with the radio emission). The intensity  
✓ of the coronal line  $\lambda$  5303 has a maximum above sunspots.  
Fig 1 shows the intensity distribution for this line with  
latitude relative to spots. The apparent maximum of in-  
tensity of coronal formations occurs a day after their

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E032/E914

The Connection Between Optical and Radio Emission of the Solar  
Corona

passage through the East limb of the sun, or a day before  
they cross the West limb. There are 5 figures and 18  
references, of which 3 are French, 1 is Dutch, 1 is Swiss,  
3 are Soviet and the rest are English.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya Akademii nauk  
SSSR (Main Astronomical Observatory, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 13, 1959.

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GNEVYSHEV, M. S.

"On the connection of coronal emission in optical and radio spectrum."  
report to be submitted for the IAU Symposium on the Corona, Cloudcroft, New  
Mexico, 28-30 Aug 1961.

3/030/01/000/005/006/012  
#05/8202

3.1800

AUTHOR: Gnevyshev, M. N.

TITLE: Solar Eclipse on February 15, 1961

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Vestnik

Vol 31, No. 5, 55-59 My. '61. X

TEXT: The author describes the preparations made for the observation of the total solar eclipse made by the Astronomicheskii soviet Akademii nauk (Astronomical Council of the Academy of Sciences) as well as the observations themselves. For this purpose a special commission headed by M. N. Gnevyshev was formed. The calculation of data of the solar eclipse which had been made by A. A. Mikhaylov, the map (Fig. 1), and the preliminary data were sent to the astronomical radio and geophysical institutions and published in the "Astronomicheskii zhurnal". In the USSR the towns of Yevpatoriya, Rostov-na-Donu, Novocherkassk, and Belebey were in the center of the zone of the total solar eclipse. The maximum height of the sun and the longest duration of the total phase were observed at Rostov-na-Donu and at the Krymskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya Akademii nauk SSSR (Crimean Astrophysical Observatory of ~~the~~ USSR). The main

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Solar Eclipse on February 15, 1961

task was the study of the outer solar corona. Expeditions were sent into the zone of the total solar eclipse. Simultaneously, a series of geophysical rockets were launched into this zone from which the corona and the changes in the earth's atmosphere during the solar eclipse were studied. The following observations are mentioned: 1) Optical observations. The following institutions took part in the observations: Astronomicheskii institut im. P. K. Shternberga (Astronomical Institute imeni P. K. Shternberg), Astrofizicheskaya observatoriya Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (Astrophysical Observatory of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakhskaya SSR), Astronomicheskaya observatoriya Leningradskogo universiteta (Astronomical Observatory of Leningrad University), Institut fiziki atmosfery Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere of the Academy of Sciences USSR), Institut prikladnoy geofiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Applied Geophysics of the Academy of Sciences USSR), Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radio Wave Propagation of the Academy of Sciences USSR). Observations were made aboard a plane of type TV - 104 (TU-104) at a height of 10 km. The plane was put at the disposal of the Astronomical Council by the Nauchno-issledovatel'skii

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Solar Eclipse on February 15, 1961

institut grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota (Scientific Research Institute of the Civil Air Fleet). Measures were taken to remove the clouds above the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory, the Dzhankoy and Rostov-na-Donu. At the Abastumanskaya observatoriya (Abastuman' Observatory), Sverdlovsk, and Belebey, scientists succeeded in making observations after removal of the clouds. Important preparative work was done at the Gornaya astronomicheskaya stantsiya (Astronomical Mountain Station) (Kislovodsk). 2) Radio-astronomical observations. They were made at 6 stations in Pulkovo. The Krymskaya nauchnaya stantsiya (Crimean Scientific Stations) of the Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev of the Academy of Sciences USSR) made observations in the range of the 20 and 80-cm waves and of the 1.45 and 1.63-m waves (see Table). At the station of the Physics Institute at Serpukhov observations were made by means of a giant radiotelescope of a diameter of 22 m. The Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut (Radiophysical Scientific Research Institute) of the Gor'kovskiy universitet (Gor'kiy University) made observations at Gor'kiy by means of a mirror of 1 m diameter. In Yalta observations were made by means of radiotelescopes with a mirror diameter of 1.5 and 4 m. The Astrofizicheskaya laboratoriya

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ACCESSION NR: AP3001233

S/0033/63/040/003/0401/0412

AUTHOR: Gnevyshev, M. N.TITLE: Corona and the eleven-year cycle of solar activity

SOURCE: Astronomicheskii zhurnal, v. 40, no. 3, 1963, 401-412

TOPIC TAGS: solar activity, solar corona, 11-year cycle, sun spots, solar prominences, solar latitude effect

ABSTRACT: The author employs systematic data published in the Quarterly Bulletin on Solar Activity on measurements of the 5303-angstrom coronal-line intensity performed at the Kislovodsk, Pic-du-Midi, Mt. Norikura, Climax, and Sacramento Peak (New Mexico) solar observatories. Existing U.S. and French comparisons, showing that the measurements of Kislovodsk and Pic-du-Midi stations are virtually identical, are confirmed. The present paper is fundamentally based on correlations of the data of the other three stations with those of Kislovodsk (K) and the Pic-du-Midi (P). The data scatter on the correlation graph between the U.S. and Japanese stations against K and P is interpreted in terms of errors in photometric measurement, errors in the alignment of the spectrograph slit on the prescribed position angle (especially in the presence of sharply delimited coronal rays), errors in the

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determination of the distance from the photosphere at which measurements of the coronal intensity are made, and lack of simultaneity in the measurements. Year-to-year variations of the ratio of the 5303-angstrom line between the P and K vs. the U.S. and the Mt. Norikura stations are interpreted in terms of unfortunate selections of observation days at Norikura which inadvertently must have fallen on days with weak intensities of the coronal line, and in terms of intense variations of the photometric system of the U.S. stations. The intensity of the coronal emission and the appearance of prominences and sunspots in the current 11-year cycle are found to exhibit 2 maxima, equivalent in the total energy emitted by the corona and the prominences: One during 1956-57, the other during 1959-60. During the first maximum the emission intensity increased at all solar latitudes between the equator and the poles, attaining a maximum at latitude 25 degrees. The second maximum was characterized by increases in emission intensity in the equatorial zone only, with a maximum attained at latitude 10-15°. In either maximum did the sunspot activity attain a maximum development one year before that of the maximal coronal emission, so that the latter occurred during the period of greatest decrease in the spot-formation activity. It is noted that the second emission maximum had remained undetected to date, because until now the characteristics of the spot-formation activity, in the examination of the 11-year emission cycle, had been obtained by summation over the entire disk of the sun. The following arguments are adduced in

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favor of the applicability of the findings of the current cycle to antecedent 11-year cycles: (a) During all solar eclipses occurring in maximum-activity years of various cycles, an increase in the coronal emission was invariably observed around the entire solar disk, whereas in years close to a minimum intensive emission was noted in the equatorial zone alone. (b) In all observed 11-year cycles the latitudes of maximum emission decreases to a latitude of approximately  $10^{\circ}$  at mid-cycle and remains essentially unchanged during the second half of the cycle. There are 5 tables and 11 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gornaya astronomicheskaya stantsiya Glavnoy astronomicheskoy observatorii Akademii nauk SSSR, Kislovodsk (Astronomical Mountain Station, Main Astronomical Observatory, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Feb63

DATE ACQD: 01Jul63

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L 24525-65 FED/EWT(1)/EWG(v)/FCC/EWA(d)/EEC-4/EEC(t) Fc-1/Fe-5/Fq-4/Fae-2/Pt-10/  
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Vyazanitsyn, V. P.; Gnaryshov, M. N.; Dobrovolskiy, O. V.; Krut, V. A.; Markov, A. V.; Molchanov, A. P.; Sobolev, V. H.; Sharonov, V. V. B+

A course in astrophysics and stellar astronomy. v. 3 (Kurs astrofiziki i zvezdnoy astronomii. t. 3), Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka", 1964, 375 p. illus., biblio., indices. 2,150 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: astrophysics, stellar astronomy

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L 10783-65 EWT(1)/EWU(v)/EEC-1/EEC(t)/FCC Pe-5/Pq-4 AF3P/ESD(t)/AFED(c) Gb

ACCESSION NR: AP4047157

S/0033/64/041/006/0037/0241

AUTHOR: Gnevyshev, M. N.; B. I. Sazonov

TITLE: Influence of solar activity on processes in the earth's lower atmosphere

SOURCE: Astronomicheskij zhurnal, v. 41, no. 5, 1964, 937-941

TOPIC TAGS: solar activity, lower atmosphere, solar corpuscular radiation, pressure formation, corona, meteorology

ABSTRACT: The development of active processes on the sun is accompanied by the emission of solar ultraviolet radiation, corpuscular radiation and emission in the radio range. These radiations, upon reaching the earth's atmosphere, cause changes in it which are manifested most strongly in the upper layers of the atmosphere at heights greater than 60-70 km. Their influence on the lower atmosphere is less pronounced. The studies which have been made on this subject are contradictory in their conclusions, and some authors have concluded that solar activity has no effect on the lower atmosphere. The present authors attribute these negative conclusions to certain errors in approach: 1) an effort to find universal relationships in different geographic regions of the earth without taking into account the great complexity of tropospheric processes, which are highly dependent on the properties of the underlying surface, season, time of day, geographic

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position and initial conditions, causing the effect of solar activity to be manifested differently in different regions; 2) in most cases, these authors have used indices of solar activity (such as Wolf numbers or sunspot area) which are nonlinearly related to the values of the energy of that solar radiation which is of importance for processes in the earth's lower atmosphere. This article is essentially a synopsis of certain arguments which demonstrate the influence of solar activity on the lower atmosphere, presented earlier by the authors (B. I. Sazonov, Vy\*sotny\*ye baricheskiye obrazovaniya i solnechnaya aktivnost', Gidrometeoizdat, 1964; M. N. Gnevyshev, Astron zh., 40, 401-412, 1963). In the first of these studies, on the basis of an analysis of 12,000 high-level pressure charts of the northern hemisphere, Sazonov drew important conclusions concerning the occurrence of regions with the most frequent extreme deviations of pressure from the norm. It was found that the regions of maximum frequency of maximum pressure form a ring-like zone similar to the auroral zone; a similar ring-like zone is formed for extremely low pressure values. It was shown that with the passage of large spot groups across the sun's central meridian there is a pressure increase in the pressure formations of the first zone and a pressure decrease in the second. It is concluded that this is evidence that the agent stimulating the development of pressure formations in the stratosphere and upper troposphere is solar corpuscular radiation, whose distribution is determined by the earth's magnetic field. The reaction of the lower atmosphere will have a different sign, depending on the region. Although this region is defined clearly in the

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stratosphere and upper troposphere, it becomes much less clearly defined in the lower layers due to the influence of the thermal, mechanical and radiation peculiarities of the underlying surface. The essence of Gnevyshev's paper was that the behavior of the coronal line  $\lambda$  5303 demonstrates that solar activity is linked closely to changes in the earth's lower atmosphere. The distribution of pressure formations in the 11-year solar cycle has two maxima which coincide with the intensity maximum of this coronal line. The behavior of both the line and the pressure formations is determined by solar corpuscular radiation. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya, AN SSSR (Main Astronomical Observatory, AN SSSR); Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya imeni A. I. Voytekhova (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 10Apr64

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ONEVYSHNEV, Mikhail Nikolayevich; MIKHOVINA, A. A., akademik, otv.  
red.;

[Kislovodsk Mountain Astronomical Observatory] Kislovodskaya  
gornaya astronomicheskaya stantsiya. Moskva, Nauka, 1965.  
47 p. (MIRA 18:8)

L 52241-65 REC-4/EWT(1)/EMG(v)/REC(t) Pa-5/Pq-4 GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5014801

UR/0030/05/000/005/0067/0071

AUTHOR: Gnevyshev, M. N. (Candidate of physicomathematical sciences)

TITLE: New data on solar activity and its influence on the earth

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 5, 1965, 67-71

TOPIC TAGS: solar activity, solar terrestrial relation, solar cycle, sunspot, bioastronautics, coronal emission

ABSTRACT: On the basis of coronal investigations conducted at the Kislovodsk Mountain Station of the Main Astronomical Observatory of the Academy of Sciences USSR during the IGY, IGC, and IQSY, it has been established that the normal 11-year solar cycle has two, essentially different, maxima. During the period of the first maximum the intensity of coronal radiation increases uniformly over the entire solar disk, showing maximal intensity at a solar latitude of about 25°. As the first maximum diminishes, a second maximum appears in the equatorial region, exhibiting maximal intensity at a solar latitude of about 10°. Even though the second maximum is restricted to the equatorial region, it involves the same amount of radiation as the first maximum. The establishment of the double activity maxima in the 11-year solar cycle clarifies certain discrepancies noted in correlating

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