

KAZACHENKO, P.P.

The number of standard dimensions of elements is still very great. Prom. stroi. 41 no.2:59 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy trest po vozvedeniyu zhelezobetonnykh trub  
Glavspetsstroya Ministerstva stroitel'stva predpriyatiy  
metallurgicheskoy i khimicheskoy promyshlennosti SSSR,  
Kemerovo.

(Precast concrete—Standards)

KAZACHENKO, R.M.

Device for making lead wire. Inform. tekhn.sbor.no.1:47-48 '54.  
(MLRA 9:7)

1. Leningradskiy Kirovskiy zavod.  
(Lead) (Wire)

KAZACHENKO, S.

M. Gitman and S. Kazachenko entitled "A Reliable Power Base for Irrigation Farming: Comments on the Mistaken Attitude of Academician A. Vinter,"

Soviet Source: Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye, Nov. 1, 1951

Current Digest of the Soviet Press (in CIA Library), Vol. 4, No. 6, 1952, p. 31

SHAVSHUKOVA, M.V.; KAZACHENKO, T.V.

Experience with cervix uteri biopsy at gynecological consultation centers. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 8 no.7:66-67 JI '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz patomorfologicheskoy laboratorii (rukovoditel' - doktor med. nauk L.I. Chernyshev) Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany materinstva i mladenchestva (direktor - kand. med. nauk R.A. Malysheva).

KAZACHENKO, V.P., kand. med. nauk

Etiology of early and late postpartum hemorrhages. Kaz.  
Med. Zhur. no.6:47-48 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. V.A. Pokrovskiy)  
Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KAZACHENKO, V.S., dots, kand.tekhn.nauk

Russian school of hot-air heating and ventilation of buildings. Nauch.  
dokl.bys.shkoly; stroi. no.3:290-299 '58. (NIRA 12:7)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy gidravliki Dnepropetrovskogo inzhenerno-  
stroitel'nogo instituta.  
(Hot-air heating) (Ventilation)

KAZACHENKO, V.S.

Instrument for measuring the thickness of nonmagnetic  
electrodeposits on steel, submitted by V.S. Kazachenko.  
Prom. energ. 13 no.5:17-19 My '58.  
(Electric measurements) (Electroplating)

(MIRA 11:8)

... ..

ABSTRACT: The authors present a quantitative estimate of the ... ..



ACCESSIBLE BY: APPROVED

DATE: 11/11/86

CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

CONTROL: UNCLASSIFIED

Page 1 of 1

ACUOSO... 1971...

AUTHOR: ...

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1. ANALYSIS

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RESULTS

SECRET

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DENISOV, Eduard Il'ich; KAZACHENKOVA, L.G., red.

[Noise measurement in industrial plants] Izmerenie shuma  
na proizvodstvakh. Moskva, Profizdat, 1964. 15 p.  
(MIRA 18:9)

SAVITSKIY, Anatoliy Amufriyevich [Savitski, A.A.], deputat Verkhovnogo  
Soveta BSSR; KAZACHENOK, G. [Kazachonak, H.], red.; KOLECHITS, G.  
[Kalechyts, H.], tekhn.red.

[Our practices for obtaining high grain yields] Nash vopyt  
strymannia vysokikh uradzhaiau zbozhshavykh kul'tur. Minsk,  
Dziarsh.vyd-va BSSR, Red.sel'skahaspadarchai lit-ry, 1960.  
26 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Nachal'nik kolkhosa "Zarya kommunisma" (for Savitskiy).  
(White Russia--Grain)

SKOROPANOV, S.G.; ROZENBLYUM, B.M.; VAN'KEVICH, A.P.; LUPINOVICH, I.S.,  
akademik, redaktor; ~~KAZACHENOK, V.~~, redaktor; KARPINOVICH, Ya.,  
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[New and waste lands of White Russia and their reclamation] TSelinnye  
i zaleznyye zemli BSSR i ikh osvoenie. Minsk, Gos. izd-vo BSSR, 1956.  
122 p. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Akademiya nauk BSSR (for Lupinovich)  
(White Russia—Agriculture)



MERLO, Anna Stanislavovna, nauchnyy sotrudnik; GEORGIYEVSKIY, Sergey  
Dmitriyevich, kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk [deceased];  
KAZACHENOK, V., redaktor; STEPANOVA, H., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Floriculture manual] Spravochnik tevetovoda. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo  
BSSR, 1956. 250 p. (MIRA 9:8)

1. Botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk BSSR (for Merlo).  
(Flowers)

*Kazachnaya*

YARMASHVICH, I.M.; KAZACHENOK, Y., red.; PRAGINA, L., tekhn. red.

[White Russia at the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition of 1955 and 1956] Belorusskaia SSR na Vsesoiuznoi sel'skokhoziaistvennoi vystavke 1955 i 1956 godov. Minsk, Gos. izd-vo BSSR, 1957. 205 p.  
(Moscow--Agricultural exhibitions) (MIRA 11:7)  
(White Russia--Agriculture)

КАЗАЧЕНОК, В.

BRODSKIY, V.V.; VOLUZNEV, A.G.; DUSHCHINSKAYA, A.G.; SYUBAROVA, E.P.  
KAZACHENOK, V., redaktor; KALECHITS, G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Concise manual for fruit growers] Kratkii spravochnik sadovoda.  
Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR, 1957. 329 p. (MIRA 10:8)  
(Fruit culture)

GALENCHIK, Ivan Zakharovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHUK, Yefim Afanas'yevich,  
kand.tekhn.nauk; OSTROVSKIY, Yakov Naumovich, agronom; TEREKULOV,  
Ivan Kharitonovich, inzh.; KAZACHENOK, V., red.; KALECHITS, G.,  
tekhn.red.

[Winning peat and its uses in agriculture; a reference manual]  
Dobycha i ispol'zovanie torfa v sel'skom khoziaistve; spravochnoe  
posobie. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR. Red.sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1959.  
231 p. (MIRA 13:4)

(Peat)

(Fertilizers and manures)

VAL'KENSHTEYN, Isaak Yefremovich [Val'kenshtein, I.E.]; VALUYEV,  
Valentin Vasil'yevich [Valuev, V.V.]; KAZACHENOK, V.  
[Kazachonak, V.], red.; KOLECHITS, G. [Kalechyts, H.],  
tekh.n.red.

[Over-all mechanization in the preparation and application of  
fertilizers] Vopyt kompleksnoi mekhanizatsyi robot pa  
pryhatavanniu i uniasenniu uhnaenniu u hlebu. Minsk, Dziarzh.  
vyd-va BSSR, Red.sel'skaha spidarchai lit-ry, 1960. 67 p.  
(MIRA 14:3)

(Fertilizer spreaders) (Compost) (Peat machinery)

SYUBAROV, Aleksey Yefimovich; SYUBAROVA, Emma Petrovna; KHABENKO, Kirill Kalinkovich; VOLUZNEV, Anatoliy Grigor'yevich. Prinimal uchastiye MIKHNEVICH, N.I., mladshiy sotr.; KAZACHENOK, V., red.; KALECHITS, G., tekhn. red.

[Promising fruit and berry varieties of the White Russian S.S.R. and their regional adaptation] Raionirovannye i perspektivnye sorta plovodovykh i iagodnykh kul'tur Belorusskoi SSR. By A.E.Siubarov i dr. Minsk, Gos. izd-vo BSSR. Red. sel'khoz. lit ry, 1960. 321 p.

(MIRA 14:9)

(White Russia--Fruit--Varieties)

TIMOSHININ, Valentin Dmitriyevich; KRECHKO, Andrey Yustinovich;  
VARYPAYEVA, Anna Grigor'yevna; SVIRIDONOV, Mikhail Grigor'yevich;  
KAZACHENOK, V., red.; KALECHITS, G., tekhn. red.

[Manual on sugar beet cultivation in the B.S.S.R.] Spravochnik  
po vozdelyvaniu sakharnoi svekly v BSSR. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo  
BSSR. Red.sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1961. 194 p. (MIRA 15:1)  
(White Russia—Sugar beets—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

BRODSKIY, Vladimir Vital'yevich; VOLUZNEV, Anatoliy Grigor'yevich;  
DUSHCHINSKAYA, Aleksandra Georgiyevna; SYUDAROVA, Emma Petrovna;  
KAZACHENOK, V., red.; KALECHITS, G., tekhn. red.

[Concise handbook for the fruit grower] Kratkii spravochnik sada-  
voda. Izd.2. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR. Red. sel'khoz. lit-ry,  
1961. 343 p. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Fruit culture--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)



*KAZACHENOK, V.I.*

BEL'SKIY, Ye.I.; KAZACHENOK, V.I.; MAKUSHOK, Ye., redaktor; TRUKHANOVA, A.,  
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Principles of working metals under pressure] Osnovy obrabotki  
metallov davleniem. Minsk, Gos.isd-vo BSSR, 1956. 185 p. (MIRA 10:4)

(Metalwork)

GUBKIN, S.I., professor, doktor khimicheskikh nauk, redaktor [deceased];  
KAZACHENOK, V.I., redaktor; ALEKSEYNVA, Yu., tekhnicheskiy redaktor;  
TRUKHANOVA, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Press working of metals, theory and practice] Teoriia i praktika  
obrabotki metallov davleniem. Pod red. S.I.Gubkina. Minsk, Gos.  
izd-vo BSSR, 1956. 163 p. (MIRA 9:7)

1. Minsk. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Kafedra obrabotki  
metallov davleniyem. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN BSSR (for Gubkin)  
(Sheet-metal work)

SOV/3-59-3-31/48

22(1)

AUTHORS: Kazachënok, V.I., and Fëdorov, B.F., Docents

TITLE: Experience and Suggestions (Opyt i predlozheniya) -  
In Close Contact With Plants (V tesnoy svyazi s  
zavodami)

PERIODICAL: The firm relations of the Izhevsk Mechanical Institute with the industrial enterprises and the Udmurt Sovnarkhoz have led to mutual cooperation in many respects. The author deals primarily with the help given by the leading engineering workers of plants to students in guiding their work in connection with graduation designs. The Chairs of Technology of Machine Construction and of Metal Treatment by Pressure have approved, at the request of the leading workers of several plants, 30 realistic design tasks for students of the evening classes, and 15 for students of day classes. After the designs had been defended they were handed in to the enterprises for preparing working drawings. I. Kotlov, a graduate, developed the project for an automatic line in treating the

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SOV/3-59-3-31/48

Experience and Suggestions

inner screw of a jack. It contained an original solution of the problems of choosing the equipment, means of transport, labor organization and economics of production. The project was discussed not only when it was defended, but also at an enlarged meeting of the plant's technical council. It was approved and accepted for introduction. The design of a steel wire mill for producing patent wire and wire for cold upsetting was developed by I. Shumakov and is of great practical and scientific interest. The graduate achieved a considerable reduction in labor expenditure and increase in quality. The research work referred to determining the optimum variant of pre-thermal treatment of wire for cold upsetting. M.A. Kislov, Chief Metallurgist of the Sovnarkhoz, states in evaluating the work that it deserves to be published in the press in view of the great practical significance in production of wire for cold upsetting. A group of evening class students, who designed forge and stamp shops, proposed a new economical method of stamping forged pieces

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SOV/3-59-3-31/48

Experience and Suggestions

(a considerable saving in metal obtained by reducing allowance, stamping incline and waste in broaching). The method of waste-saving stamping was developed under the guidance of instructor F.D. Bichukin and Chief of the Forge Shop S.K. Kruchinin is at present being brought into use. Two other students developed measures on mechanization of labor-consuming work while passing pre-diploma practice in the forge and press shop at the Uralmashzavod. Other realistic projects prepared by the institute graduates were: the design of a universal machine tool for machining standard cylindrical parts; the design for reconstructing the low span of an open-hearth plant by

Card 3/4

KAZACHENOK, V.I.

## PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4851

Bel'skiy, Yevgraf Iosifovich, and Vladimir Isidorovich Kazachenok

Spravochnoye posobiye kuznetsa-shtampovshchika (Die-Forging Operator's Manual) Minsk, Gosudarstvennoye izdatel'stvo BSSR, Redaktsiya nauchno-tekhnicheskoy literatury, 1960. 489 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Eds.: R. Tomilin and F. Kashtanov; Tech. Ed.: N. Stepanova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for foremen and operators in the die-forging industry. It may also be used by students majoring in die forging at secondary and higher schools of technical education.

COVERAGE: The book contains basic information on the production of die forgings, the design and use of tools, and forging-plant equipment. The authors also give data on materials used in the forging industry. Problems connected with the introduction of new, advanced die-forging methods and other problems

Card 1/8

## Die-Forging (Cont.)

SOV/4851

encountered in the die-forging industry and discussed. Chapters XII and XIII were written by V. N. Bulakh, Candidate of Technical Sciences. No personalities are mentioned. Soviet references accompany each chapter.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TS225.B38)

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BICHUKIN, Filipp Demidovich; KAZACHENOK, Vladimir Isidorovich;  
RABANEYEV, F.Sh., inzh., retsenent; ALEKSEYEVA, Ye.N., red.

[Low-waste precision forging] Malootkhodnaia i tochnaia shtampovka. Izhevsk, Udmurtskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 92 p.  
(MIRA 17:4)

BEL'SKIY, Ye.I., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; DMITROVICH, A.M., dots.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk; INTYAKOV, N.G., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
KAZACHEHOK, V.I., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHAYKA, V.A.,  
dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; BOBRYAKOV, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk,  
retsenzent; KHUDOKORNOV, D.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent

[Technology of the hot-working of metals]Tehnologia gorja-  
chei obrabotki metallov. [By] E.I.Bel'skii i dr. Minsk,  
Izd-vo M-va vysshego, srednego spetsial'nogo i professional'-  
nogo obrazovaniia BSSR, 1962. 295 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskiiy institut avto-  
mobil'noy promyshlennosti, Minskiy filial (for Bobryakov,  
Khudokormov).  
(Forging) (Founding) (Welding)

KAZACHENOK, V.I.; RAKOV, V.S.

Hydrodynamic effect of the lubricants in upsetting. Kuz.-shtam.  
proizv. 6 no.1:3-5 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

ATIN... ..

deep drawing, frictionless deep drawing

ABSTRACT A method of deep drawing hard-to-form materials

the gap between the male and female dies should be 10—20% greater than the thickness

SUBJECTS

FN 71 00

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3184

65 0 0/0

EPSHTEYN, S.Ya; KAZACHENOK, V.M.

Partial gigantism of the toes. Zdrav.Bel.9 no.2:70-71 F'63.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy - zasluzhenny  
deyatel' nauki UkrSSR prof. T.Ye. Gnilorybov) Minskogo meditsin-  
skogo instituta.

(TOES—ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

KOT, A.I., kand. med. nauk; KAZACHENOK, V.M., aspirant

Complications in acute appendicitis. Zdrav. Bel. 9 no.6:80  
Je '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy -- prof. T.Ye. Gnilorybov) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor A.A. Klyucharev) i khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya 3-y klinicheskoy bol'nitsy g. Minska (glavnyy vrach A.I. Korzhov).



L 1162-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(h)

ACCESSION NR: AT5023148

UR/2892/65/000/004/0043/0060

AUTHOR: Kazachenkov, Yu. N. ; Orlov, V. V.

TITLE: Diffusion of neutrons in a polarizing medium

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Voprosy dozimetrii i zashchity ot izlucheniya, no. 4, 1965, 43-60

TOPIC TAGS: neutron diffusion, neutron scattering, neutron polarization, spin orbit coupling, light nucleus, helium

ABSTRACT: It has been established that during scattering of nucleons in nuclei with energies exceeding a few hundred thousand electron volts, polarization always occurs. During scattering of nucleons in light nuclei such as He<sup>4</sup>, polarization is satisfactorily described by a shell model with a strong spin orbit coupling. During scattering in heavy nuclei, it can also be assumed that the scattered nucleon moves within the collective potential of the nucleon shell. However, in this case the finite probability of the formation of an intermediate nucleus must

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L 1162-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023148

be taken into account. Polarization is possible due to the interaction of the anomalous magnetic moment with the Coulomb field of the nucleus. This polarization is considerable in magnitude, but occurs only at small scattering angles. The article proceeds to a mathematical treatment of the basic principles governing the polarization of neutrons. It goes on to derive a kinetic equation which takes into consideration the polarization of the neutrons and a kinetic equation for a flux averaged with respect to polarization. Orig. art. has: 53 formulas and 3 figures

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 009

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KAZACHEK, A.

Shortcomings of planning. Fin. SSSR 21 no.10:64-65 0 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(White Russia--Glass manufacture--Finance)  
(White Russia--Chemical industries--Finance)

DRONG, I.I., otv. red.; SAMUTIN, V.Ye., red.; KAZACHENOK, V.S., red.;  
TIMOSHCHUK, R.S., tekhn. red.

[Wheeled universal tractor "Belarus" MTZ-50PL] Kolesnyi univer-  
sal'nyi traktor "Belarus" MTZ-50PL, rukovodstvo po ekspluata-  
tsii i ukhodu. Minsk, Sel'khozgiz BSSR, 1963. 315 p.  
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Minskiy traktornyy zavod. 2. Glavnyy konstruktor Minskogo  
traktornogo zavoda (for Drong).

(Tractors)

ACC NR: AP7002202

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/006/1114/1116

AUTHOR: Korsunova, I. P.; Mishin, V. M.; Ivanov-Kholodnyy, G.S.  
Kazachevskaya, T.B.-Kazachevskaya, T.V.

ORG: Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere, and Radio Wave  
Propagation, SO AN SSSR (Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery  
i rasprostraneniya radiovaln SO AN SSSR). Applied Physico Institute,  
GUGMS (Institut prikladnoy fiziky GUGMS)

TITLE: Relationship between the electron concentration at altitudes  
of 100 and 110 km and disturbances in the Earth's magnetic field

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 6, 1966, 1114-1116

TOPIC TAGS: ionosphere, ionospheric electron density, *earth magnetic field*

ABSTRACT: The effect of magnetic activity on electron concentration  $n_e$  at altitudes  
of 100 and 110 km in the lower region of the E layer was investigated.  
Values of  $n_e$  were taken during 36 rocket-borne experiments conducted in the  
period 1947-1963 at middle latitudes. The degree of disturbance of the  
Earth's magnetic field was estimated from 3-hour values of K-indices. It  
was found that the electron concentration at midlatitudes increased as

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UDC: 550.388.2:550.385

ACC NR: AP7002202

magnetic activity increased (i.e., for  $K = 3-5$  the electron concentration increased not less than 1.5 times at 110 km, and not less than 2 times at 100 km. It is postulated that for K73 corpuscular streams have an appreciable effect on electron concentration in the lower regions of the ionospheric E layer at midlatitudes.

[WA-03]

SUB CODE: 04 ~~50~~ / SUBM DATE: 22Mar66/ ORIG REF: 007/  
ATD PRESS: 5113

Card 2/2

KAZACHEVSKAYA, T.V.; SEVERNYI, A.B.

Hydrogen spectrum of flares. Izv.Krym.astrofiz.obser. 19:  
46-71 '58. (MIRA 13:4)

(Spectrum, Solar)

80385

3.1540

SOV/169-59-3-3001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 3, p 139 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kazachevskaya, T.V.

TITLE: The Contours of H and K Lines of Ca II in the Flare Spectrum

PERIODICAL: Izv. Krymsk. astrofiz. observ., 1958, Vol 20, pp 80 - 85  
(Engl. Res.)

ABSTRACT: The contours of the H and K lines of Ca II were studied in the spectra of the sun flare of intensity 2 on October 20, 1955, using a BST spectrograph with a dispersion of 0.5 Å/mm. It is shown that the sides of the H and K Ca II emission lines were widened due to the attenuation caused by emission. A very large selfabsorption was detected in the central sections of the lines. The number of calcium atoms in the ground state  $4^2S_{1/2}$  ( $N_1 = 10^{17}$ ) and the number of atoms in states  $4^2P_{1/2}$  and  $4^2P_{2/3}$  were determined; they were found to be  $1.43 \cdot 10^{14}$  and  $0.7 \cdot 10^{14}$ , respectively.

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Author's résumé

4



L 15594-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3006861

EW(1)/EPF(n)-2/BDS

AFPTC/ASD/ESD-3/SSD Pu-4

8/2560/63/000/015/0071/0080

AUTHOR: Kazachevskaya, T. V.; Arkhangel'skaya, V. A.; Ivanov-Kholodnyy, G. S.;  
Medvedev, V. S.; Razumova, T. K.; Chudaykin, A. V.

TITLE: Measurement of x- and ultraviolet radiation with thermoluminescent phosphorus  $\text{CaSO}_4$  (Mn)

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Ishust. sputniki Zemli, no. 15, 1963, 71-80

TOPIC TAGS: rocket investigation, solar ultraviolet radiation, solar radiation, thermoluminescent phosphorus, solar eclipse investigation, ionospheric penetrating radiation

ABSTRACT: A device based on the principle of recording short-wave radiation with  $\text{CaSO}_4$  (Mn) thermoluminescent phosphorus has been developed by the Institut prikladnoy geofiziki (Institute of Applied Geophysics) to measure solar ultraviolet and x-radiation. The phosphorus stores up energy during irradiation and then reemits it in the visible region of the spectrum when heated. The brightness of the emission, as well as the total energy (light total), is proportional within broad limits to the energy of irradiation. It has been established that  $\text{CaSO}_4$  (Mn) phosphorus is sensitive only to emission with wavelengths from 1 to 1300 Å and

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L 15594-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3006861

2

does not become saturated during irradiation intensity changes of even five orders. The phosphorus was used on a rocket to measure the intensity of penetrating radiation in the lower part of the ionosphere during the solar eclipse of 15 February 1961. Unlike the use of thermoluminescent phosphorus in rocket measurements in the U. S. A., where the phosphorus is reemitted in the laboratory after retrieval of the container, the phosphorus used in the test of 15 February 1961 was reemitted during the flight, thus reducing the error. Calibration measurement was performed in flight with the use of a constant-action etalon sample. The measurement error in determining the energy of UV radiation was 55%; for x-radiation it was 30%. The intensity of radiation at a height of 95 km was about  $7 \times 10^7$  quanta  $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{sec}^{-1}$ , while at a height of 67 km it was 500 times lower. This radiation exceeds the theoretically computed maximal solar x-radiation by 50 to 100 times. The authors thank S. V. Repolovskiy for help in developing the device and carrying out tests and also F. A. Krasnovaya for preparing calibrated luminescent substances." Orig. art. has: 4 tables, 3 figures, and 8 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10May62

DATE ACQ: 29Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 014

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

KAZACHEVSKAYA, T.V.; IVANOV-KHOLODNYI, G.S.

Interpretation of the data of rocket measurements in the upper  
atmosphere made by means of thermoluminescent phosphor. Isk.  
sput.Zem. no.15:81-84 '63. (MIRA 16:4)  
(Atmosphere, Upper--Rocket observations)

ACCESSION NR: AP4031872

S/0286/64/000/007/0065/0065

AUTHOR: Repolovskiy, S. V.; Chudayidin, A. V.; Kazachevskaya, T. V.; Lishanov, A. Ya.; Medvedev, V. S.

TITLE: A method of measuring the energy of shortwave radiation from the sun as well as that of artificial sources in the region of the spectrum below 1350A. Class 42, No. 161506

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 7, 1964, 65

TOPIC TAGS: radiation detector, solar radiation detector, shortwave radiation energy, light filter, shortwave radiation detector, ultraviolet radiation detector

TRANSLATION: 1. The method proposed in this author's certificate for measuring the shortwave radiation energy of the sun or of an artificial source at wavelengths shorter than 1350A involves the use of rockets, satellites, and space craft. In order to obtain data immediately upon measurement of radiation, a previously irradiated plate coated with  $\text{CaSO}_4(\text{Mn})$  is moved into position behind the window of the light detector, the plate is heated, and the readings

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ACCESSION NR: AP4031872

of the light receiver are transmitted to earth.

2. The method described in 1, with the added feature whereby the same plate can be used many times. Upon conclusion of data-taking, the plate is moved away from the field of view of the light receiver, the plate is cooled, and then it is returned to the window.
3. The method described in 1 and 2 with the added feature whereby radiation in different regions of the spectrum can be measured. This is realized by moving filters, having the desired relationship between their transmission coefficients and wavelength to be measured, into position behind the radiation window.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13Jul62

SUB CODE: SD, SP

DATE ACQ: 29Apr64

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 1273-66 EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) GW/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5023580

UR/0000/65/000/000/0184/0189

AUTHOR: Kazachevskaya, T. V.; Ivanov-Kholodnyy, G. S.

TITLE: Rocket data on the behavior of electron concentration in the ionosphere at altitudes of 100-300 km

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po fizike kosmicheskogo prostranstva. Moscow, 1965. Issledovaniya kosmicheskogo prostranstva (Space research); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 184-189

TOPIC TAGS: ionosphere, ionospheric electron density, E layer, F layer

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to construct a model for the variation in electron concentration  $n_e$  at altitudes of 100-300 km solely on the basis of direct sounding of the ionosphere by rockets. All data on rocket measurements of  $n_e$  are compared for various times of day and various seasons at altitudes of 100-130 km. The variation in  $\log n_e$  is derived as a function of  $\log f$ , which characterizes the atmospheric air mass. This relationship is linear at nearly all altitudes below 200 km, i. e.  $n_e \propto f^{-\lambda}$ , where  $\lambda$  determines the rate of change in electron concentration at a given altitude during the day. The parameter  $\lambda > 0.5$  for nearly all altitudes, and is

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L 1273-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023580

close to 0.5 only at altitudes of 120-130 km. This large value of  $l$  and its dependence on altitude is explained by variations in the energy of the solar radiation which ionizes the outer atmosphere of our planet (the ionosphere). A graph is given comparing empirical values of  $l$  with the theoretical value of the parameter  $m$  which determines the rate of change in ion formation at a given altitude during the day, i.e.  $g \propto f^{-m}$ . Minima are observed in both  $l$  and  $m$  in the 120-130 km altitude region. A comparison of these parameters for various seasons and various values of  $\log f$  seems to confirm the hypothesis that variations in  $l$  are due to variations in ionizing solar radiation. Variations in the altitudes of the  $E$  and  $F$  regions are analyzed. It is found that the altitude of the  $E$  region depends on the season, and decreases with an increase in geomagnetic activity. There may be a connection between variations in the altitude of the  $E$  layer and variations in the density of the upper atmosphere in this region. The altitude of the  $F$  region depends on the season and decreases with a reduction in solar activity. The complex daily variations in the altitude of the  $F$  region are apparently caused both by variations in temperature and in the rate of ionization, as well as by changes in atmospheric composition. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

[14]

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/3

SUBMITTED: 2 SEP 65

L 1545-66 FSS-2/EWT(1) GS/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5023586

UR/0000/65/000/000/0214/0216

AUTHOR: Antonova, L. A.; Kazachevskaya, T. V.

44155

TITLE: Soft electron fluxes in the upper atmosphere

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po fizike kosmicheskogo prostranstva. Moscow, 1965. Issledovaniya kosmicheskogo prostranstva (Space research); Trudy konferentsii Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 214-216

TOPIC TAGS: electron flux, electron spectrum, atmospheric ionization

ABSTRACT: Daytime measurements were made of the intensity and energy spectrum of soft electrons in the upper atmosphere. The measurements were made on 18 October 1962 in the middle latitudes. An open-type secondary-emission multiplier was used. Separate sections of the electron energy spectrum were isolated by using different filters in front of the multiplier. The multiplier operated in a pulse-counting mode. The device was installed in a sealed container which was separate from the rocket. The symmetry axis of the device's entrance opening was in the equatorial plane of the container. The visual angle of the instrument was  $\pm 6^\circ$ . The container was stabilized with respect to the vertical and rotated around it with a period which changed gradually from 12 to 7 sec. The instrument recorded

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E 1545-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023586

considerable background, which was apparently caused by the scattered light which penetrated into the instrument. The average value for the integral electron flux was  $\approx 5 \cdot 10^7$  electron  $\cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ , with an accuracy up to the factor 2. The average electron flux with energies exceeding 30—35 keV was  $\approx 2 \cdot 10^5$  electron  $\cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ . The total energy flux, under the assumption that the boundary of the spectrum on the side of small energies lies in the region of 1—8 keV, gave values of  $\approx (0.1—0.5) \text{erg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ . The average flux magnitude does not depend on the height in the range of measured heights or the angle between the velocity vector and a plane perpendicular to the magnetic force line. In 1962 and 1963 electron fluxes in the atmosphere were also measured by methods based on recording the ionizing radiation by means of a thermoluminescent phosphor  $\text{CaSO}_4(\text{Mn})$ . The measurements, made during a rocket climb to 500 km, showed that the electron flux energy changes little with height and is, on the average,  $0.3 \text{erg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$ .  
 Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JA]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Sep65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4099

Card 2/2 ID

(N)

L 12819-66

EWT(1)/FSS-2/FCC/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AP6002746

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/65/005/006/1009/1024

AUTHOR: Kazachevskaya, T. V.; Ivanov-Kholodnyy, G. S.

39

ORG: Institute of Applied Geophysics (Institut prikladnoy geofiziki)

B

TITLE: Rocket data on the behavior of electron concentration in the ionosphere at altitudes of 100-300 km. I.

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 6, 1965, 1009-1024

TOPIC TAGS: sounding rocket, ionospheric electron density

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to find a regular law for variations in electron concentration  $n_e$  at altitudes of 100-300 km on the basis of data from direct rocket probes in the ionosphere. The methods used for measuring  $n_e$  are divided into two classes: those based on radio wave propagation and those based on radiosonde data. The data in the literature for both classes are tabulated for 1946-1963. Included in the table are the dates, times, and places of the experiments, altitude intervals where  $n_e$  was measured, air mass of the atmosphere for the given solar zenith angle, altitudes of the E and F layers, solar radiation intensity at 10.7 cm, and 3-hr magnetic indices. The data for  $n_e$  in the quiet ionosphere are compared with solar and geomagnetic activity

Cord 1/2

UDC: 550.388.2:629.195.2

L 12819-66

ACC NR: AP6002746

as a function of time of day, season, etc. Graphs are given for diurnal variations in  $n_e$  at altitudes of 100-300 km, and an empirical model is proposed for the daytime ionosphere in summer and winter at high and low levels of solar activity. It is found that the  $n_e(h)$  profiles (i. e., the distribution of electron concentration as a function of altitude) vary during the day. A power relationship is established between  $n_e$  and the air mass of the atmosphere for certain solar zenith angles. The rate of reduction in  $n_e$  at noon in winter is higher than in summer by a factor of 2 at zenith angles of 70-90°. When the sun is low on the horizon, a maximum is observed in the  $n_e(h)$  profile at altitudes of 110-130 km with a "dip" above it. An explanation is given for these phenomena. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table, and 4 formulas. [14]

SUB CODE: 17,04 SUBM DATE: 13Jan65/ ORIG REF: 015/ OTH REF: 065/  
ATD PRESS: 483

Card 2/2 <sup>jw</sup>

L 23190-66 EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AP6006655

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/001/0027/0036

AUTHORS: Kazachevskaya, T. V.; Ivanov-Kholodnyy, G. S.

ORG: Institute of Applied Geophysics (Institut prikladnoy geofiziki)

TITLE: Rocket data on electron concentration in the ionosphere at heights of 100--300 km. 2

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 1, 1966, 27-36

TOPIC TAGS: ionospheric electron density, F layer, E layer, solar activity, atmospheric stratification

ABSTRACT: The first part of this article dealt with data for daylight hours. In this part, the behavior of the ionosphere and variations in heights of the E and F layers at night are examined on the basis of rocket measurements of electron concentration. At heights of 125--160 km, a decrease in electron concentration after sunset is characterized by an effective recombination coefficient of  $(0.35-1) \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ cm}^3/\text{sec}$ , which agrees with the coefficient for daylight hours. In the E layer at a height of 110--120 km, the electron concentration decreases much more

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UDC: 550.388.2

Z 23190-66

ACC NR: AP6006655

slowly at night, and the effective recombination coefficient is  $10^{-8}$  cm<sup>3</sup>/sec or less. It is believed that the E layer at night is maintained by corpuscular sources of ionization, gradually weakening after sunset. The intensity of these sources declines tenfold and a hundredfold during low periods of solar activity. The height of the base of the E layer decreases with increase in geomagnetic activity, and this depends on the season. It is less in winter and summer than in spring or fall. The height of the F layer declines during periods of low solar activity, by day and by night, and this too depends on the season. It is greater in summer and fall than in winter or spring. The height of the F layer is greater at night than during the day. A sunrise-sunset effect has been observed. The height of the F layer increases sharply after sunrise and before sundown. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table, and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 04/      SUBM DATE: 13Jan65/      ORIG REF: 006/      OTH REF: 048

Cord 2/2 *je*

CHERDYNTSEV, V.V.; KAZACHEVSKIY, I.V.; KUZ'MINA, Ye.A.

Isotope composition of uranium and thorium in the supergene zone;  
study of fossil bones, soils, and mollusk shells. *Geokhimiya*  
no.3:254-265 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Geological Institute, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.  
(Uranium isotopes) (Thorium isotopes)

CHERDYNTSEV, V.V.; MALYSHEV, V.I.; KAZACHEVSKIY, I.V.; BORISOV, I.V.

Isotopic composition of uranium and thorium in the zone of supergenesis.  
Studies of the peat bog matter. Geokhimiia no.5:399-403 My '64.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Geological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.

KAZACHEVSKIY, I.V.; CHERDYNTSEV, V.V.; KUZ'MINA, Ye.A.; SULERZHITSKIY, L.D.;  
MOCHALOVA, V.F.; KYUREGYAN, T.N.

Isotope composition of uranium and thorium in the supergene zone.  
Natural waters. Volcanic sediments. Geokhimiia no.11:1116-1121 N  
'64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Geological Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.



KAZACHEVSKIY, M. P.

USSR/Astronomy - Bibliography  
Dissertations  
Sep/Oct 53

"Bibliography. Index to Astronomical Literature  
Published in the USSR in May/June 1953," Yu. G.  
Perel'

Astron Zhur, Vol 30, No 5, pp 572-576

Lists 7 monographs (books, brochures, symposia), 3  
ephemerides, 9 'Trudy' (Works) of institutions, 34  
articles from 16 periodicals, 9 articles from 7  
dailies and gazettes, 2 bibliographies, and 4 author  
abstracts of dissertations. The 4 dissertations

264T76

are: 1. M. P. Kazachevskiy, Cand Phys-Math Sci,  
"Photometric Determination of the Reflectivity of  
the Terrestrial Globe," Alma-Ata, 1953, 8pp, 120  
copies, Acad Sci Kazakh SSR, Astrophys Inst.  
2. S. G. Slyusarev, Cand Phys-Math Sci, "Wolf-Rayet  
Stars," Leningrad, 1953, 8pp, 100 copies, Leningrad  
U im Zhdanov. 3. P. N. Kholopov, Cand Phys-Math Sci,  
"Structure of Globular Stellar Clusters," Moscow,  
1953, 8pp, 110 copies, Moscow State U, Astron Inst  
im Shternberg. 4. A. I. Kochetkov, Cand Tech Sci,  
"Development of a New System of Spherical Coordi-  
ates and Formulas for the Computation of Astronomi-  
cal Observations," Moscow, 1953, 100 copies, Moscow  
Inst of Engineers of Geodesy, Aerial Photography,  
and Cartography.

264T76

L 5171-66 SPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/BPF(c)/BPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/T/EMP(t)/EMP(b) IJP(c)  
ACCESSION NR: AT5022451 JD/WN/JG/GS UR/0000/65/000/000/0001/0030

AUTHOR: Leypunskiy, A. I.; Kazachkovskiy, O. D.; Pinkhasik, M. S.;  
Krasnoyarov, N. V.; Bagdasarov, Yu. Ye.; Troyanov, M. F.; Milovidov,  
I. V.; Afrikantov, I. I.; Poydo, M. S. (Deceased); Stekol'nikov, V.V.

TITLE: BN-350 nuclear power plant

SOURCE: Obninsk. Fiziko-energeticheskiy institut. Doklady, 1965.  
Atomnaya stantsiya BN-350, 1-30

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear power plant, liquid metal cooled reactor,  
fast reactor, nuclear reactor technology, desalination

ABSTRACT: After a brief discussion of the advantages of using fast  
neutron reactors for power production, a new 350 Mw fast neutron  
sodium cooled reactor of BN-350 type is described. At present, a  
power plant equipped with such reactors and P-50 back pressure steam  
turbines is under construction in the Mangyshlak peninsula area at  
the northeastern coast of the Caspian Sea. The dual-purpose plant  
will generate 150 Mw of electric power and produce 1200 ton/hr of

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L 5171-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022451

2

steam. The steam will be used by a desalting plant designed to supply 120,000 cu m of fresh water per day. It is expected that the power plant will be put into operation in 1968 or 1969. The primary and the secondary intermediate loops of the reactor will be cooled by liquid sodium. The third loop will be of steam-water type. The reactor core carries 211 hexagonal fuel assemblies each containing 169 uranium-dioxide elements. At the beginning, a compound of uranium-dioxide and plutonium will be used in fuel elements. There are 120 inner and 320 outer assemblies placed in concrete shields. The selected essential data on BN-350 reactor are as follows:

Thermal power	1000 Mw
Core Volume	1.87 cu m
Core diameter	1.495 m
Core height	1.06 m
Vessel diameter	6 m
Vessel height	2.2 m
Coolant temperature (inlet)	300 C
Coolant temperature (outlet)	500 C

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ACCESSION NR: AT5022451

Many other details and data are given on reactor core and concrete shielding as well as on the reactor tank made of X18H9 stainless steel. A special chapter is devoted to the discussions of various control systems including power control, measurements, automatic regulation, reactivity compensation, and emergency protection. The replacement and handling of fuel elements is also discussed. The radiation shielding is briefly described. Some information is given on the selection of materials as well as on the experimental investigation of various control and safety systems. An extensive analysis of heat transfer system is also presented dealing with primary and secondary loops, heat exchanger, pumps, piping, emergency heat removal, steam generators and other equipment. In conclusion, some further possible improvements in the design and operation of fast neutron reactors are outlined including a more efficient burn-up of

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ACCESSION NR: AT5022451

fuel elements, a further increase in temperature and an eventual use of fuel carbides instead of oxides. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Mar65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE, NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 4/4 *md*

KAZACHEVSKIY, V.M.; PEREVERTUN, M.F.

Temperature coefficient of an indicator galvanometer. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR no. 99:  
79-83 '51. (MIRA 6:10)

(Galvanometer)

KAZACHEVSKIY, V. M.

AID P - 372

Subject : USSR/Astronomy

Card 1/1 Pub. 8 2/12

Authors : Fesenkov, V. G., Kazachevskiy, V. M. and Tulenkova, L. N.

Title : On the Motion of Filaments of Nebulae NGC 6960 and NGC 6992-5 in the Constellation of Cygnus

Periodical : Astron. zhur., v. 31, 3, 224-230, My-Je 1954

Abstract : In comparing the photographs of nebulae NGC 6960 and NGC 6992-5, made at intervals of 22 and 50 years respectively, the displacement of individual very clearly distinguishable filaments was established. The velocities are considerable (in tens km. per sec.) and there is a tendency in some parts to spread out. Two photoplates, two sketches, and equations. 4 references of which one is Russian.

Institution : Academy of Sciences, Kazakstan SSR, Astrophysical Institute

Submitted : April 3, 1954

KAZACHEVSKIY, V. M.

Subject : USSR/Astronomy

Card 1/2 Pub. 8 - 12/12

Authors : Arsent'yev, V. V. and Prodan, Yu.

Title : Chronicle Defense of Theses

Periodical : Astron. zhur., v. 31, 3, 302-304, My-Je 1954

Abstract : Three theses were presented, defended and awarded the degrees of Kandidat of Physico-Mathematical Sciences:  
 1) Kazachevskiy, V. M., junior collaborator of the Astro-Physical Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Kazakhstan SSR, presented a thesis on "Photometric determination of the reflecting capacity (albedo) of the terrestrial globe". His scientific sponsor was Academician V. G. Fesenkov. The opponent Prof. E. Ya. Bogoslavskaya gave a favorable appraisal.  
 2) Ryabov, Yu. A., Aspirant for the Chair of Celestial Mechanics, Moscow State University. The theme of his thesis was: "On the analytical theory of the motion of minor planets of the Trojan group". His scientific

KAZACHEVSKIY, Y.M.

Determining the earth's albedo. Izv. Astrofiz.Inst. AN Kazakh.  
SSR 1 no.1/2:56-84 '55. (MLRA 9:10)

(Earth) (Reflections)



**KAZACHEVSKIY, V.M.; TOROPOVA, T.P.**

Comparison of atmospheric transparency at altitudes of 1450 and 3200 meters. *Astron.zhur.* 33 no.2:241-245 Mr-Apr '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Astrofizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Kaz. SSR.  
(Atmospheric transparency)

KAZACHEVSKIY, V. M.

PAGE I BOOK REPRODUCTION 857/4505

Abstracts from USSR Astronomical Institute  
Trudy, Vol 10 (News of the Astrophysics Institute of the Academy of  
Sciences Kazakhstan SSR) Alma-Ata, 1960, 100 p. 750 copies printed.

Mikhailovskiy, G. M., Zil'ber, M. O., Martynov, Z. V., Kuznetsov (Serebreniy),  
N. A., Kabanovskiy, and Y. O. Resolva (Resp, M.), P. I. L. St. Resolva-  
skiy, and M. Ya. Keldyshskiy. Trudy, Vol 10, p. 100-105.

INDEX: This publication is intended for astrophysicists.

CONTENTS: This is a collection of 15 articles on problems in astrophysics.  
Several articles discuss the forces of gravity, radiative pressure, and  
interpenetration of heavenly bodies; the distribution of various particles  
reflecting nebula; the relative motion of double stars; the irregular  
oscillations of the photometric determination of the position of the de-  
scribed by the second Soviet cosmic probe; the relationship between the de-  
scribed in the kinetic temperature of plasma; and its monochromatic emission  
in the region of proton emission and variations in their brightness; the ratio of  
moving magnetron to the polarization plane of light falling  
from different heights; the polarization of the red light spectrum as observed  
from the surface of the sun in August 1960 in Alma-Ata; the effect of electrons  
in the scattering of light in the outer layers of the sun; the results of an in-  
vestigation of the absorption function in the p-wave vector field; the  
distribution of energy in the spectrum of the day/night sky; the polarization  
of the sun's radiation. Each article is accompanied by a brief English summary and  
references.

Resolva, V. V. (Resolva), E. O. Martynov, M. O. Zil'ber,  
A. I. Kabanovskiy, V. B. Kuznetsov, N. A. Kuznetsov, and M. Ya.  
Keldyshskiy. Determining the Coordinates of Astronomical Objects 36

Resolva, V. V. On the Problem of the Relationship Between Proton Emission  
and the Neutronization Current 39

Resolva, V. V. Motion of Solar Spot Type Proton Emission and Variations  
in Their Brightness 44

Resolva, V. V. Investigation of Certain Properties of Electromagnetic Waves 49

Resolva, V. V., and Z. V. Martynov. Investigating the Spectrum  
of the Night Sky in the COBI-6000 A Wavelength Band Region 52

Resolva, V. V., and M. Ya. Keldyshskiy. Certain Relations in the Polarization  
of the Firmament 64

Resolva, V. V. Measuring the Inclination of Light Scattered in the  
Outer Scattering Layer in the Spectral Region  
of the Night Sky 71

Resolva, V. V. Applicability of the Exponential Law to the Near 1900  
Angstroms 78

Resolva, V. V. Spectral Measurements of the Polarization of the Daytime  
Sky in the Direction of the Sun 85

Resolva, V. V., and V. B. Kuznetsov. Photographic Observation of  
Spectral Brightness of the Firmament 94

RUSSIAN: Library of Congress

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80844  
S/026/60/000/04/036/070  
D048/D006

AUTHORS: Kazachevskiy, V.M.; Kharitonov, A.V. (Alma-Ata)

TITLE: The Earth's Reflectivity

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1960, N<sub>r</sub> 4, pp 95-96 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an account of the reflectivity of the Earth and other planets in relation to the spherical albedo. The albedo of some parts of the surface of Mars was determined from photoelectric observations made by V.I. Moroz and A.V. Kharitonov in 1956. Academician V.G. Fesenkov, of the Astrophysical Institute of the AS KazSSR, proposed that the spherical albedo of the Earth should be redetermined in connection with IGY. Among those who took part in this work were E.K. Dzhasybekova, Z.V. Karyagina, V.M. Kazachevskiy and A.V. Kharitonov. The reflections from the positive edge of the moon and dust light went through two different optical channels whereby the rays from the

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S/026/60/000/04/036/070  
D048/D006

The Earth's Reflectivity

positive edge were greatly weakened by the reflection from the two unsilvered glass surfaces, the prism and the plate. The reflections then reached the ocular along with the unweakened rays from the dust light in such a way that the observer at the same time could see the crescent of the Moon and the outer side of the dust light pertaining to the Moon's outer edge. With the aid of extensible "cat's eye" diaphragm fixed in the optical channel for crescent rays, the observer was able to regulate the visible brightness of the crescent and that of the dust light. From observations carried out over a period of nearly two years (1957-58), the mean albedo value of 0.39 was obtained.

Card 2/3

3.5150

S/169/61/000/005/009/049  
A005/A130

AUTHORS: Boyko, P.N., Kazachevskiy, V.M.

TITLE: Photographic observations of the spectral intensity of the firmament

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1961, 44-45, abstract 5 B 383. (Izv. Astrofiz. in-ta AN KazSSR, 1960, 10, 94-100 (English summary)

TEXT: The spectral brightness of the firmament along the almucantar of the sun was observed in the Pugachev and Alma-Ata regions by means of a spectrograph with a glass lens system. The sun served as the source of light, which light was weakened by a gray screen made of a mixture of coal and gypsum. Simultaneously, the illumination from the sun and from the corona in the vicinity of the sun were measured by an aureole photometer in order to determine the coefficient of transmittance of the atmosphere by the Buge method for 445, 546 and 636  $m\mu$  wavelengths and in order to estimate the stability of the atmosphere's optical properties. The data were processed by the methods of photographic photometry. The illumination

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S/913/62/003/000/025/033  
D405/D301

**AUTHORS:**

Boyko, P.N. and Kazachevskiy, V.M.

**TITLE:**

Atmospheric transparency in southern part of Egypt (Assuan) and at some sites in USSR

**SOURCE:**

Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Astrofizicheskiy institut. Trudy. v. 3. 1962. Rasseyaniye i polarizatsiya sveta v zemnoy atmosfere; materialy Soveshchaniya po rasseyaniyu i polarizatsii sveta v atmosfere. 171-182

**TEXT:**

The authors measured (during the years 1948-1957) the transparency coefficient  $p$  at the following sites: the town of Pugachev (at sea level), Assuan (Egypt, 200 m above sea level), the desert Sary-Ishik-Otrau (Kazakhstan, 300 m above sea level), the shores of lake Issyk-Kul' (Kirgiziya, 1600 m above sea level), mount Kumbel' (3200 m above sea level), etc. The transparency coefficients were determined by Bouguer's method for various spectral regions. A halo-photometer designed by V.G.Fesenkov

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Atmospheric transparency ...

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was used. This photometer made it also possible to check the stability of the optical properties of the atmosphere. The optical thickness  $\tau$  is related to  $p$  by the formula  $p = e^{-\tau}$ ;  $\tau$  has two components:  $\tau_R$  and  $\tau_a$  (the optical thickness of the molecular atmosphere and the thickness due to aerosols). The values of  $p$ ,  $\tau$ ,  $\tau_a$ ,  $\tau_a/\tau$ ,  $\tau/\tau_R$  and  $\tau_a/\tau_R$  are listed in tables for various sites, spectral wavelength, types of filters, and dates of the year. The effect of aerosols on light extinction is examined. It was found that light scattering by aerosols is governed by entirely different laws than scattering by air molecules. The dependence of light scattering on wavelength was also investigated. It was found that particles of various size take part in the scattering. There are 5 figures and 21 tables.

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SOV/33-37-1-19/31

AUTHORS: Dzhasybekova, E. K., Kazachevskiy, V. M., Kharitonov, A. V.

TITLE: A Determination of the Albedo of the Earth.

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskii zhurnal, Vol 37, Nr 1, pp 131-134  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: This work was undertaken upon the recommendation of Academician V. G. Fesenkov. The earth-shine of the moon was observed between September 29, 1957 and August 21, 1958. The problem consists in comparing the brightness of the portion of the moon's surface illuminated by the sun with the earth-shine. Taking into account the "phase" of the earth for an observer on the moon, one can compute the average spherical albedo of the earth. The theory and the method of observation were described in 1955 by the second of the three authors. The instrument consists essentially of two objectives, which bring into the field of an eyepiece both the sunlit and the earth-shine portions of the moon; a cat's-eye diaphragm in front of the first

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A Determination of the Albedo  
of the Earth

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lens equalizes visually the brightness of the two images. The mean wave length of the visual moon light is found to be equal to 5,640 A, and the polarization of the moon's light about 10%. The ratio of the light intensity reduced by the diaphragm during the observations to that of the full opening is 0.0057. A table gives the observed values of the earth's albedo for 17 observations together with the geographical coordinates of the moon for each date. The average value of the earth's albedo is equal to  $0.391 \pm 0.014$ . Previous values found by various observers between 1914 and 1953 vary from 0.29 (A. Danjon) to 0.56 (F. Very). Whether there are any variations with the seasons or with the 11-year period of solar activity remains undecided. The authors thank Z. V. Karyagina for help in observing and computing. There is 1 figure; 3 tables; and 12 references, 8 Soviet, 2 French and 2 U.S. The U.S. references are: H. Russel, *Astrophys. J.*, 43, (1916);

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A Determination of the Albedo  
of the Earth

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F. Very, Astrophys, Obs, Nr 1 (1917).

ASSOCIATION: Astrophysical Institute of the Academy of Sciences  
of Kazakh SSR (Astrofizicheskiy Institut AN KazSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 1, 1959

Card 3/3

KAZACHINA, K.N.; VATRIN, P.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, direktor.

Identification of pathogenic microbes of the intestinal group in water with the aid of the hapten reaction; author's abstract, Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.4:49-50 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Moskovskiy oblastnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sanitarno-gigiyenicheskiy institut. (Bacteria, Pathogenic) (Antigens and antibodies)

The reaction with hapten proved to be specific in all series tested, so that it was possible to detect in water typhoid, paratyphoid B, and dysentery bacilli. Presence of B. coli and of saprophytic microflora had no effect on the specificity of the reaction. Samples from seeding from water could be preserved on membrane filters in a cold place for 30 days. Whole (undiluted) pptg sera as a rule gave a positive reaction with the corresponding hapten, while diluted sera (1:1 and 1:2) frequently gave a negative reaction.

252T22

KAZACHINA, K.N.; VATRIN, P.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, direktor.

Identification of pathogenic microbes of the intestinal group in natural waters with the aid of the hapten reaction; author's abstract. Zhurn. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.4:50 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Moskovskiy oblastnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sanitarno-gigiyenicheskiy institut. (Bacteria, Pathogenic) (Antigens and antibodies)

1215 samples of water from various sources were examined. Membrane ultrafilters were used, and the hapten reaction carried out using the following precipitating sera: typhoid, paratyphoid B, and Hiss-Flexner dysentery. In some cases, when the sanitary conditions were unsatisfactory, a positive reaction was obtained with the typhoid or dysentery serum. No positive reactions for paratyphoid were obtained. The coli titer was low in all cases. With Bactoagar Zh, the test for dysentery was more sensitive than with meat-peptone agar or Endo's medium.

252T23

MOGILEVSKIY, N.A.; KATACHINA, K.N.

Role of the hapten reaction in evaluating the quality of water from the  
sanitary point of view. Gig.i san. no.7:51 Ji '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Moskovskiy oblastnoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sanitarno-gigiyeniche-  
skiy institut. (Water--Analysis)

MOGILEVSKIY, N.A.; KAZACHINA, E.N.

Significance of haptene reaction in sanitary evaluation of quality of water. Gig. sanit., Moskva no.7:51-52 July 1953. (GML 25:1)

1. Moscow Oblast Scientific-Research Sanitary Hygiene Institute.

Kazachina, K.N.

17(2,6)

SOV/16-60-3-32/37

**AUTHORS:** Yakhina, N.A., Shatrov, I.I., Mordvinova, N.B., Fuzinstova, N.S., Ghasoshnikova, B.F., Shul'man, E.A., Kazachina, K.N., Perova, E.V., Salazandra, E.G., Sinar, A.Ya., Sherigutskaya, Ye.P., Shabad, A.L., Golubeva, T.V.

**TITLE:** The Biological Properties of *Shigella Dysenteriae*, Isolated From Different Clinical Forms of Dysentery. Author's Summary.

**PERIODICAL:** Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunologii, 1960, Nr 3, pp 128 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** The authors made a study of various strains of *Shig. dysenteriae* isolated from patients with different clinical forms of dysentery, checking the strain's ability to cause experimental keratoconjunctivitis in guinea pigs, its virulence for mice and its sensitivity to antibiotics. No essential differences were found between the strains, which bears out the great part played by the state of the microorganism in determining the nature of the clinical course in dysentery.

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**ASSOCIATION:** Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei ANU SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Lenin Gospital of the ANU, USSR); Moskovskaya gorodskaya i rayonnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (Moscow City and District Sanitary and Epidemiological Station).

**SUBMITTED:** December 24, 1958

Card 2/2

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were defended at the Scientific Council of the Far-East Affiliate

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Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No 4, pp 119-145



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Characteristics of the trunk pests of Siberian fir in the  
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(MIRA 18:2)

KAZACHINSKIY, L.A., inzh.; KATS, Ya.L., inzh.

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Administration for Industrial Building Materials in the City of  
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KAZACHINSKIY, R.M.

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1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.I.Kolesov)  
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(ANTIBIOTICS, eff.  
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[Locating and eliminating faults in the N8 electric locomotives]  
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