KOKHAN, M. F.

In the sixth five-year plan. Mast.ugl. 5 no.11:11 N '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

1. Nachal'nik shakhty no.4-5 "Nikitovka" tresta Gorlovskugol'.
(Coal mines and mining)

KOKHAN, M. F.

We shall complete the sixth five-year plan at an early date. Mast. ugl. 5 no.5:7 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Nachal'nik shakhty No. 4-5 "Nikitovka" tresta Gorlovskugol'.
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

KOKHAN, M.F.

Miners of the no. 4-5 Nikitovka mine in the new five-year plan. Ugol' 31 no.11:36-37 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Nachal'nik shakhty no.4-5 "Nikitovka."
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

KOKHAN, M.F.

Development mining in deposits presenting a hazard of sudden outbursts. Bezop.truda v prom. 6 no.2:26-28 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Glavnyy inzh. tresta Ordzhonikidzeugol'.
(Donets Basin—Coal mines and mining—Safety measures)

GORFINKEL', Yakov Moiseyevich; inzh.; KOKHAN, Nikolay Dmitriyevich, inzh.; KAYETANOVICH, M.M., inzh., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Consolidated indexes in the construction of 110 to 500 kv. electric-power transmission lines and electric substations] Ukrupnennye pokazateli sooruzheniia linii elektroperedachi i podstantsii 100-500 kv. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 351 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Electric power distribution) (Electric substations)

ALEKSEYEVA, G.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; MELESHKINA, L.P., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; BALUYEV, V.K., inzh.; BAMDAS, A.M., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; VENIKOV, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; YEZHKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; ANISIMOVA, N.D., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; GANTMAN, S.A., kand. khim. nauk; GLAZUNOV, A.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOGUA, L.K., inzh.; GREBENNICHENKO, V.T., inzh.; GRUDINSKIY, P.G., prof.; GORFINKEL', Ya.M., inzh.; ZVEZDIN, A.L., inzh.; KAZANOVICH, G.Ya., inzh.; KNYAZEVSKIY, B.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOSAREV, G.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; MESSERMAN, S.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KOKHAN, N.D., inzh.; KUVAYEVA, A.P., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOKOLOV, M.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; LASHKOV, F.P., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAZIN, A.I., inzh.; YUDIN, F.I., inzh.; LIVSHITS, A.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; METEL'TSIN, P.G., inzh.; NEKRASOVA, N.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; OL'SHANSKIY, N.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLEVAYA, I.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLEVOY, V.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk [deceased]; RAZEVIG, D.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; RAKOVICH, I.I., inzh.; SOLDATKINA, L.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; TREMBACH, V.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; FEDOROV, A.A., prof., kand. tekhn. nauk; FINGER, L.M., inzh.; CHILIKIN, M.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, glav. red.; ANTIK, I.V., inzh., red. GOLOVAN,A.T., prof.,red.; PETROV, G.N., prof., red.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M., prof., red.

(Continued on next card)

ALEKSEYEVA, G.Ye.--- (continued). Card 2.

[Electrical engineering manual] Elektrotekhnicheskii spravochnik. Pod obshchei red. A.T. Golovana i dr. Moskva, Energiia. Vol.2. 1964. 758 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moskva. Energeticheskiy institut. 2. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (for Golovan, Grudinskiy, Petrov, Fedoseyev, Chilikin, Venikov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSR (for Petrov).

KOKHAN, Ye.K.

Investigation of the electric polarimeter of the Pulkovo Observatory and of the ASI-4 camera. Izv. GAO 23 no.5:86-92 '64.

Catalog of parameters of the polarized light reflected from terrestrial rocks.

(MIRA 17:11)

KOKHAN, Ye.K.; PODRYADCHIK, Yu.S.

Observations of minor planets made at the Vilnius Astronomical Observatory of the Vilnius State University. Astron.tsir. no.137:5 Ap '53.
(MLRA 6:8)
(Planets, Minor)

KOKHAN, Ye.K. (Vilnius); PODRYADCHIK, Yu.S.(Vilnius).

Observations of minor planets at the Vilnius Astronomical Observatory of Vilnius State University. Astron.tsir. no.140:7 Ag '53.
(MLRA 7:1)
(Planets, Minor)

KOKHAN, Yu.K. (Vilnius); PODRYADCHIK, Yu.S. (Vilnius)

Observations of minor planets at the Vilnius Astronomical Observatory of the Vilnius State University. Astron.tsir. no.146:4 F '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Planets, Minor)

Kuhaw, Ye. K.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4302

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po fizike planet

Izvestiya, vyp. 1 (News of the Commission on the Physics of Planets, No. 1)
Khar'kov, 1959. 108 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Editorial Board: N.P. Barabashov, Academician of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainskaya SSR (Resp. Ed.); V.I. Yezerskiy, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics (Secretary); A.V. Markov, Professor; Yu. N. Lipskiy, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; and A.T. Chekirda, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Ed.: D.A. Vaynberg; Tech. Ed.: A.S. Trofimenko.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for astrophysicists and astronomers.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles constitutes the first issue of a new journal on problems in planetary physics. The first six articles discuss the surface features, polarimetry, and spectrophotometry of the Moon. The remaining articles deal with the physics of Mars, Jupiter, and the asteroids. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

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News of the Commission (Cont.) SOV/4302

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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KOKHAN, YE. K.

"On The Polarizational Properties of the Lunar Surface."

paper presented at IAU Symposium on the Moon, Leningrad, USSR, 6-8 Dec. 60.

An electropolarimeter with a rotating polaroid is used for studying the polarizational properties of different areas of the lunar surface according to Stokes' two parameters: the degree of polarization and the position angle of the plane of polarization in dependence on phase angle. The results are compared with those obtained for powdered rocks with different grain size, using the same device. It is concluded that the polarizational properties of limonite are the most similar to those of the lunar surface.

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S/035/62/000/009/029/060
A001/A101

3,2500

AUTHOR: Kokhan, Ye. K.

TITLE: A comparison of polarization values of individual lunar parts with polarization characteristics of terrestrial rocks

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 9, 1962, 69, abstract 9A484 ("Izv. Gl. astron. observ. v. Pulkove", 1961, v. 22, no. 4, 65 - 81, English summary)

TEXT: The author describes the results of studying polarization characteristics of individual lunar parts and terrestrial rocks on the basis of materials obtained with electropolarimeters at the Pulkovo and Abastumani Observatories. Polarization properties were obtained from investigating two parameters: degree of polarization and position angle of polarization plane at various phase angles. A relationship between polarization degree and wavelength was established, which confirms Umov's effect. The polarization degree of the Moon depends on albedo in the same way as the polarization degree of terrestrial rocks. The position of polarization plane on the Moon does not change from one part to another. At large phase angles this plane coincides with intensity equator, at phases close to full moon it begins to turn. A similar dependence is observed also in terrestrial rocks,

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however the polarization plane begins to turn at the other phase angle preserving the equal character of the turn for different rocks. A conclusion can be drawn hence, that the microstructure of the lunar surface is in a state different from the state of terrestrial rocks. There are 23 references.

Author's summary

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

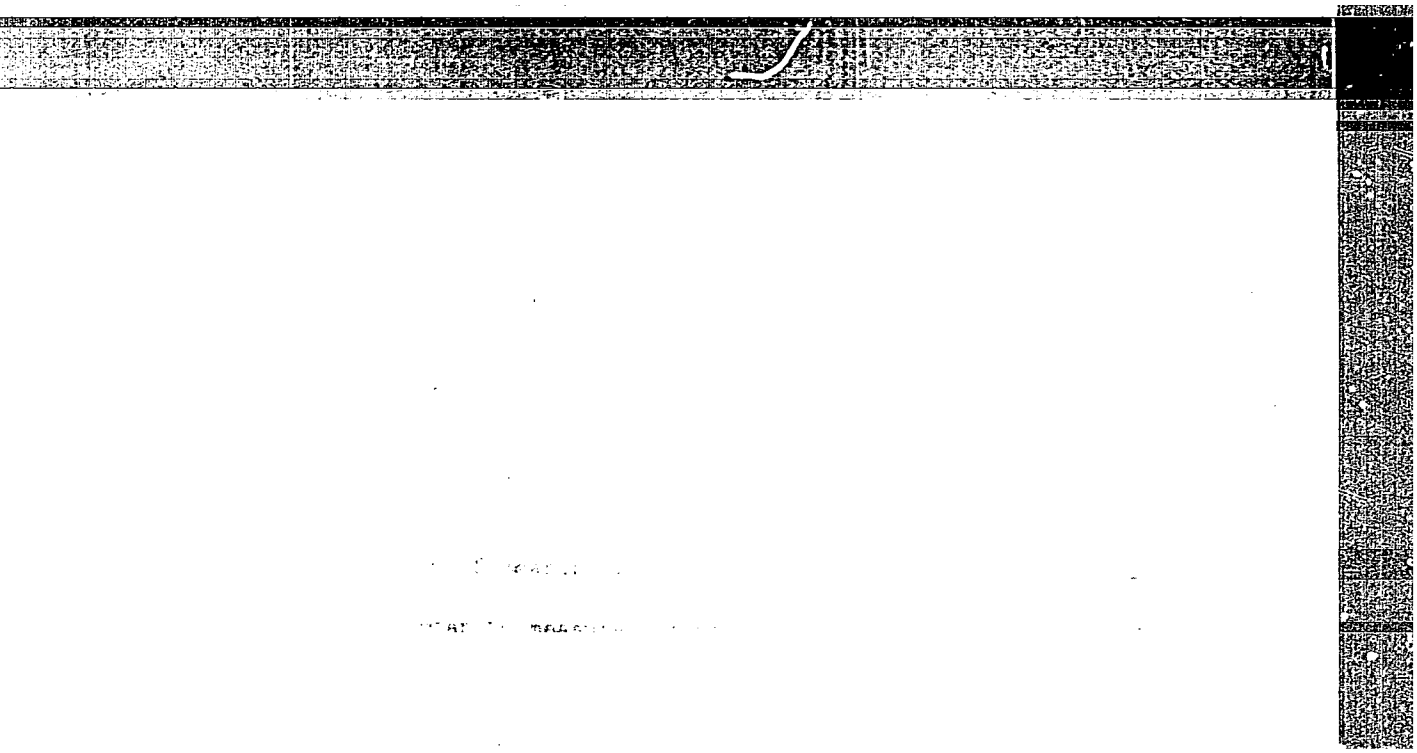
KOKHAN, Ye.K.

Polarization of clear day sky at the zenith. Biul.Abast.-astrofiz.obser. no.26:95-104 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Polarization (Light)) (Atmosphere)

KOKHAN, YE.K.,

On the Exclusion of Polarisation Errors in the Determination on Spectra of the Moon and Planets

Report to be submitted for the 4th International Space Science Symposium (COSPAR) Warsaw, 2-12 June 63



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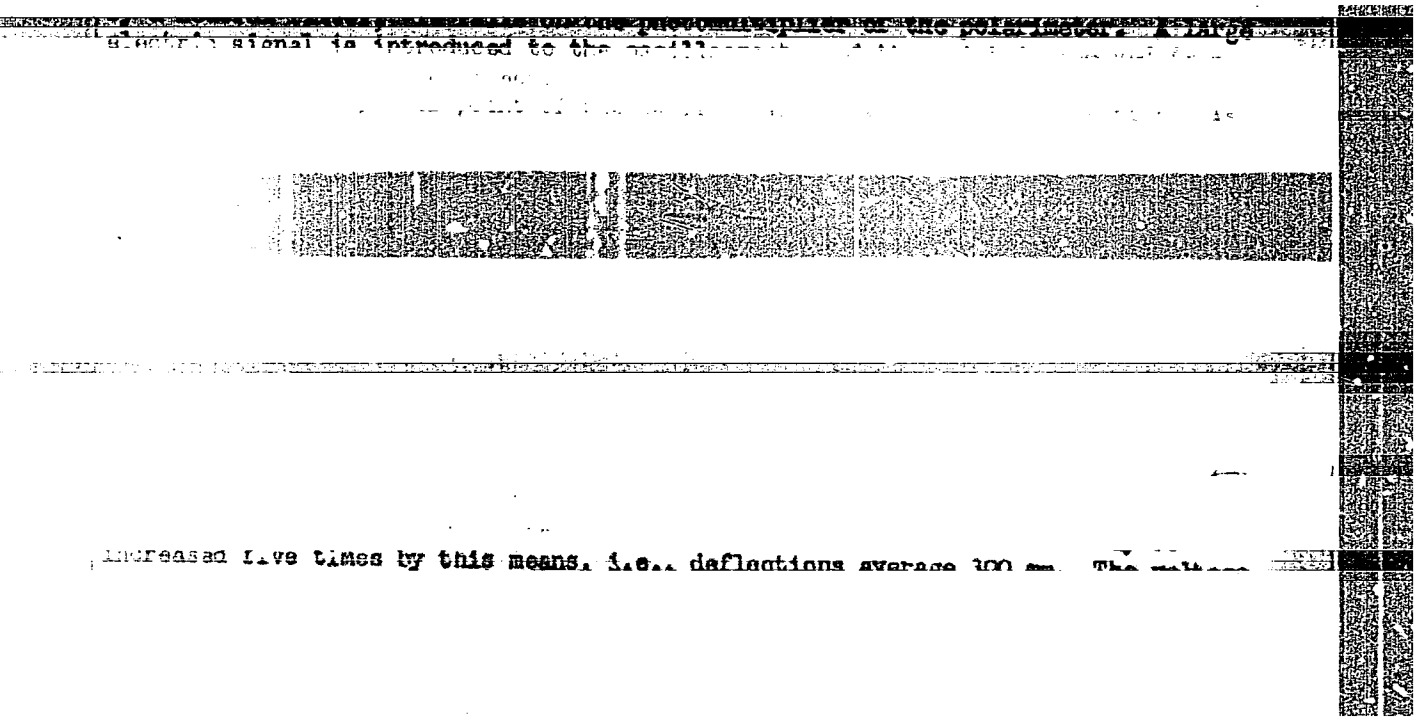

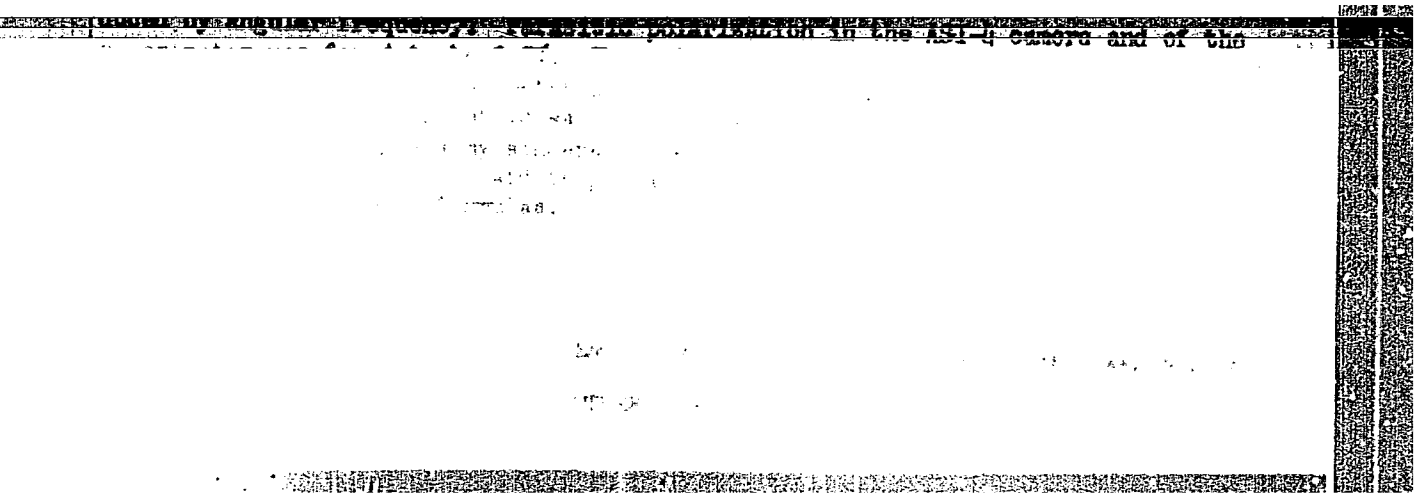

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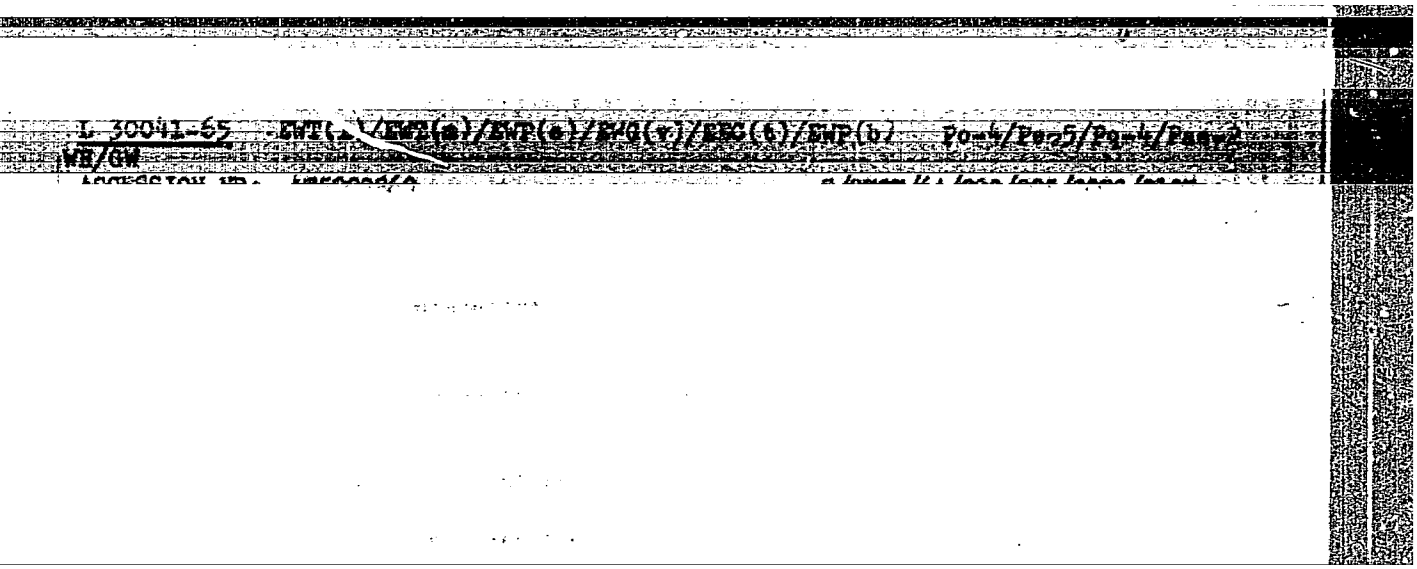

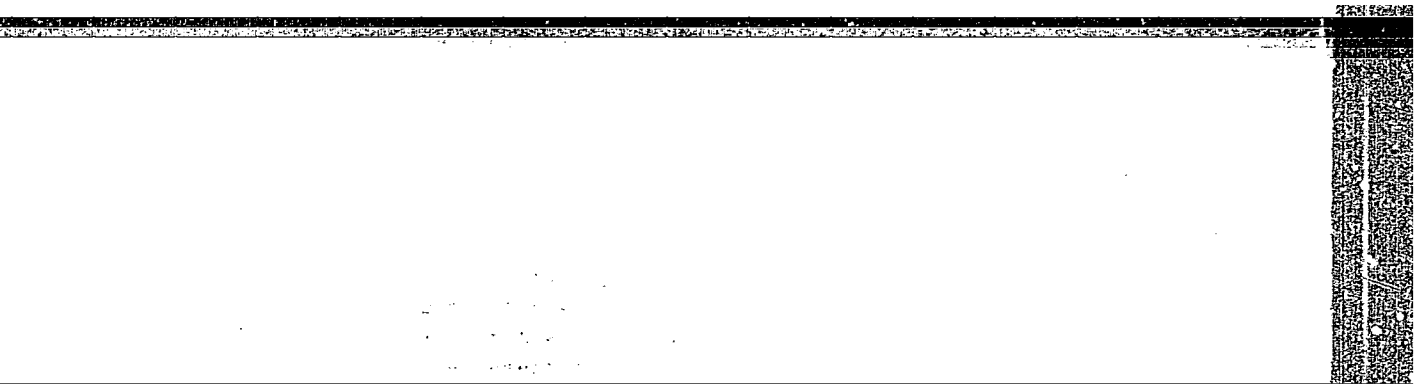

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723630002-8"

KOKHAN, Ye.K.

Polarization errors in spectrophotometric observations of the moon and planets. Izv. GAO 24 no.1:102-108 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

POPOV, V.I. (Leningrad, ul. Gogolya, d.19, kv.7); KOKHAN, Ye.P.

Late results of surgical formation of a gastroesophageal anastomosis in cardiospasm. Grud. khir. 5 no.2:91-95 Mr-Ap'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (nachal'nik - prof. V.I. Popov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.

KOKHAN, Ye.P.; POMOSOV, D.V., kand.med.nauk

Extragenital endometriosis. Kaz. med. zhur. no.5:68-69 S-O '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Klinika obshchey khirurgii (nachal'nik - prof. V.I. Popov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.

(ENDOMETRIOSIS)

KOKHANCHUKOVA, A.A.

Diagnosis of tumors of the cauda equina. Sbor. trud. Len. nauchn. ob-va nevr. i psikh. no.6:64-71 '59. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. I.S. Babchin) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo neyrokhirurgicheskogo instituta imeni prof. A.L. Polenova (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.N. Shamov).

(SPINAL CORD--TUMORS)

KOKHANCHIKOVA, A.A. (Leningrad)

Cerebrospinal fluid changes in tumors of the cauda equina.
Vop.neirokhir. 25 no.3:31-34 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neyrokhirurgicheskiy institut imeni prof. A.L. Polenova.
(SPINAL CORD--TUMORS) (CEREBROSPINAL FLUID)

S/194/62/000/006/215/232
D256/D308

AUTHOR: Kokhanek, Vatslav

TITLE: New measuring instruments for communication engineering made by TESLA

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 6, 1962, abstract 6-7-261 e (Kovo export (Czechosl.) 1961, 7, no. 12, 12-16)

TEXT: The report includes information on new measuring instruments recently brought into production. The low frequency cathode ray curve tracer Tesla 12XZ045 consists of: a pulsating oscillator; a level-meter; a frequency-meter; an impedance-meter; an arrangement for measuring the balance attenuation; a c.r. oscilloscope and power supplies. The oscilloscope is fitted with a photo-attachment including a Flexaret camera. The frequency range of the instrument is divided into two sub-ranges: 20 c/s - 20 kc/s and 200 c/s - 6 kc/s. The output level is set within the limits: -6 to + 2.2 napier with an error of ± 0.02 napier. The attenuation curves can be determined from -8 to +3.3 napier. The range of impedance measure-

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ments is from 10 ohm to 30 kohm. The balance attenuation is measured with an accuracy of ± 0.1 napier within the range from 0 to 6 napier. The instrument Tesla 12XX045B is devized for crosstalk attenuation measurements. It consists of two instruments: Tesla 12 XX 045 a, for large values of crosstalk attenuation for frequencies from 0.1 to 150 kc/s, employing comparator or compensator systems: Tesla 12 XX 045 b being an additional instrument for the range of speech frequencies. Bottom- and top frequency filters are available as well as band filters with various pass bands. The band filter 12XV009 has a 1/3 octave pass band width selected within the range 285 c/s to 10 kc/s; the attenuation of the filter being less than 5 napier per octave. Type 12XV016 is a bottom frequency filter with a cut-off frequency selected from 7.2 to 300 kc/s: the attenuation beyond the pass band being equal to 4 napier per octave. The narrow-band filter type 12XV36 can be used as a frequency-meter for frequencies ranging from 30 c/s to 1000 kc/s. The instruments Tesla 12XX054 and 12XX052 were devized for measuring distortions of telegraph signals. The first one employs systems of discrete scanning; distortions from 0 to 50 % are measured with an accuracy of ± 0.05% Printed circuits and semiconductor devices are used in industry to

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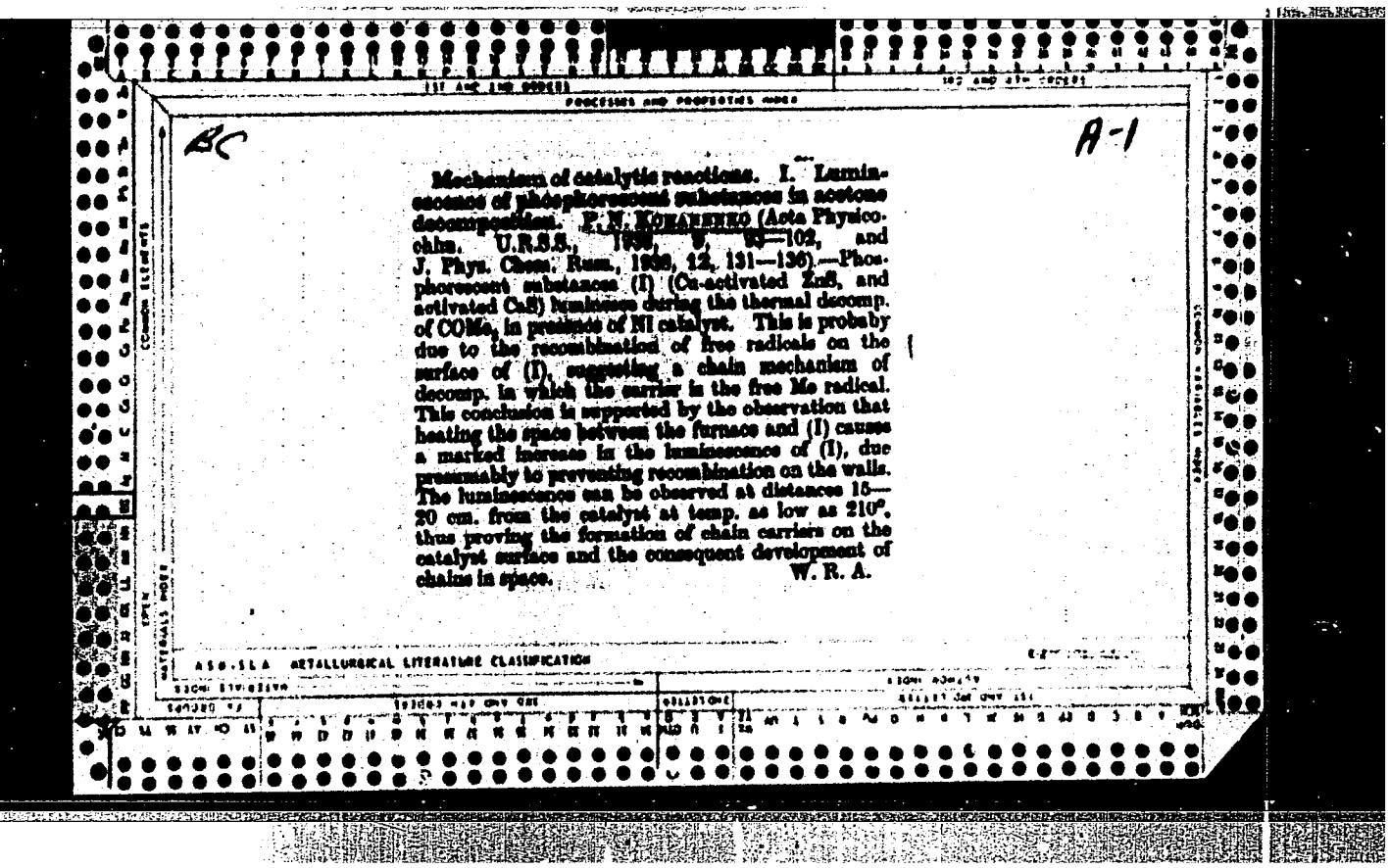
GUBINA, A.A.; ZAKGEYM, Yel.N.; ZUSMANOVICH, V.M.; IVANOV, K.N.; LISITSYN, S.N.; MOZGOV, A.Ya.; PAVLOV, A.S.; PISKORSKIY, B.N.[deceased]; USHOMIRSKAYA, A.I.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, S.M.; CHISTOVSKIY, V.B.; SHER, S.Yu.; ADAMOV, O.V., nauchn. red.; BEYZERMAN, A.N., nauchn. red.; ZHIVOV, M.S., nauchn. red.; POGORELYY, P.P., nauchn. red.; STAROVEROV, I.G., nauchn. red.; STESHENKO, A.L., nauchn. red.; TSEYTLIN, M.M., nauchn. red.; KOKHANENKO, N.A., inzh., red.; VOLNYANSKIY, A.K., glav. red.

[Assembling interior sanitary equipment] Montazh vnutrennikh sanitarno-tekhnicheskikh ustroistv. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 725 p. (MIRA 17:8)



BC

A-1

Mechanism of catalytic reactions. I. Luminescence of phosphorescent substances in acetone decomposition. P. N. KOVARENKO (Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S., 1938, 9, 93—102, and J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1938, 12, 131—136).—Phosphorescent substances (I) (Cu-activated ZnS, and activated CaS) luminesce during the thermal decomp. of $COMe_2$ in presence of Ni catalyst. This is probably due to the recombination of free radicals on the surface of (I), suggesting a chain mechanism of decomp. in which the carrier is the free Me radical. This conclusion is supported by the observation that heating the space between the furnace and (I) causes a marked increase in the luminescence of (I), due presumably to preventing recombination on the walls. The luminescence can be observed at distances 15—20 cm. from the catalyst at temp. as low as 210°, thus proving the formation of chain carriers on the catalyst surface and the consequent development of chains in space. W. R. A.

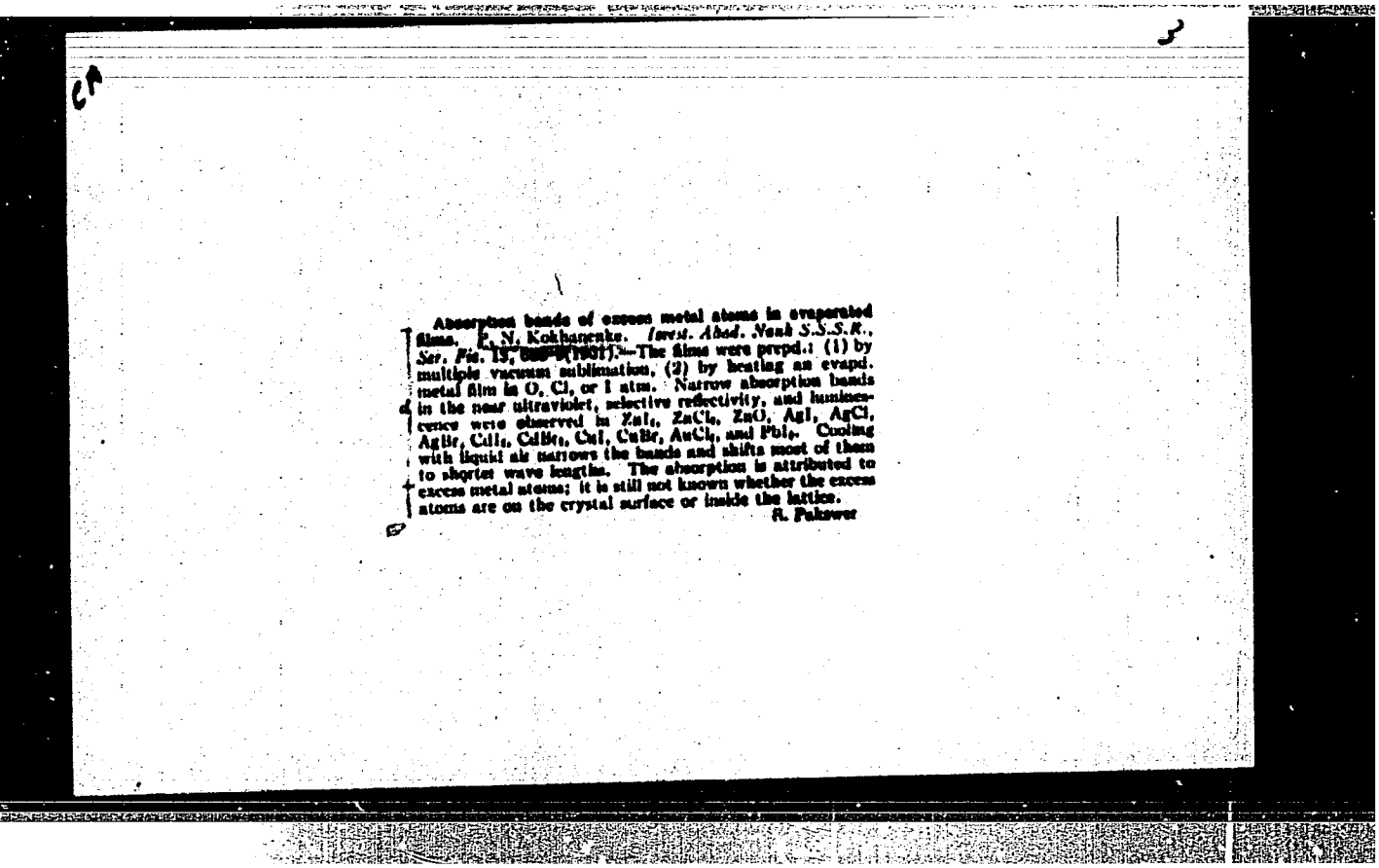
A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The mechanism of catalytic reactions. I. Luminescence of phosphorescing substances during the decomposition of acetone. P. N. Kokhanenko. *J. Phys. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 12, 181-[illegible].—Luminescence of phosphorescing substances during the decompn. of acetone probably is caused by the recombination of free radicals. The phosphorescing substances can be used as indicators for free radicals (in the absence of atm. H). The luminescence of the fluorescing substances at 15-20 cm. from the surface of the catalyst proves the presence in the gas phase of chain carriers, and a definite appearance of chains on the surface of the catalyst, followed by their development in the gas phase. The thermal decompn. of acetone was used to prove that there are present some carriers of chains in the gas phase during a typical chain gas process. The primary decompn. is given by $(CH_3)_2CO \rightarrow CH_3 + CH_3CO$, $CH_3CO \rightarrow CH_3 + CO$, and the chain reaction by $CH_3COCH_3 + CH_3 \rightarrow CH_4 + CH_2COCH_3$, $CH_2COCH_3 \rightarrow CH_3 + CH_2{:}CO$, $CH_2COCH_3 \rightarrow CH_3 + CH_2{:}CO$. The free univalent methyl radical is the carrier of the chain $(CH_3)_2CO + R \rightarrow RH + CH_2CO + R$. The breaking of the chain takes place during the recombination of the free radicals. The phosphorescing substances control the presence of active particles during the expt., and their fluorescence is proportional to the concn. of the active particles. Luminescence was observed at a distance of 20 cm. from the elec. furnace beginning with 500-600°. The effect was observed with ZnS and with 2 samples of CaS activated to different degrees. The passing of H through the tube heated to 800° caused no luminescence of the phosphorescing substances. No changes in the color were observed when $CaSO_4$ and CaCl were used as indicators. Analogous expts. were made in the presence of a Ni catalyst. The decompn. of $(CH_3)_2CO$ on the catalyst, with H as a transporting gas and without H caused a distinct fluorescence of the phosphorescing substances beginning with 210°. An increase in the temp. increased the luminescence. Passing H alone over the catalyst caused no luminescence at considerably higher temps. (up to 350°). In some expts. without H the decompn. of $(CH_3)_2CO$ vapors alone caused no fluorescence. This is attributed to changes in the condition of transporting the free radicals from the furnace. Nine references.

W. R. Henn

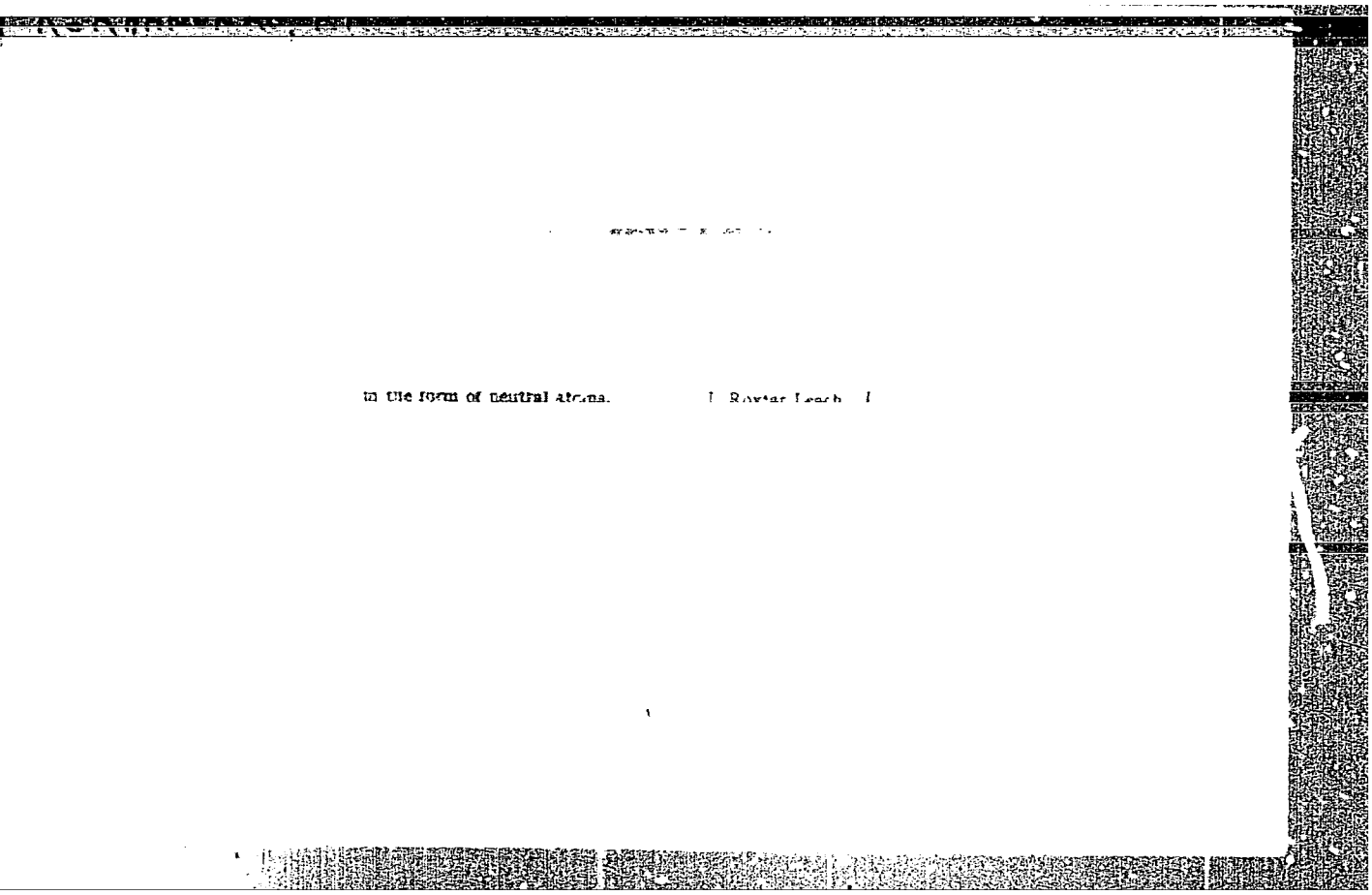
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

Absorption bands of excess metal atoms in evaporated films. P. N. Kokharenko. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Fiz.* 15, [illegible] (1951).—The films were prepd.: (1) by multiple vacuum sublimation, (2) by heating an evapd. metal film in O, Cl, or I atm. Narrow absorption bands in the near ultraviolet, selective reflectivity, and luminescence were observed in ZnI_2, $ZnCl_2$, ZnO, AgI, AgCl, AgBr, CdI_2, $CdBr_2$, CuI, CuBr, $AuCl_3$, and PbI_2. Cooling with liquid air narrows the bands and shifts most of them to shorter wave lengths. The absorption is attributed to excess metal atoms; it is still not known whether the excess atoms are on the crystal surface or inside the lattice.

R. Pakswer



in the form of neutral atoms.

USSR/Physics - Absorption spectra of metals FD 413

Card 1/1

Author : Kokhanenko, P. N.

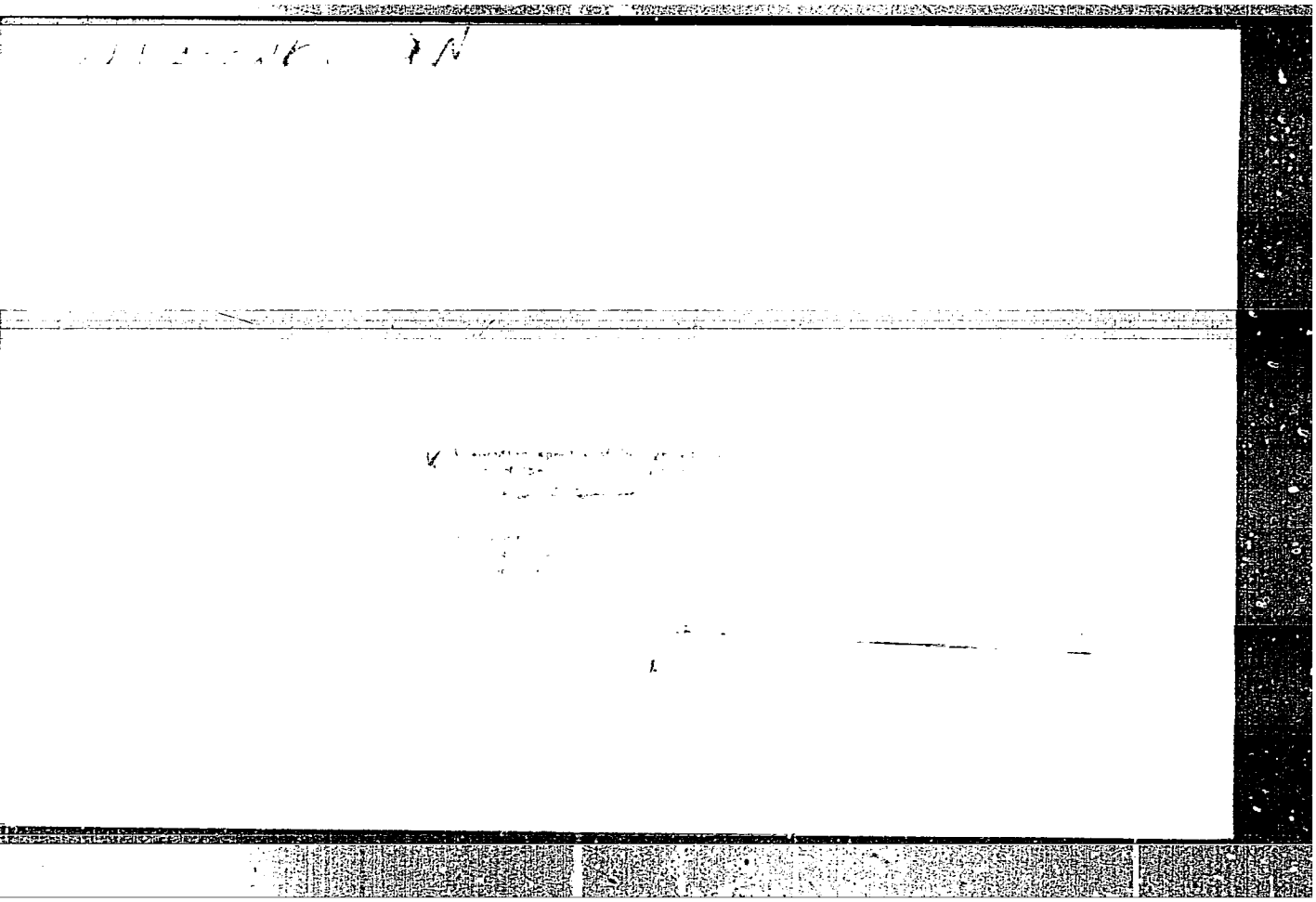
Title : Relation of the absorption spectra of excess metals to the lattice type of the basic substance

Periodical : Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 26, 120-123, Jan 1954

Abstract : Demonstrates that the absorption spectra of particles of excess metals (atoms or ions) in substances with low coordination number differ essentially in their form from the absorption spectra of these particles in substances with high coordination number. Refers to the dissertation of K. V. Shalimova, "Photoluminescence of sublimate phosphors," Physics Institute, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, 1952

Institution : Siberian Physicotechnical Institute of Tomsk State University

Submitted : April 9, 1953



Category : USSR/Optics - Scientific photography K-11

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957 No 2665

Author : Kokhanenko, P.N., Grigoruk, L.V.
Inst : Tomsk University, USSR - Siberian Phys Tech Inst.
Title : Absorption Spectrum of Excess Silver in the High- and Low-Temperature Modifications of Silver Iodide.

Orig Pub : Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiziki, 1955, 29, No 5, 676-679

Abstract : AgI films (I) with a large excess of silver were obtained by sublimation on quartz in vacuum; their absorption spectra were plotted every 15--20° when heated from 20 to 170-180° and during the return cooling cycle. In the spectrum of the low-temperature modification of I, obtained with a wurtzite type lattice, the excess Ag atoms (or ions) give a more or less sharp maximum at 3340 A and a sharp maximum at 4290 A. These maxima vanish upon transition to the high-temperature modification of I with a cubic volume-centered iodine lattice. Judging from the spectra, the transition temperature of different specimens lies between 150 and 160°, i.e., 5--15% lower than in the case of pure I (145.8°). The maxima are restored by cooling. The vanishing of the maxima is attributed to the fact that in the fully-disordered Ag lattice of the high-temperature modification of I the excess atoms or ions of Ag cannot occupy any regular places in the crystals. The differences in the transition temperature are ascribed to differences in the concentration of the excess Ag.

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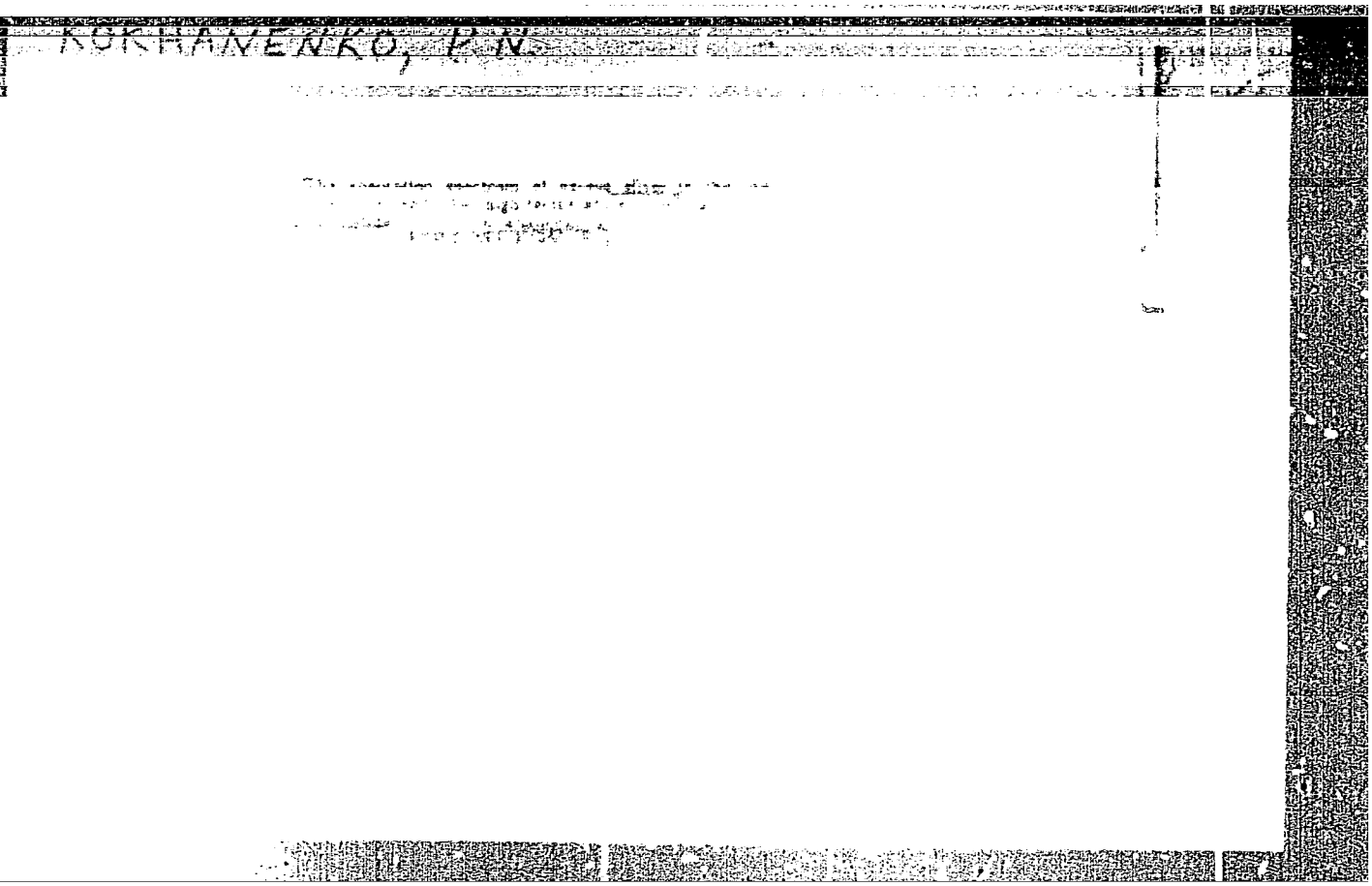
Card : 2/2



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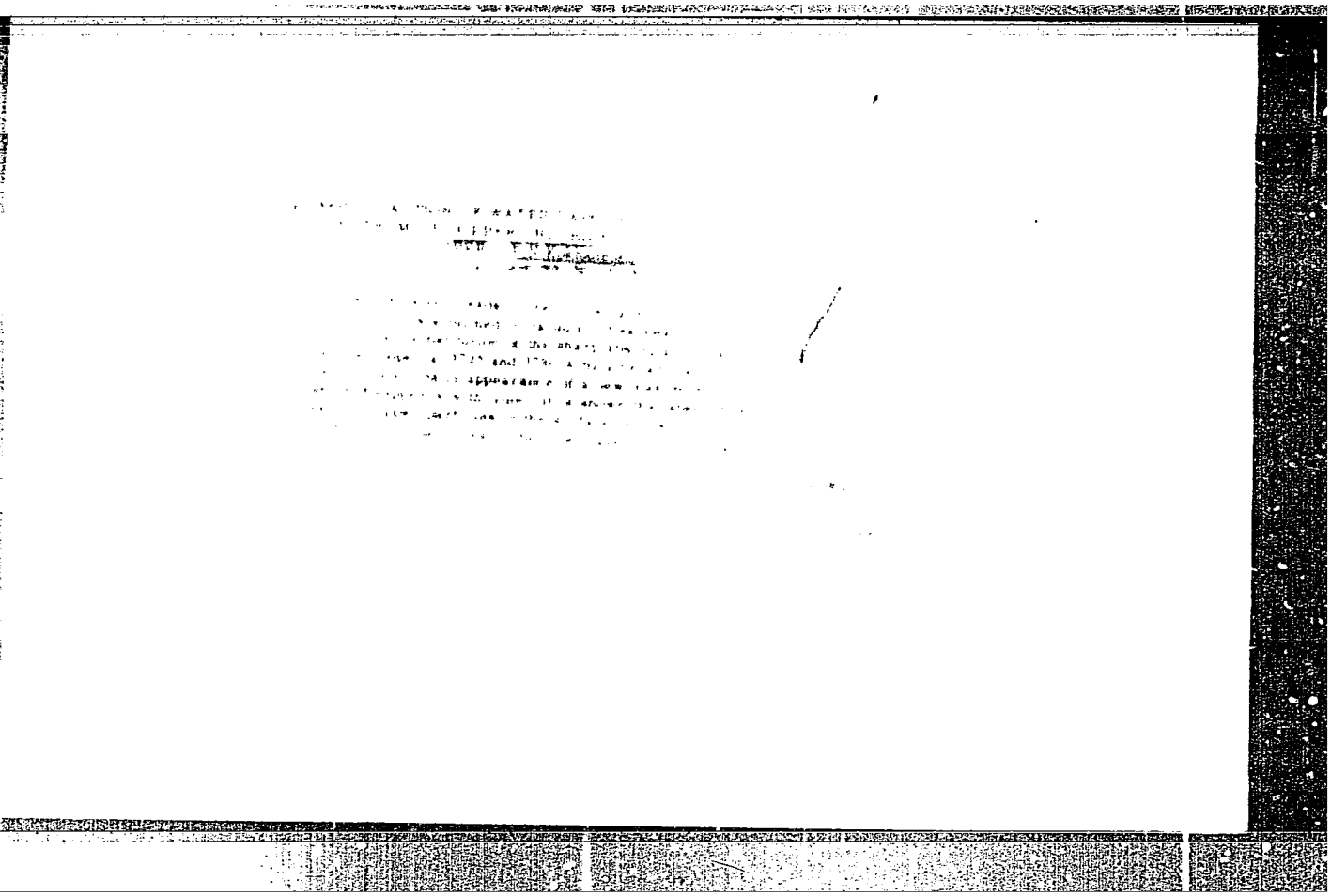

ANTIPOV, B.A.; ZUYEV, V.Ye.; KUKHARENKO, P.N.; SOKHIK, V.K.; FEDYUSHIN, A.A.

Transparency of a horizontal atmospheric layer in the range from 0.7 to 14 . Part 1: Equipment and measurement methods. Izv. vys.uchab.zav.;fiz. no.2:105-110 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete im. V.V.Kuybysheva.
(Atmosphere—Optical properties)

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3.9000

S/139/60/000/03/011/045

B073/B335

AUTHORS: Antipov, B.A., Zuyev, V.Ye., Kokhanenko, P.N., Sonchik, V.K., and Fedyushin, A.A.

TITLE: Transparency of the Horizontal Layer of the Atmosphere in the Range of 0.7-14 μ. Part II. Dependence of the Total Transparency of the Atmosphere in the Range 0.7-14 μ on the Thickness of the Precipitated Layer of Water

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1960, Nr 3, pp 72 - 75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors made an attempt to determine an empirical relation between the magnitude of the reduced signal V (magnitude of the signal multiplied by a factor L_i^2/S_i :- L_i being the distance between the emitter and the receiver, S_i being the area of the emitter) and the air humidity which would show satisfactory agreement with experimental results obtained by the authors. As sources of infra-red radiation, four special emitters were used which were heated to 500 °C and placed at a distance of 1210, 3494, 6645 and 9855 m from the receiving equipment. The experimental set-up,

Card1/4

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S/139/60/000/03/011/045
E073/E314

Transparency of the Horizontal Layer of the Atmosphere in the Range of 0.7-14 μ. Part II. Dependence of the Total Transparency of the Atmosphere in the Range 0.7-14 μ on the Thickness of the Precipitated Layer of Water

the method of carrying out the experiments and the processing of the results were the same as those described in an earlier communication (same journal, No 2, pp 105-110). The air humidity and the intensity of the signals were determined simultaneously. The partial pressure of water vapours was determined directly and then the thickness of the precipitated water layer wL was calculated, where w - the thickness of the precipitated layer of water in mm for 1 km and L - the distance in km between the emitter and a receiver. For detecting the relation between the air humidity and the magnitude of the signal only those measurements were taken into consideration which were carried out in the absence of any visible clouding of the atmosphere (mist, haze, fog, rain). Of a total of 811 determinations only 140 complied with this condition. The experiments

Card2/4 were carried out during various days in March, April,

S/139/60/000/03/011/045
E073/E314

Transparency of the Horizontal Layer of the Atmosphere in the Range of 0.7-14 μ. Part II. Dependence of the Total Transparency of the Atmosphere in the Range 0.7-14 μ on the Thickness of the Precipitation Layer of Water

July, August, September, October and November, 1958 and encompassed a wide range of variation of air humidity; the value of w varied between 0.7 and 17 mm/km and the wL values varied between 0.8 and 167 mm. It was found that the magnitude of the reduced signal V is not a linear function of $\sqrt{wL}$ (see plot, Figure 1) but it appears that the dependence can be better expressed by a linear dependence of lg V on $\sqrt{wL}$. The following empirical relation was derived by the authors for the reduced signal V :

$$V = V_0 e^{-b\sqrt{wL}} \qquad (2)$$

whereby V_0 is the magnitude of the reduced signal in the absence of water vapours in the air, b is a constant equalling in the given case 0.2319. Curves calculated according to this equation are in good

Card3/4

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S/139/61/000/001/001/018
E032/414

6.3200

AUTHORS: Antipov, B.A., Zuyev, V.Ye., Kokhanenko, P.N., Sonchik, V.K. and Fedyushin, A.A.

TITLE: Transparency of the Horizontal Layer of the Atmosphere in the Region 0.7 to 14 μ. III. Dependence of the Total Transmission of the Atmosphere in the Region 0.7 to 14 μ on the Thickness of the Precipitated Layer of Water

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1961, No.1, pp.17-19

TEXT: In previous papers (Refs.1 and 2) the present authors described an apparatus and a method of measurement of the transparency of the atmospheric layer next to the earth surface in the region 0.7 to 14 μ and for distances between 1.21 and 9.86 km. The experimental material obtained was also reported. In the present paper additional data recently obtained are reported. As an approximation, the magnitude of the transmitted signal was described in Ref.2 by the exponential law

$$V = V_0 e^{-a\sqrt{wL}} \qquad (1)$$

Card 1/4

where w is the thickness of the precipitated water in mm per km, L is the distance traversed by the radiation in km, a is a constant and v_o is the intensity in the absence of the absorbing medium. Eq.(1) was obtained empirically and gave a sufficiently good representation of the experimental results. This expression accounts for the absorption of the infrared radiation by water vapour only and does not take into account absorption by carbon dioxide or effects due to atmospheric turbidity. The criterion for the applicability of Eq.(1) is the linear dependence between lg v and $a\sqrt{wL}$. The new data now reported are also well represented by Eq.(1) right up to wL = 90 mm. However, for greater values of wL, the dependence between lg v and $\sqrt{wL}$ is no longer linear and in order to describe all the experimental data the following formula was employed

$$v = \frac{c}{1 + wL} + k \qquad (2)$$

where c and k are constants. This expression is also purely empirical and the criterion for its applicability is a linear

relation between v and $(1 + wL)^{-1}$. Fig.2 shows the dependence of v on wL. During the measurements the sensitivity of the receiving apparatus was controlled by a 6 watt lamp at a distance of 5 m from the detector. It was found that the signal due to the lamp was very dependent on the humidity of the air. It is therefore pointed out that the use of a standard source at a short distance from the receiver may introduce errors unless corrections for the humidity are introduced. There are 2 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete imeni V.V.Kuybysheva
(Siberian Physicotechnical Institute of the Tomsk State University imeni V.V.Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1960

Transparency of the Horizontal ...

S/139/61/000/001/001/018
E032/E414

Fig.2.

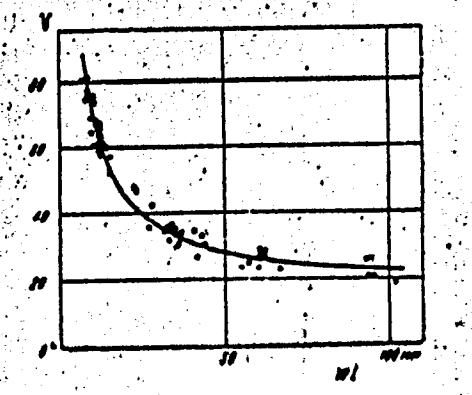


Рис. 2.

Card 4/4

ANTIPOV, B.A.; ZUYEV, V.Ye.; KOKHANENKO, P.N.; SONCHIK, V.K.; FEDYUSHIN, A.A.

Transparency of a horizontal atmospheric layer in the range 0.7 - 14 mc. Part 3: Dependence of the integral transmittance of the atmosphere in the range 0.7 - 14 mc. on the thickness of the water layer precipitated. Izv.vys.uchab.zav.; fiz. no.1:17-19 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete imeni V.V.Kuybysheva.

(Atmospheric transparency)

40687

S/169/62/000/008/032/090
E202/E392

3.5150

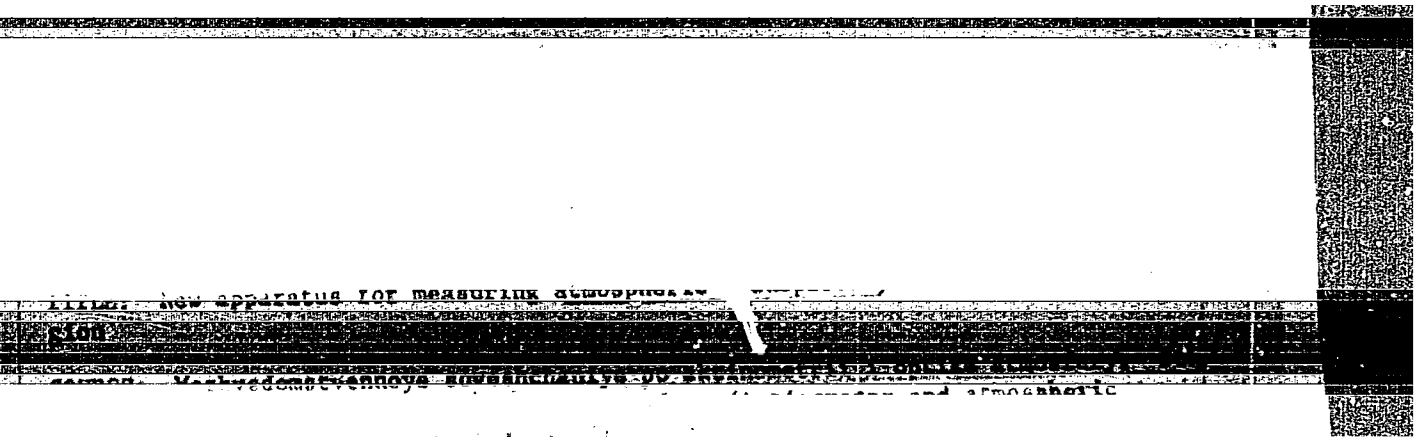
AUTHORS: Antipov, B.A., Zuyev, V.Ye., Kokhanenko, P.N., Sonchik, V.K. and Fedyushin, A.A.

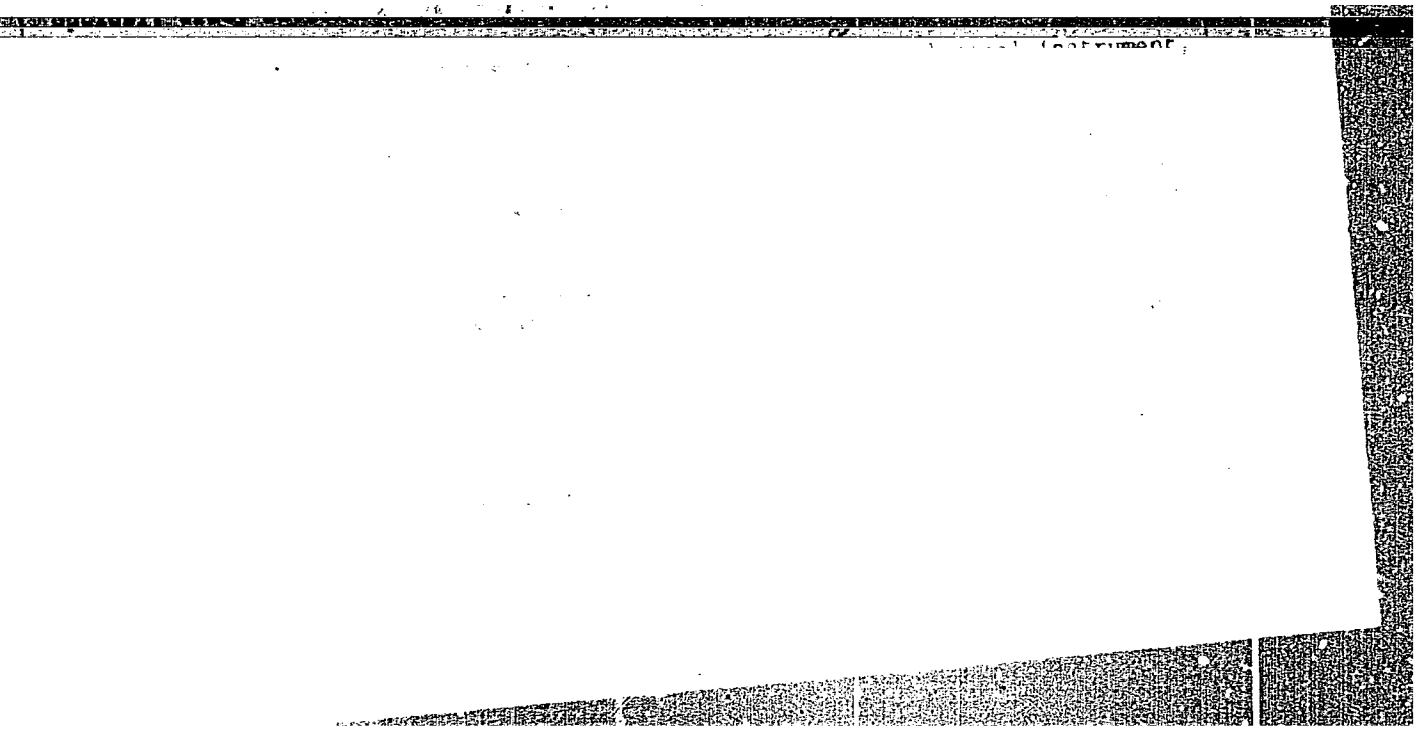
TITLE: Methods and certain results of studies of horizontal transparency of the atmosphere to long-wave radiation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 8, 1962, 31, abstract 8B232. (In the symposium 'Aktinometriya i atmosfern. optika' (Actinometry and atmospheric optics), Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1961, 248 - 251)

TEXT: The effect of meteorological conditions on the transparency of the atmosphere to long-wave radiation (0.7 - 14 μ) over distances of 1.2, 3.5, 6.6 and 9.9 km was studied. Flat metallic radiators with electrical heating were used as sources of radiation. A vacuum thermo-element with a vibro-converter and a measuring amplifier 28AM (28IM) served as a receiver. The receiver was placed in the focus of a parabolic mirror. Simultaneously with the measurements at all four points the meteorological conditions were also measured, viz. temperature of

Card 1/2





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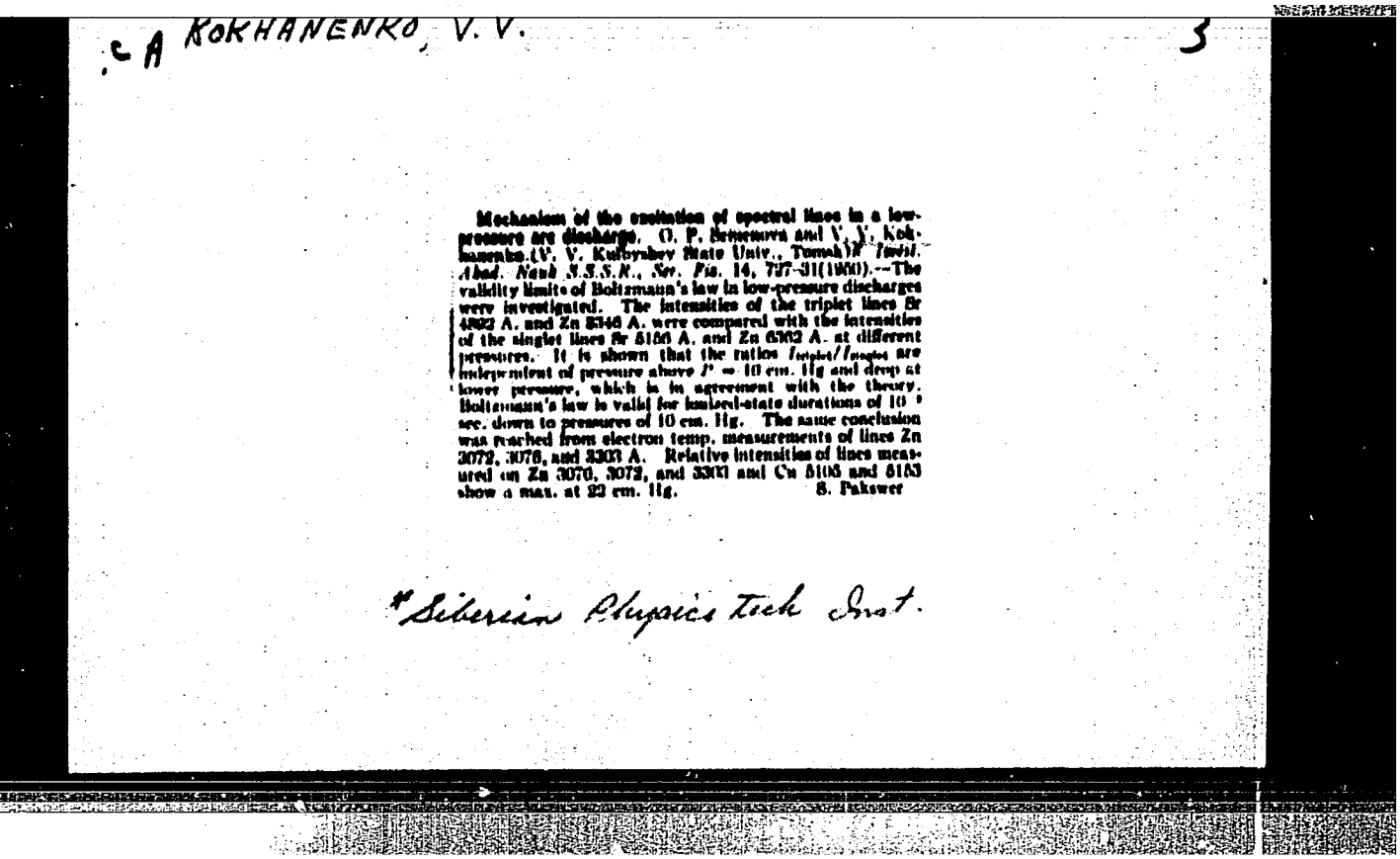

CA KOKHANENKO, V. V. 3

Mechanism of the excitation of spectral lines in a low-pressure arc discharge. O. P. Semenova and V. V. Kokhanenko. (V. V. Kuibyshev State Univ., Tomsk) *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Fiz.* 14, 737-31(1950).—The validity limits of Boltzmann's law in low-pressure discharges were investigated. The intensities of the triplet lines Sr 4962 A. and Zn 5146 A. were compared with the intensities of the singlet lines Sr 5180 A. and Zn 6362 A. at different pressures. It is shown that the ratios $I_{triplet}/I_{singlet}$ are independent of pressure above $P = 10$ cm. Hg and drop at lower pressure, which is in agreement with the theory. Boltzmann's law is valid for excited-state durations of 10^{-8} sec. down to pressures of 10 cm. Hg. The same conclusion was reached from electron temp. measurements of lines Zn 3072, 3076, and 3303 A. Relative intensities of lines measured on Zn 3070, 3072, and 3303 and Cu 5105 and 5153 show a max. at 22 cm. Hg. S. Pakswer

*Siberian Physics Tech Inst.

69166

24.3500

S/139/59/000/06/025/034
E032/E114

AUTHOR: Kokhanenko, V.V.

TITLE: On the Electron Excitation of Molecules in High Pressure Glow Discharge

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1959, Nr 6, pp 166-167 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aim of the present work was to investigate the excitation of different degrees of freedom of the molecules in a glow discharge in a wide range of pressures. The present report is concerned with molecular nitrogen. The discharge tube had an intensively cooled cathode, which ensured a stable glow discharge up to atmospheric pressures. In order to prevent the superposition of the radiation due to the negative column on the radiation from the positive column, the discharge tube was bent through an angle of 90°. The diameter of the tube in the region of the positive column was 8 mm and the distance between the electrodes was 160 mm. A stabilised d.c. voltage was applied to the electrodes. The discharge current through the tube was kept constant at 50 mamp. Glow

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S/139/59/000/06/025/034
E032/E114

On the Electron Excitation of Molecules in High Pressure Glow Discharge

discharge in a nitrogen atmosphere was photographed with a quartz spectrograph (medium dispersion) at pressures between 1 mm and 100 mm Hg. At the above pressures, it was always possible to distinguish all the characteristic parts of a glow discharge. At 30 mm Hg, or higher, the contraction of the positive column could be observed, and in these cases the central and brightest part was photographed. Measurements have shown that the population of vibrational levels decreases exponentially with energy in the above pressure range, and can be represented by an expression of the form $n_i = n_0 \exp(-E_i/KT_{eff})$ where E_i is the vibrational energy of the excited level. The dependence of the temperature T_{eff} on the pressure is shown in Fig 1. The value of T_{eff} falls from 5000 °K at 1 mm Hg to 2000 °K at 100 mm Hg and approaches the true gas temperature. There are 1 figure and 9 references, of which 1 is English, 1 is German and 7 are Soviet.

Card 2/3

S/139/60/000/004/032/033
E201/E591

AUTHOR: Kokhanenko, V.V.

TITLE: The Problem of Establishment of Thermodynamic Equilibrium in Discharges

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1960, No.4, pp. 237-239

TEXT: Two types of discharges were investigated: low-pressure (10-650 mm Hg) arcs with 7 A currents, and glow discharges at 1-100 mm Hg. Thermodynamic equilibrium in these discharges was assumed to occur when the electron temperature (T_{el}) became equal to the gas temperature; for molecular gases we must have $T_{el} = T_{vibr} = T_{rot}$. The author and Semenova (Refs.1,2) used the arc lines of Cu, Zn and Ba to obtain electron temperatures of arcs at pressures down to 100-150 mm Hg. The pressure dependence of the electron temperature obtained in this way is shown by the dashed curve in Fig.1. The other two curves in fig.1 represent the rotational (T_{rot}, black dots) and vibrational (T_{vibr}, open circles) temperatures deduced from the studies of CN spectra. Fig.1 shows that from about 50 cm Hg the electron, vibrational and rotational temperatures are practically equal, indicating thermo-

Card 1/2

S/058/62/000/006/125/136
A062/A101

AUTHORS: Prilezhayeva, N. A., Kokhanenko, V. V.

TITLE: Establishing a thermodynamic equilibrium in discharge

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 6, 1962, 52, abstract 62h342 (V sb. "Nekotoryye vopr. emission. i molekulyarn. spektroskopii". Krasnoyarsk, 1960, 3 - 8).

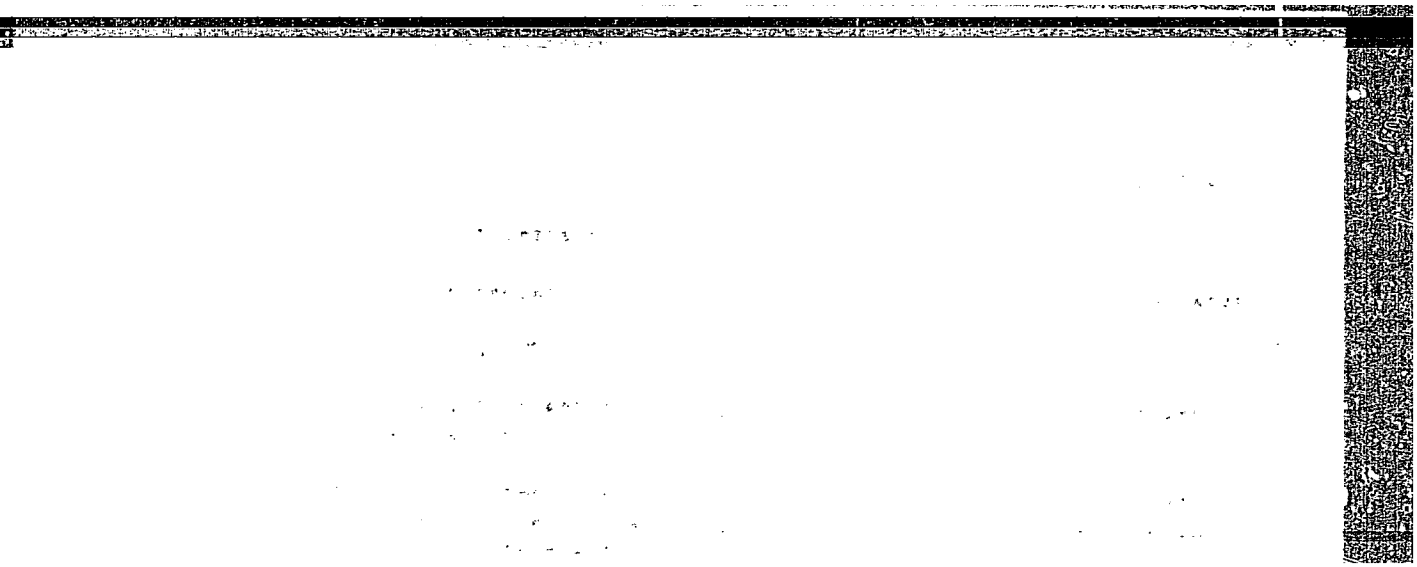
TEXT: As it was reported recently in the literature that sometimes thermodynamic equilibrium does not occur in arc and spark discharges burning under atmospheric pressure (for example in arcs burning in molecular and inert gases), the necessity arises to analyze the conditions of establishing a thermodynamic equilibrium and to compare these conditions with the available experimental data. Calculation of the corresponding conditions is at the present time impossible, because it requires the knowledge of a great number of unknown constants. However, quite realistic is the experimental investigation based on the equality of the temperatures which characterize the energy quantities at all degrees of freedom of the particles. In particular, for molecular gases, there should be

KOKHANENKO, V. V., CAND PHYS-MATH SCI, "ON THE PROBLEM OF THERMODYNAMIC EQUILIBRIUM IN DISCHARGES." TOMSK, 1961. (IRKUTSK STATE UNIV IM A. A. ZHDANOV). (KL, 3-61, 204).

KOKHANENKO, V.V.; P. LEZHAYEVA, N.A.; CHERNENKO, L.A.

Effect of CO and N_2 radiation in a glow discharge. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; fiz. no. 2:73-76 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni Kuybysheva.



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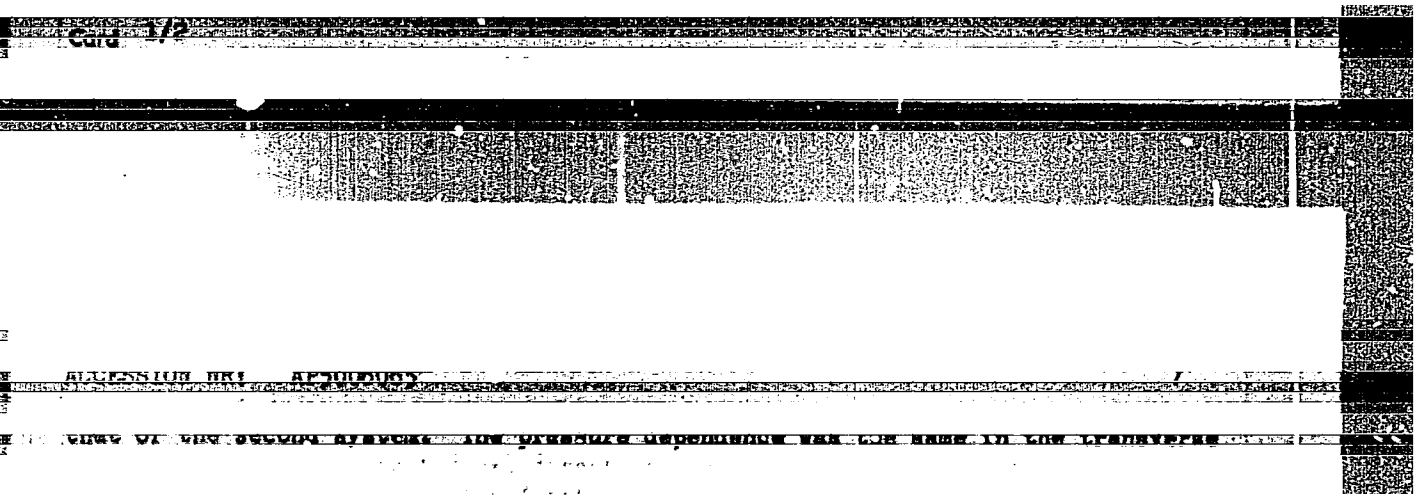
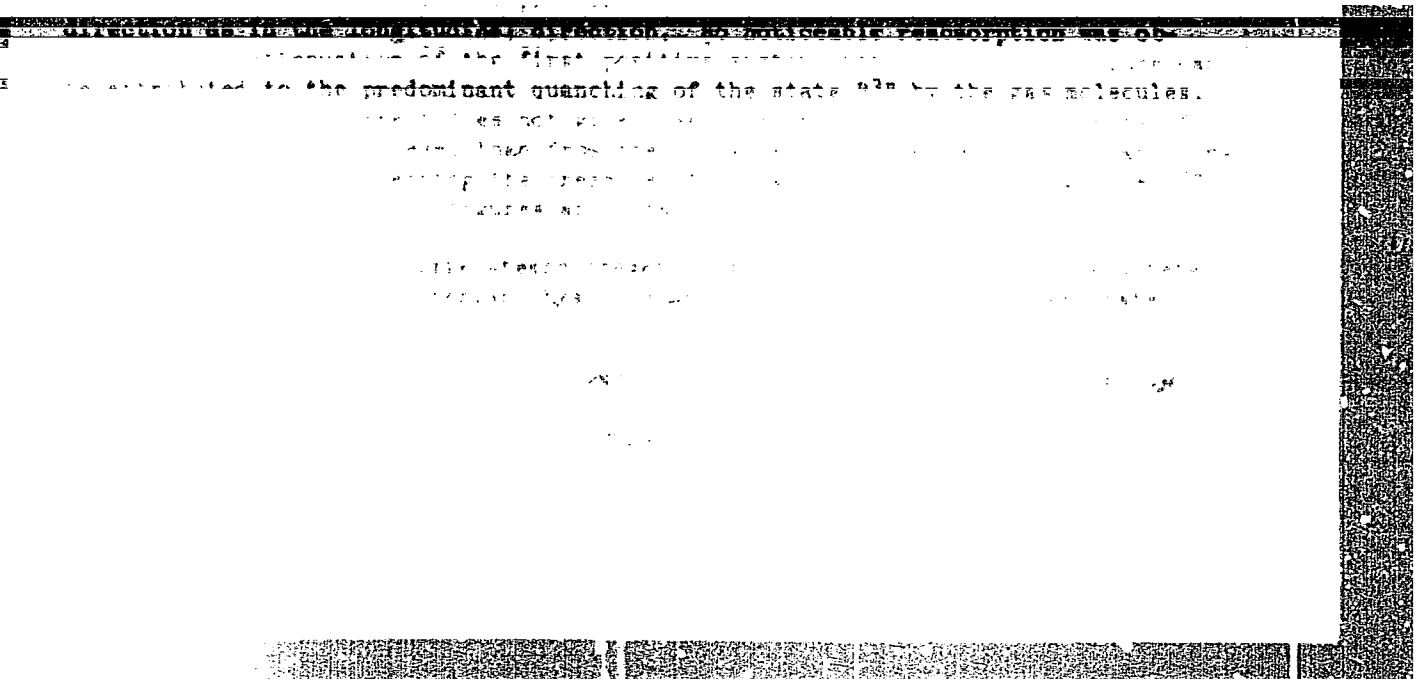




KOKHANENKO, V.V.; PRILEZHAYEVA, N.A.

Emission spectrum of nitrogen in a glow discharge under elevated pressure. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. 8 no.1:152-154 '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni Kuybysheva.

IZRAEL', A.; KOKHANINA, M.; SULEYMENOV, M.; YUMATOV, Yu.; SHEYNINA, L.

Some problems in the study of karakul sheep in Uzbekistan. Biul. NAOU no.28:73-88 '49. (MLRA 9:5)
(Uzbekistan--Karakul sheep)

KOKHANINA, M.I.

Reflex influences from the receptors of some internal organs on the lymph circulation. Trudy Inst. fiziol. AN Kazakh. S.S.R. no.6:101-267 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

KOKHANINA, M. I.

Kokhanina, M. I. "The effect of pain reflexes upon the lymph flow," Vestnik Akad. nauk Kazakh. SSR, 1948, No. 12, p. 95-98

So: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

KOKHANINA, M. I.

36834. Ivan Mikhaylovich Sechenov--osnovopolozhnik russkoy fiziologicheskoy shkoly (1829-1905 gg.) Vestnik Akad. nauk Kazakh. SSR, 1949, No. 8, c. 76-79

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

KOKHANINA, M.I.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.9/12 Physiology,etc. Dec 56

5564. KOKHANINA M.I. Lab. of Lymph Circulation, Inst. of Physiol., Acad. of Science, Kazakian SSR, Alma Ata. *Lymph flow reflexes from baroreceptors of several internal organs (Russian text) FIZIOL. Z. 1956, 42/5 (369-375) Illus. 4

The changes of the lymph flow in the thoracic duct of dogs were recorded through a fistula during increased pressure in several organs produced by venous occlusion, perfusion pressure up to 240 mm. Hg or, in the case of the kidneys, injection of 20 to 100 ml. of 0.9% NaCl into both ureters. Increased pressure in the intestinal vessels, urinary bladder and kidney increased the lymph flow. This response was maintained after section of the vagus and sympathetic near the diaphragm but abolished by additional removal of the stellate ganglion.

Simonson - Minneapolis, Minn.

KOKHANINA, M.I.

Reflex effects from the chemoreceptors of the excretory system on the lymph circulation. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.8:18-21 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz instituta fiziologii (dir. - akademik AN Kazakhskoy SSR prof. A.P.Polosukhin) Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR i Semipalatinskogo zoobetinstituta. Predstavlena akademikom V.N.Chernigovskim.

(LYMPH) (EXCRETORY ORGANS) (RECEPTORS (NEUROLOGY))

L 10341-67 EWP(e)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/EWP(v) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6029878 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0041/0042

AUTHORS: Ruzanov, Yu. N.; Kokhanov, B. T.; Skopin, V. K. 40

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for tolerance self-control of time-pulse measuring devices with indication of the sign of the deviation. Class 21, No. 184295

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 41-42

TOPIC TAGS: quality control, self adaptive control, control circuit, measuring apparatus

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for tolerance self-control of time-pulse measuring devices with indication of the sign of the deviation. To produce a signal for the suitability or unsuitability of the device with negative or positive measurement error, the output signals of n-a most significant digits of the counter and the output signals of n-b most significant digits of the counter (where n is the number of digits in the output code of the device, a is the number of least significant digits of the device counter comprising the negative tolerance field of self-control, and b is the number of least significant digits of the device counter comprising the positive tolerance field of self-control) are added in preliminary (channel) summators. The signals for the sign of the tolerance field in which the device operates are taken from these summators (see Fig. 1). "Ones" should be recorded in

Card 1/2 UDC: 681.142-523.8

L 10341-67
ACC NR: AP6029878

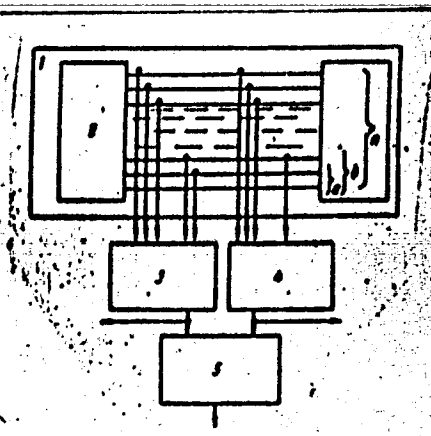


Fig. 1. 1 - measuring device; 2 - counter; 3 and 4 - summators of first and second channels; 5 - summator-analyzer

the n-a most significant digits as a result of self-control if the device is in the negative tolerance field of self-control. "Zeros" should be recorded in the n-b most significant digits if the device is in the positive tolerance field of self-control. The output signals of the channel summators are added in a summator-analyzer, and the suitability of the device is judged by the result. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 13,09/ SUBM DATE: 28Nov64

Card 2/2 mle

GENIN, Lev Savel'yevich; KOKHANOV, G.N., red.; SPERANSKAYA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Electrolysis of solutions of table salt] Elektrolis rastvorov povarennoi soli. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1960. 206 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Salt) (Electrolysis)

KUCHINSKIY, Ye.M.; KOKHANOV, G.N.

Hydrogen overvoltage in an alkaline solution of chloride on thermally and air-oxidized iron cathodes. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.3:480-488 Mr '62. (MIRA 17:8)

YAKIMENKO, L.M.; KOKHANOV, G.N.; VESELOVSKAYA, I.Ye.; DZHAGATSPANYAN, R.V.

Investigating the electrochemical behavior of titanium and some other metals during the electrolysis of chloride solutions. Khim. prom. no.1:43-47 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(Titanium—Electric properties) (Chlorides) (Electrolysis)

YAKIMENKO, L.M.; KOKHANOV, O.N.; VESELOVSKAYA, I.Ye.; DZHAGATSPANYAN, R.V.

Investigating the electrochemical behavior of titanium and its alloys during the electrolysis of chloride solutions. Titan i ego splavy no. 10:168-175 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

KOKHANOV, I.D.

Milk and meat reach the goal for 1960. Nauka i pered.op. v sel'khoz. no.12:44-45 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza imeni Tel'mana, Abramovskogo rayona, Voronezhskoy oblasti.
(Dairying) (Stock and stockbreeding)

KOKHANOV, I.K.

Application of Sadgorod and ocean mud in gynecological diseases. Akush. gin., Moskva no.5:82 Sept-Oct 1952. (CLML 23:2)

KOKHANOV, K.D.

Centralization is the basic trend in organizing repair work.
Mashinostroitel' no.7:7-8 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

KOKHANOV, V.D.

Effect of nesting characteristics of sandpipers on the time and nature of their fall migrations. Zool. zhur. 44 no.5:784-787 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Kandalakshskiy gosudarstvennyy zapovednik.

KOKHANOV, V.V.

Automatic electric regulator of the water level designed for irrigation systems. Izv.AN Kir.SSR.Ser.est.i tekh.nauk 3 (no.6):83-89 '61. (MIRA 15:11)
(Hydraulic servomechanisms) (Irrigation)

KOKHANOV, V.V., inzh.

Formwork made of glass-reinforced plastic. Prom. stroi. 40 [i.e. 41] no.6:33-35 Je '63. (MIRA 16:10)

IVANOV, N.A., professor; BUROV, G.P.; KOKHANOV, Ye.M.

Deep fistular blastomycosis of the skin. Vest.derm. i ven. 31 no.3:50 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz Voyenno-morskoy meditsinskoy akademii, Leningrad.
(BLASTOMYCOSIS)

DOVZHANSKIY, S.I., kand.med.nauk; MALKIN, I.I.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.P.; KORESHEVA, I.I.; KIBZUN, V.A.; SHAVLAK, L.I.; SAMANCHUK, I.M.; KOKHANOV, Ye.M.; Prinimali uchastiye: KERIMOV, V.M.; LEV, Kh.A.; GULUBEV, A.F.

Combined hydrogen sulfide-radon baths in treating chronic dermatoses at the Sochi-Matsesta Health Resort. Vest. derm. i ven. 38 no.9:47-51 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Sochinskiy institut kurortologii i fizioterapii (dir. N.Ye. Romanov) i dermatologicheskiy sanatoriy "Raduga" (glavnyy vrach G.K.Gonsales).

ROZANTSEV, E.G.; GOLUBEV, V.A.; NEYMAN, M.B.; KOKHANOV, Yu.V.

New stable iminoxyl biradicals. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.3: 572-573 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

IVANOV, Grigoriy Ivanovich; NEUNYLOV, B.A., doktor sel'khoz.nauk, otv.red.; KOKHANOVA, E.I., red.

[Soils of the Maritime Territory] Pochvy Primorskogo kraia. Vladivostok, Dal'nevostochnoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 105 p. (MIRA 17:6)

KOKHANOVA, I.V.; REDNIKOVA, T.A.; STARKOV, S.P.; YEGIDIS, F.M.; TARANENKO, A.S.; ZOLOTAREVA, K.A.

Ion-exchange resins as catalysts in organic synthesis. Part 2: Arylalkylation of n-cresol with styrene on KU-1 and KU-2 cation exchange resins. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.4:648-649 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimikatov dlya polimernykh materialov i Tambovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.

1. KOKHANOVA, L. L.

2. USSR (600)

4. Viticulture - History

7. Outline of the development of viticulture in Kiev. Vin. SSSR 13, No. 5, 1953.

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

KOKHANOVA L.L.

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fruits, Berries

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, March 1957, No 22845 L-6

Author : Kokhanova, L.L.

Inst : Not Given

Title : The Selection of Pollinators for Grape Varieties with Functionally-Female Type of Flower

Orig Pub : Sadovodstvo, vinogradarstvo i vinodelie Moldavii, 1955, No 3, 31-35

Abstract : A study was conducted in the Botanical gargen, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR (Kiev) and in the Kiev wine state farm in 1951-1953 on selection of pollinators for Seyanets Malengra and Malden Anzhevin varieties, which have functionally-female type of flower. The dynamics were studied of flowering in pollinating varieties and varieties to be pollinated, the fertility of pollen in pollinating varieties, the character of pollen effect in different varieties and their mixtures on the size and quality of grape clusters formed. Racemes were selected equal in size (370-450 buds) and of the same location on the shoot (lower ones). The pollination was conducted once in the period of full flowering by dusting

Card : 1/2

the pollen of freshly-collected racemes. The investigation of 30 grape varieties showed that not in a single European variety did the period of flowering fully coincide with that of pollinated varieties (Seyanets Malegra and Madlen Anzhevin). Therefore, to assure best pollination, it is recommended that pollinating varieties which flower somewhat earlier and in the first half of flowering be planted at one time (such as Zhemchung saba, early Zolotisti, Portugiser) and those that flower in the second half of flowering and somewhat later (such as Shasla and Muskat Ottonel). In pollinating with a pollen mixture larger berries were formed and in greater quantity, and a more compact cluster of greater wirght was obtained. An extra artificial pollination of female grape varieties increased the yeild and is recommended as a compulsory agricultural measure.

KOKHANOVA, L. L.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits, Berries M-8

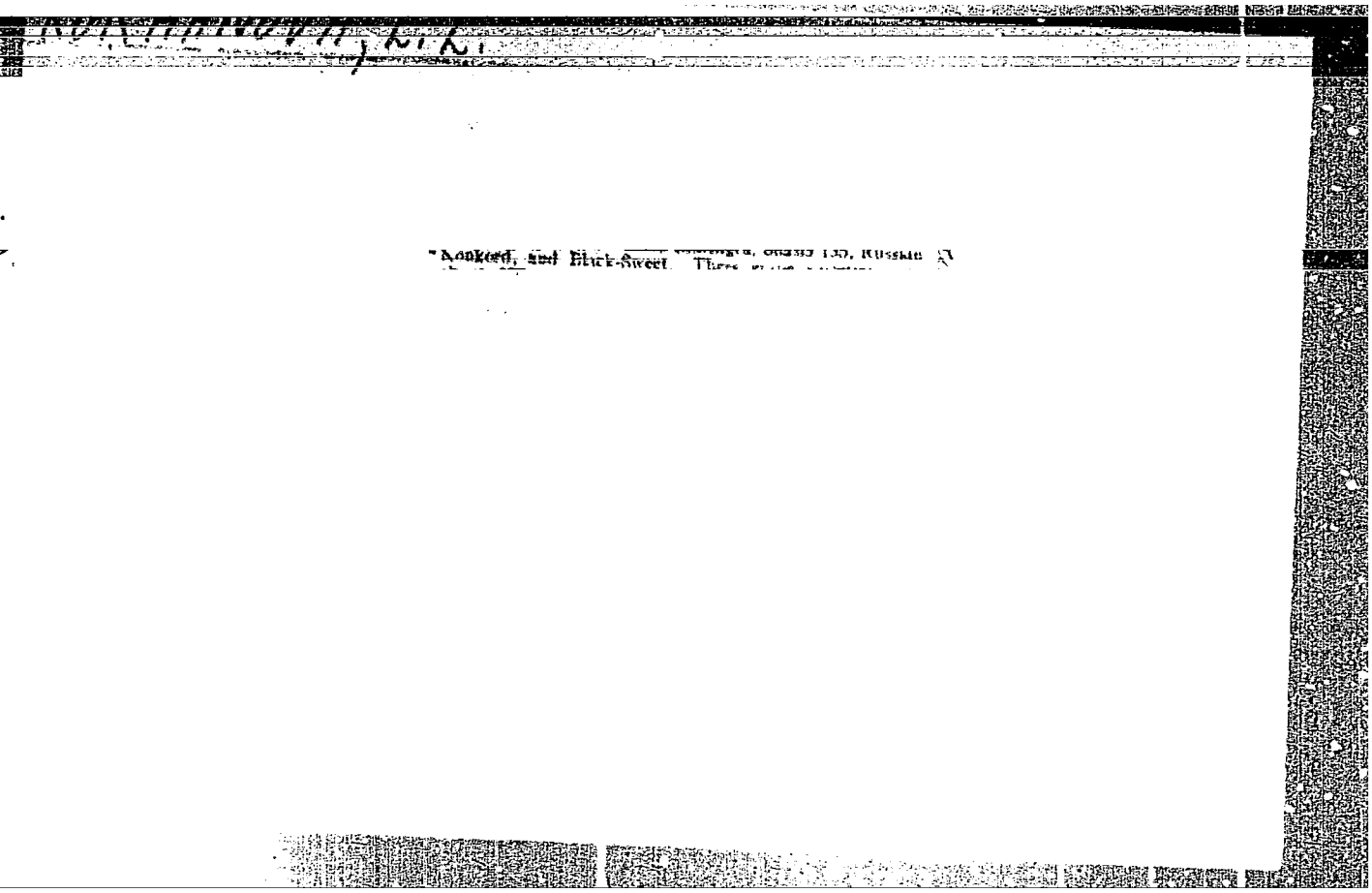
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1758

Author : Kokhanova L.L.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Michurin Variety of Grape in Northen Ukraine

Orig Pub : Sadovodstvo, vingradstvo, i vinodeliye Moldavii, 1956, No 6, 39-41

Abstract : The Malengra seedling is one of the best table varieties of grape under condition prevalent in Northern Ukraine. It ripens at the end of August or the beginning of September. Pollinators recommended for it to be used in the northern rayons of Ukraine are Zolotistyy Rannly (Early golden), Zhemchug Saba, Chernyy Sladkiy (Sweet black), Shasla, and Portugizer. The Chernyy Sladkiyy variety ripens during the first days of September in the Kievskaya, Chernigovskaya, and Zhitomirskaya oblasts; its yield is 150 centners per hectare with a saccharinity of 18-19% on sandy loam soils. The Shasla variety ripens during the second half of September in Kiev, but in unfavorable years its berries acquire an acrid taste. This variety is re-

Card : 1/2



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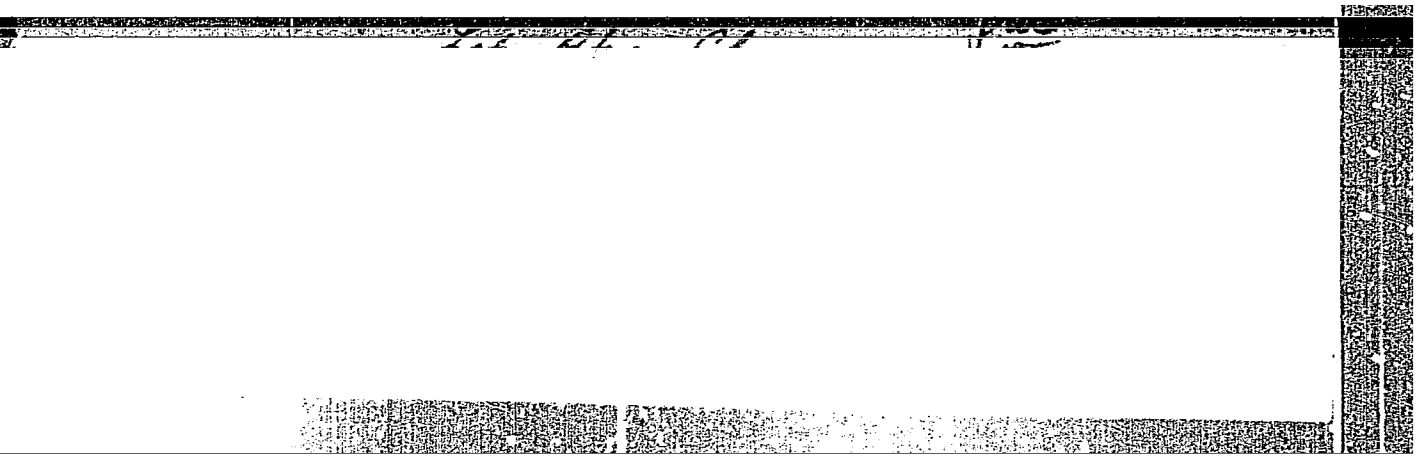

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723630002-8"

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The detn. of alk. phosphatase in blood is diagnostically useful as the degree of the increase of phosphatase activity parallels the gravity of rickets. More precisely than other methods it dets. accurately the termination of the disease.

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