YEFIMOCHKINA, Yevgeniya Petrovna; KOZHEVNIKOV, Naum Iosifovich; GONCHOVSKIY, I.S., retsenzent; MIKHEYEVA, Ye.A., retsenzent; GAVRILOVA, T.M., red.

[Problems in the theory of probability] Zadachi po teorii veroiatnostei. Moskva, Mosk. aviatsionnyi in-t im. Sergo Ordzhonikidze, 1963. 96 p. (MIRA 17:7)

L 15306-66 ENT(1) GS/GW
ACC NR: AT6003705 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0026/0029

AUTHOR: Kozhevnikov, N. I.

42
40
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Some results of direct observations on variations in refractive indices of surface atmospheric layers during daylight and the distributional parameters of this fluctuation

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Astronomicheskiy sovet. Opticheskaya nestabil'nost' zemnoy atmosfery (Optical instability of the earth's atmosphere). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 26-29

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric turbulence, solar disc, atmospheric refraction, atmospheric stratification

ABSTRACT: This report is a continuation of a previous work by the author (Nauchnyye dokl. vyssh.shkoly, No. 3, 143, 1958). The technique was described in the earlier work. An objective lens produces an image of the solar disc on a screen. A diaphragm in this screen and near the image of the solar disc allows inhomogeneities in the air to appear on a screen behind the first screen. When inhomogeneities are present, they appear as dark spots, of which two groups are distinguished: I has an average diameter of 2.5 cm, II a diameter of 10 cm. Inhomogeneities of group II consist of inhomogeneities of group I. It is concluded that variations in refractive index in the near-surface layers of the atmosphere occur in a homogeneous isotropic field. The structural function of the field of refractive index variation is

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L 15306-66
ACC NR: AT6003705

$$D_n(r_1, r_2) = \overline{|n(r_1) - n(r_2)|^2} = c_n^2 |r_2 - r_1|^{2/3}, \quad l_0 \ll |r_2 - r_1| \ll L_0, \qquad (2)$$

for distances $\Delta r > 10$ cm and is $\Delta r \sim (\Delta r)^2$ for distances 2.5 cm $< \Delta r < 10$ cm. ($n(\bar{r})$ is the refractive index at point r, c_n is a constant, L_0 is the outer dimension of turbulence, l_0 is the inner dimension of turbulence, Δr is the average distance between two inhomogeneities corresponding to a single refractive index, and $\Delta\gamma$ is the angle of deviation of light rays passing through the atmospheric inhomogeneities.) The value l_0 of internal scale of turbulence must satisfy the relation $l_0 < 2.5$ cm; i.e., l_0 must have a value on the order of the size of the atmospheric inhomogeneities of group I. The relation $\Delta r \sim (\Delta\gamma)^3$ is actually fulfilled for $\Delta r > l_0$. In the present study it was fulfilled for $\Delta r > 10$ cm. Consequently, the value of l_0 must satisfy the condition $l_0 < 10$ cm. But, since inhomogeneities of group II may be broken down into inhomogeneities of group I, and the value of l_0 defines the size of the smallest eddy, l_0 must be 2.5 cm or less. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 04/ Astronomy 12,20 SUBM DATE: 15May65/ ORIG REF: 007

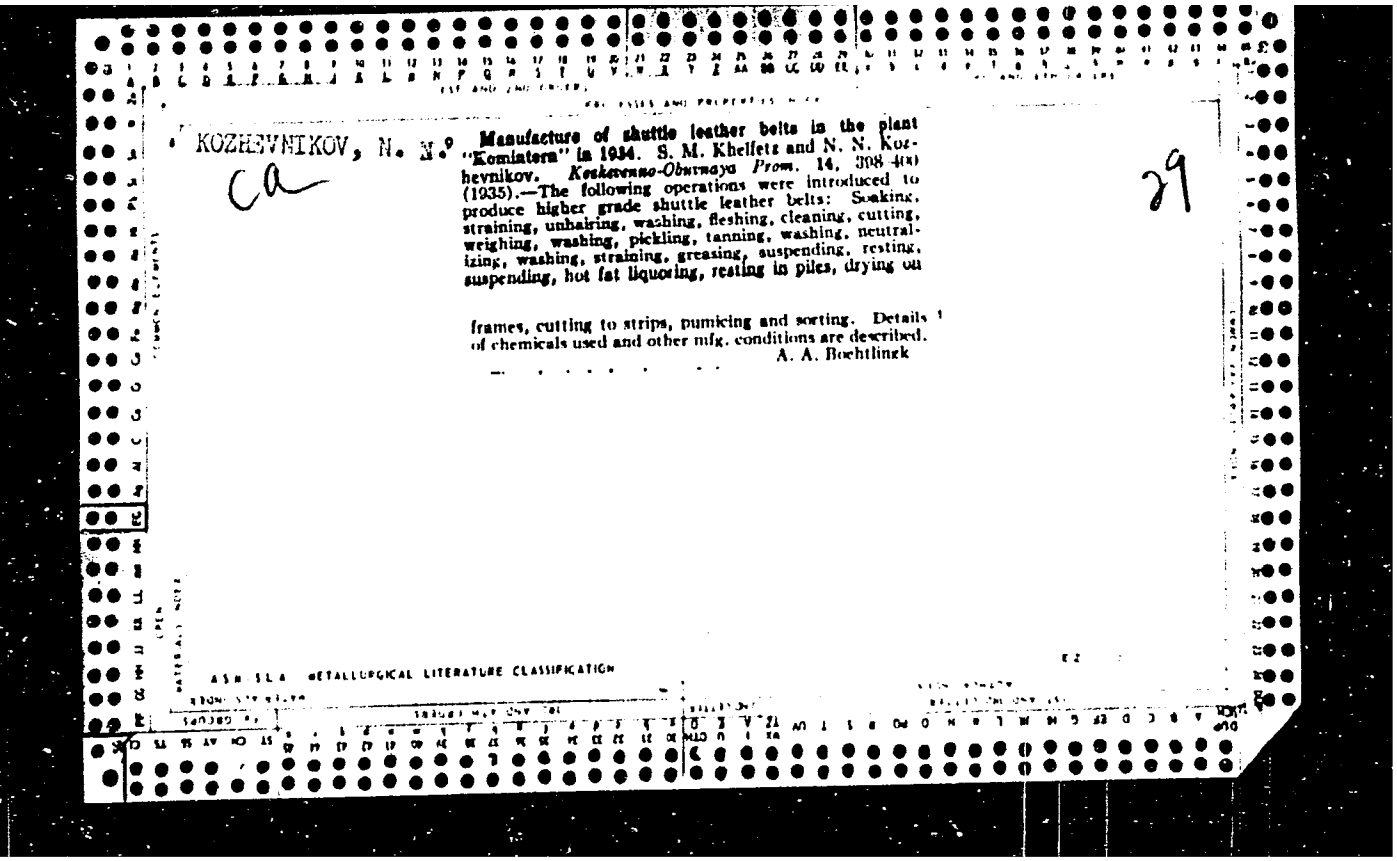
Card 2/2 mc

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.M., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby; BELOV, V.N., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Continuous action syringe. Voen.-med. zhur. no.9:62-63 S '55.
(SYRINGES) (MLRA 9:9)

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.M., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby; KON'KOV, A.D., kapitan med. sluzhby

Advantages of using metal clamps on surgical incisions. Voen. med. zhur. no.3:84 Mr '58. (MIRA 12:7)
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE)



KOZHEVNIKOV, N. M.

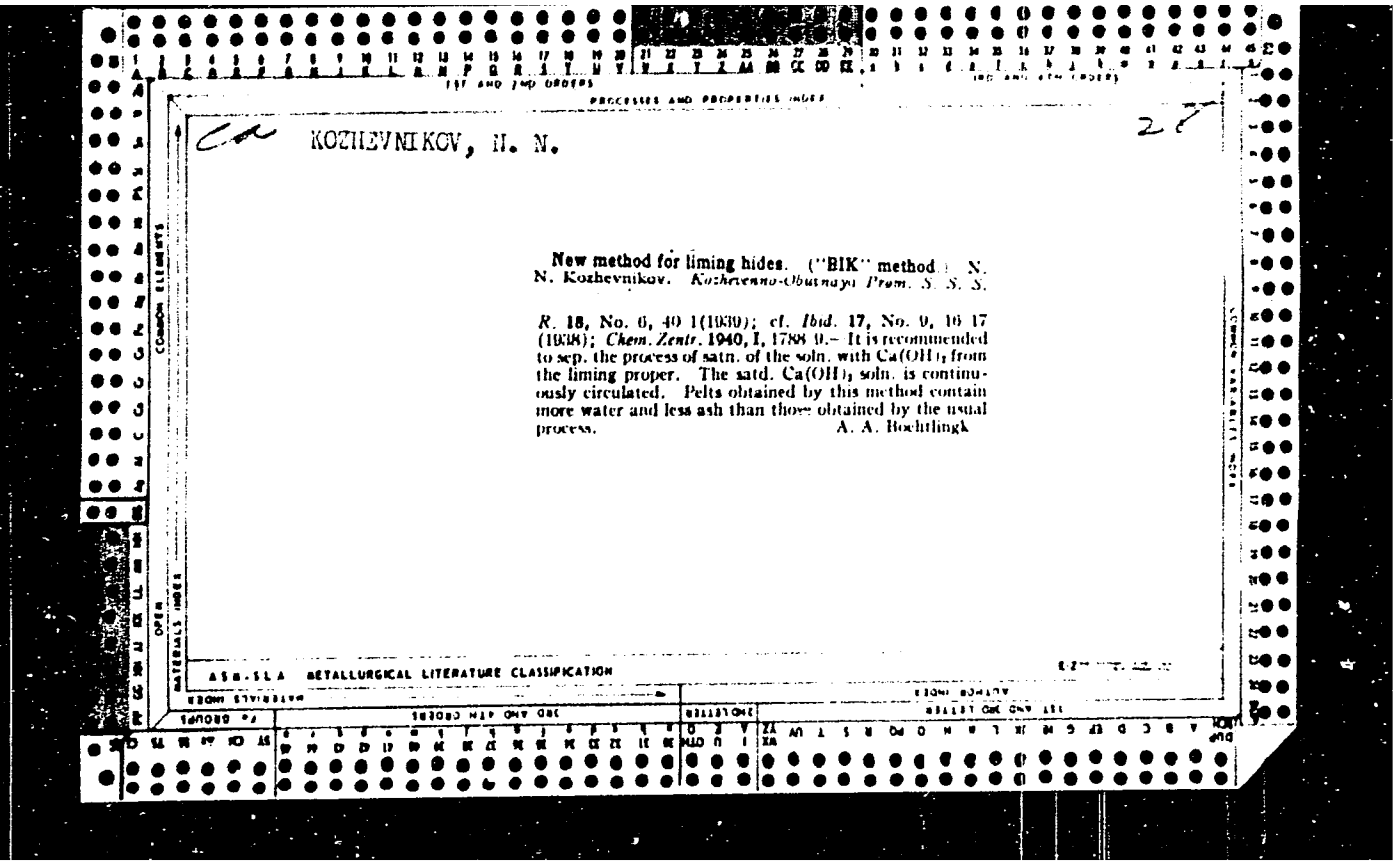
Ca

Manufacture of shuttle leather belts in the plant "Komintern" in 1934. S. M. Khelfetz and N. N. Kozhevnikov. *Kozhevenno-Obuvnaya Prom.* 14, 308-10 (1935).—The following operations were introduced to produce higher grade shuttle leather belts: Soaking, straining, unhairing, washing, fleshing, cleaning, cutting, weighing, washing, pickling, tanning, washing, neutralizing, washing, straining, greasing, suspending, resting, suspending, hot fat liquoring, resting in piles, drying on frames, cutting to strips, pumicing and sorting. Details of chemicals used and other mfg. conditions are described.

A. A. Boehtlingk

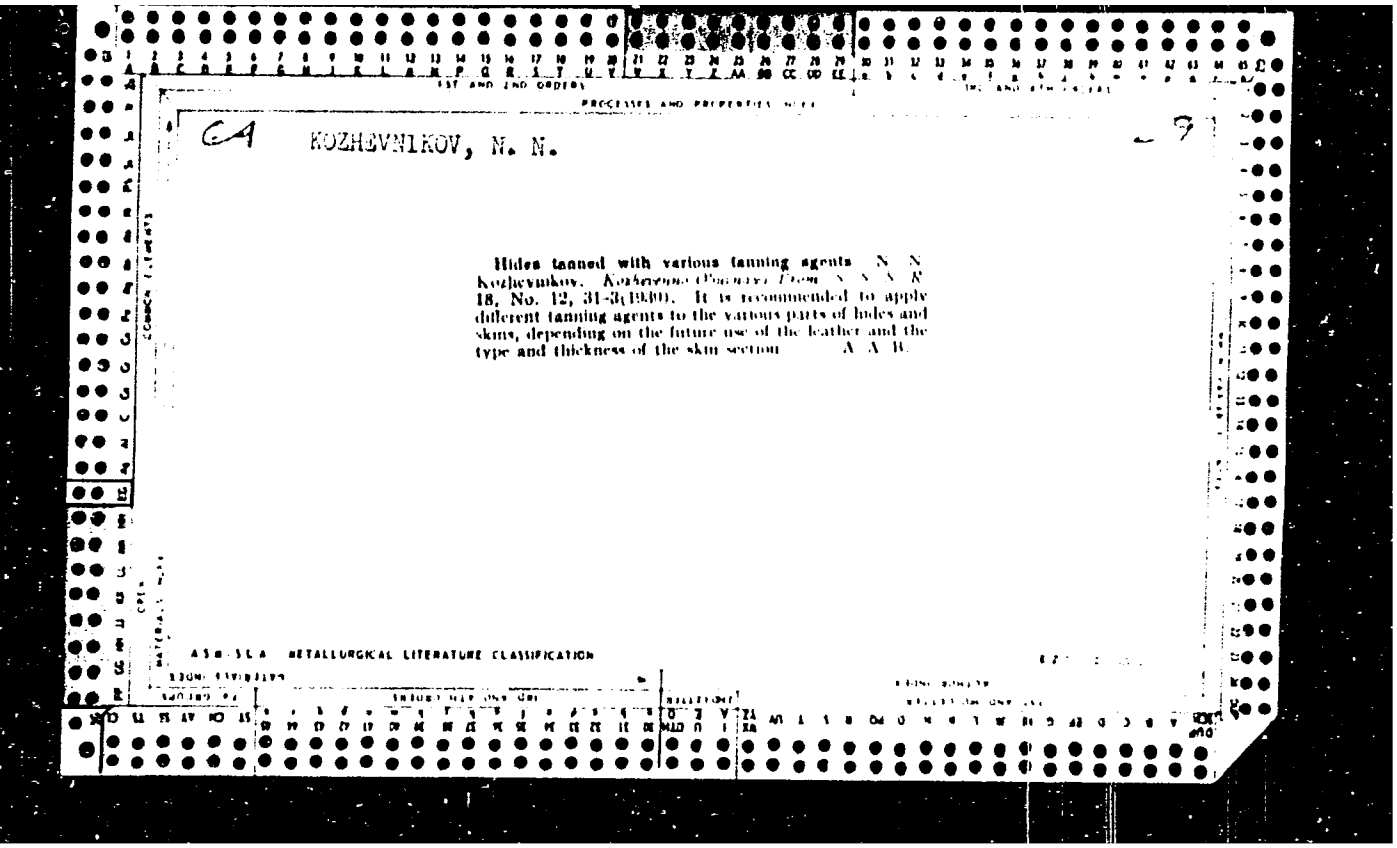
29

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



KOZHEVNIKOV, N. N.

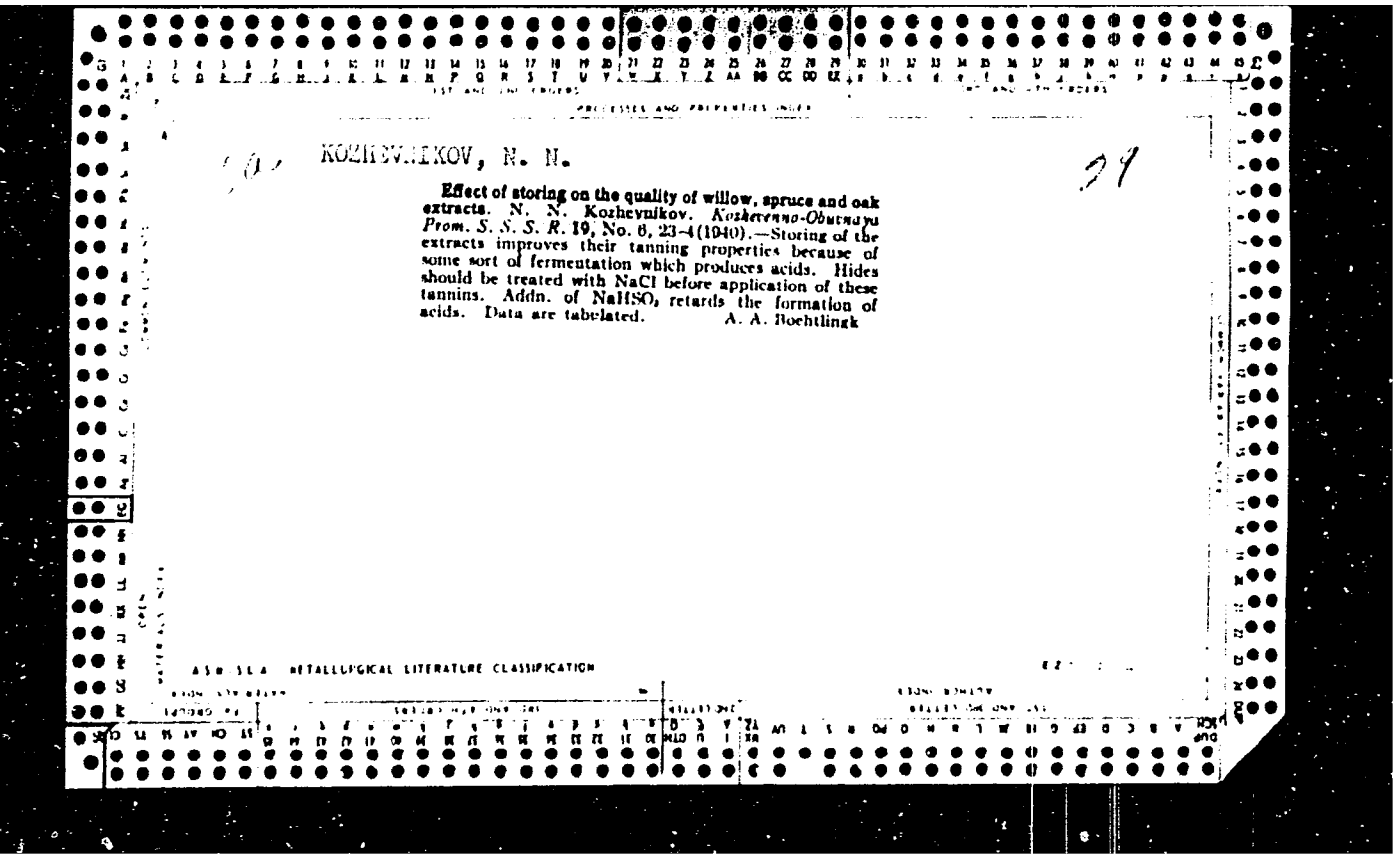
New method for liming hides. ("BIK" method.) N. N. Kozhevnikov. *Kozhevenno-Obuvnaya Prom. S. S. S.* *R.* **18**, No. 6, 40–1(1939); cf. *Ibid.* **17**, No. 9, 16–17 (1938); *Chem. Zentr.* **1940, I**, 1788.– It is recommended to sep. the process of satn. of the soln. with $Ca(OH)_2$ from the liming proper. The satd. $Ca(OH)_2$ soln. is continuously circulated. Pelts obtained by this method contain more water and less ash than those obtained by the usual process. A. A. Hochtlingk



CA KOZHEVNIKOV, N. N. 7

Hides tanned with various tanning agents. N. N. Kozhevnikov. *Kozhevenno-Obuvnaya Prom.* S.S.S.R. 18, No. 12, 31-3(1939). It is recommended to apply different tanning agents to the various parts of hides and skins, depending on the future use of the leather and the type and thickness of the skin section. A. A. B.

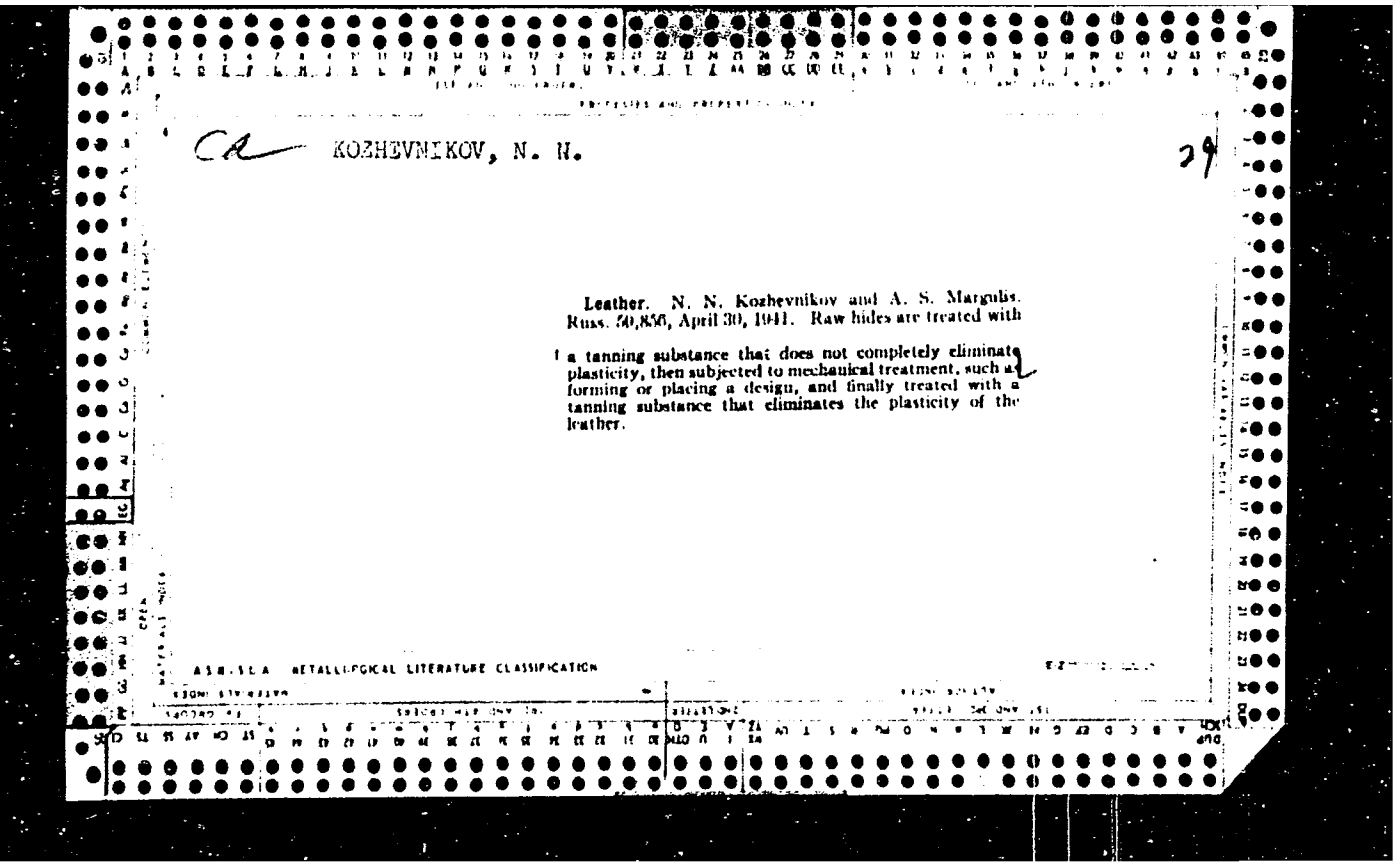
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



KOZHEVNIKOV, N. N.

Effect of storing on the quality of willow, spruce and oak extracts. N. N. Kozhevnikov. *Kozhevenno-Obuvnaya Prom. S. S. S. R.* 19, No. 6, 23–4 (1940).—Storing of the extracts improves their tanning properties because of some sort of fermentation which produces acids. Hides should be treated with NaCl before application of these tannins. Addn. of $NaHSO_3$ retards the formation of acids. Data are tabulated. A. A. Boehtlingk

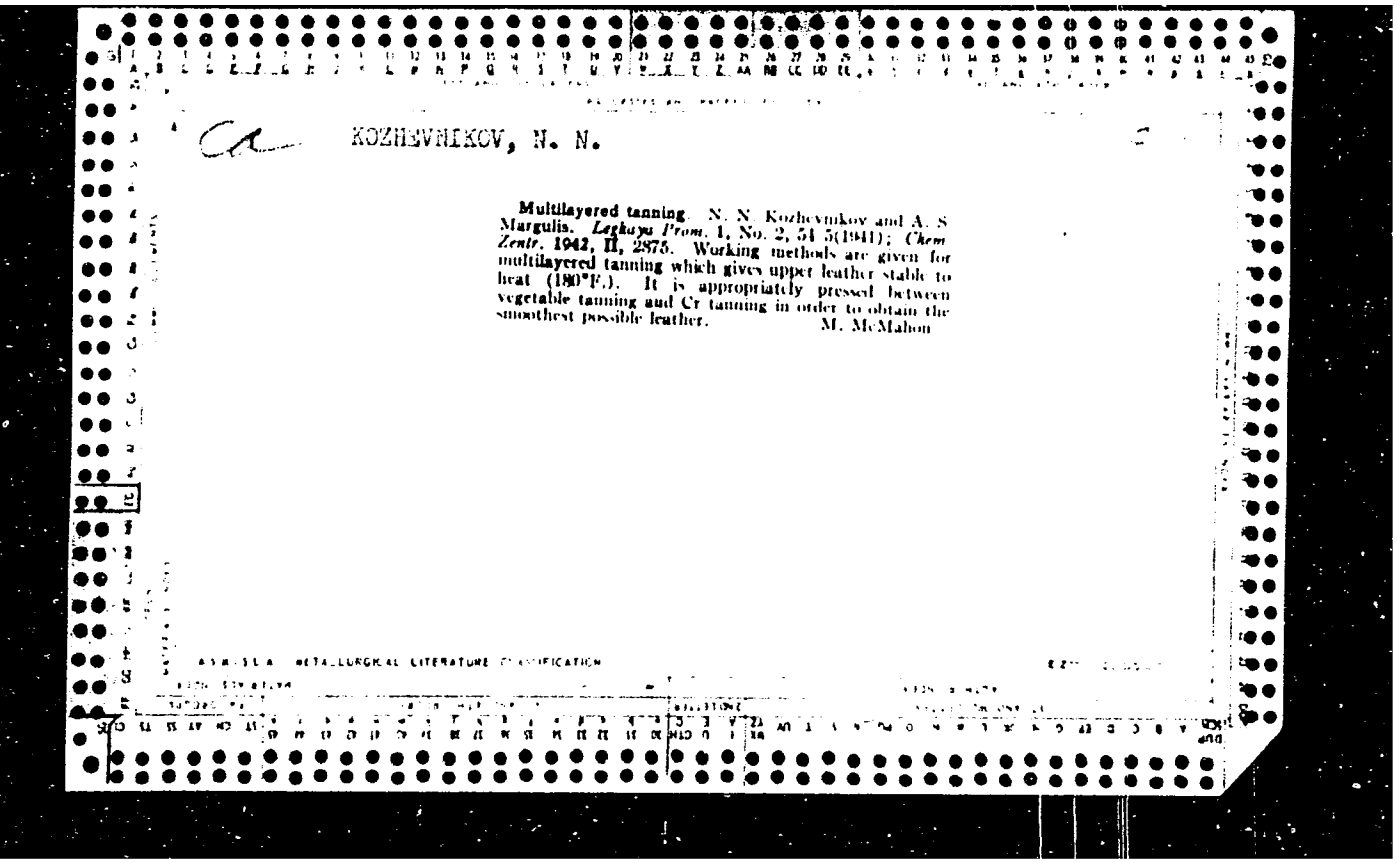
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA KOZHEVNIKOV, N. N. 29

Leather. N. N. Kozhevnikov and A. S. Margulis. Russ. 50,856, April 30, 1941. Raw hides are treated with a tanning substance that does not completely eliminate plasticity, then subjected to mechanical treatment, such as forming or placing a design, and finally treated with a tanning substance that eliminates the plasticity of the leather.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



KOZHEVNIKOV, N. N.

Multilayered tanning. N. N. Kozhevnikov and A. S. Margulis. *Legkaya Prom.* 1, No. 2, 51-5(1941); *Chem. Zentr.* 1942, II, 2875. Working methods are given for multilayered tanning which gives upper leather stable to heat (180°F.). It is appropriately pressed between vegetable tanning and Cr tanning in order to obtain the smoothest possible leather. M. McMahon

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.N.

Better utilization of medium weight hides and skins. Kozh.-obuv.prom. no.12:26-28 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Hides and skins)

KOZHEVNIKOV, N. N., Cand Tech Sci (diss) -- "A change in the volumetric output in the process of producing welt soles". Leningrad, 1960. 14 pp (Min Higher and Inter Spec Educ RSFSR, Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Tech Inst im Leningrad Soviet), 200 copies (KL, No 14, 1960, 132)

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.N.

Butts or butt halves? Kozh.-obuv.prom. 4 no.8:35-38 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:8)
(Leather—Standards)

KATSNEL'SON, S.I.; KOZHEVNIKOV, N.N.

New developments in the cutting of leather for welts. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 5 no.2:26-29 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Shoe manufacture)

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.N.

USSR/Laboratory Equipment - Instruments, Their Theory, Construction and Application. H.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19792

Author : N.N. Kozhevnikov.
Title : Recording of Little Temperature Intervals by EPP-09 Potentiometer.

Orig Pub : Zh. fiz. khimii, 1956, 30, No 6, 1392-1395

Abstract : The automatic electron potentiometer (EP) EPP-09 with a scale to 1600° was used for recording and measuring temperatures with an accuracy to 0.1°. The rise of the sensitivity of EP was accomplished by applying a constant rotating moment of about 400 g.cm of a spiral spring to the shaft of the reversible motor. The temperature scale on the diagram tape corresponded to 20 -30°. The expansion of the scale requires and alteration of the current flowing through the rheochord of EP, which is done by introducing an additional resistance into the bridge circuit.

Card 1/2

- 10 -

Moscow State U.

TSIZIN, I.G., inzh.; KOZHEVNIKOV, N.N., inzh.

Consolidated equipment units of hydroelectric power stations.
Gidr. stroi. 32 no.5:35-36 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Hydroelectric power stations)

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.

Indicators of field intensity. Radio no.6:21 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Electric measurements)

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.

Simple transmitter on 420-425 megacycles. Radio no.10:25-27 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Radio, Shortwave--Transmitters and transmission)

107-57-2-38/56

AUTHOR: Kozhevnikov, N. (Moscow)

TITLE: A Method of Spreading Any Section of the Shortwave Band. Experience Exchange
(Kak rastyanut' lyuboy uchastok korotkovolnovogo diapazona. Obmen opytom)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 2, p 38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In Soviet superheterodyne receivers the whole 25- to 50-m shortwave band is covered by a 180 degree rotation of the variable capacitor. Tuning to a station is rather difficult, even with a vernier drive. A method of bandspread is suggested in which an additional, relatively large coil is connected across a part of the heterodyne coil. The additional coil is tuned by a movable ferrite core. A simple mechanism permits controling the core's position from the front panel.
There are 2 figures in the article.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

107-57-3-27/64

AUTHOR: Kozhevnikov, N. (Moscow)

TITLE: A Coil Shield Can. Experience exchange (Ekran dlya katushek. Obmen opytom)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 3, p 25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As aluminum-alloy cans for photofilms are available in Soviet stores, using them as shield cans for HF coils is recommended. The cans fit "Universal'," SB-1, SB-2, SB-3, and SB-4 type coils.

Card 1/1

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.

AUTHOR: Kozhevnikov, N. 107-57-5-30/63

TITLE: TV Reception in Lipetsk (Priyem televizionnykh perodach v Lipetske)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 5, p 26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In November-December 1956 Yakovtsev, a radio amateur, received video signals from Voronezh 0.5-kw tv station; distance 90 km; five-element antenna with type UPT-2 antensifier; type T-2 tv set. Aristov, a radio amateur, received Moscow tv center programs; five-element 12-m height antenna with a 6-tube antensifier; type Temp-2 tv set. Exact dates and time of reception given. Also a Kiyev tv broadcast was logged once.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Kozhevnikov, N. (Voronezh) 107-58-3-28/41

TITLE: Double Triode LF Amplifier (Usilitel' NCh na dvoynom triode)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 3, p 40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When using tubes "6N8S", "6N9S", or "6N1P" which permit great voltages between the cathode and the heater, an LF amplifier may be built according to the circuit diagram shown in Figure 1. Such an amplifier differs from the conventional types by a direct coupling between the plate of the tube of the first stage and the control grid of the tube of the next stage. The complicated tuning operation of such an amplifier is usually a serious obstacle for a radio amateur who does not have the proper measuring instruments at his disposal. The tuning difficulties are reduced when using the amplifier circuit shown in figure 2, although the advantages of the first circuit are maintained. There are 2 circuit diagrams.

1. Amplifiers---Operation 2. Triodes--Applications

Card 1/1

S/108/60/015/011/001/012
B019/B063

9,1800

AUTHOR: Kozhevnikov, N. N.

TITLE: Diffraction of a Plane Wave on a Ring Diaphragm

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1960, Vol. 15, No. 11, pp. 5-10

TEXT: The present paper deals with the diffraction of a plane electromagnetic wave on a ring of infinite conductivity. For the solution of this problem, which is achieved with the help of Fig. 2, the author assumes that the ring has a very small thickness. Equations (4) are derived for the electric and magnetic components at a certain point of the diffraction field:

$\overline{E}_p = \frac{\kappa^2}{\varepsilon}\overline{Z}_e + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\,\mathrm{grad}\,\mathrm{div}\overline{Z}_e$; $\overline{H}_p = -\,i\omega\,\mathrm{rot}\overline{Z}_e$, and $\overline{Z}_e$ is the hertzian vector potential. The integration of

$$\overline{Z}_e(x_o, y_o, z_o) = \frac{i}{4\pi\omega}\int_S \overline{I}_e \frac{\exp(ik\tilde{r})}{\tilde{r}}\,dS \quad (3)$$

is discussed in detail. As a solution to the present problem for the

Card 1/3

Diffraction of a Plane Wave on a Ring Diaphragm S/108/60/015/011/001/012
B019/B063

components of the electrical vector of the diffraction field, the author obtains the following relations for an observer lying on the Ox axis:

$$E_x = iE_0\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin\beta\sin\varphi\cos\varphi\, e^{ikR_0}\frac{I_{1/2}(kR_0\sin\varphi)}{\sqrt{kR_0\sin\varphi}}\cdot\frac{\sin kaB_1}{B_1} \quad (8)$$

$$E_y = -iE_0\cos\varphi\cos\varphi\sin\beta(1-\sin^2\beta)e^{ikR_0}\, I_0(kR_0\sin\varphi)\,\frac{\sin kaB_1}{B_1} \quad (9)$$

$$E_z = iE_0\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin\beta\sin\varphi\sin\varphi e^{ikR_0}\,\frac{I_{1/2}(kR_0\sin\varphi)}{\sqrt{kR_0\sin\varphi}}\cdot\frac{\sin kaB_1}{B_1} \quad (10),$$

where $B_1 = \frac{x_0\sin\varphi - R_0\cos\varphi}{L} - \sin\varphi$. There are 5 figures and 4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1959

Card 2/3

85479

S/108/60/015/011/001/012
B019/B063

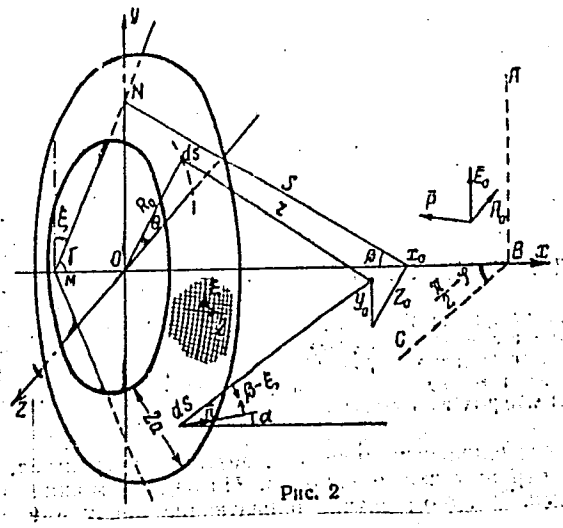


Рис. 2

Card 3/3

S/058/62/000/010/058/093
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Levitskaya, M. A., Kozhevnikov, N. N.

TITLE: "Quenching" action of submillimeter waves

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 10, 1962, 26, abstract 10G236 ("Tr. Voronezhsk. un-ta", 1961, v. 55, 11 - 19)

TEXT: The action of submillimeter waves on photographic layers was investigated. The submillimeter wave source was a mass radiator consisting of lead globules pasted in rows on glass with Canada balsam, and excited from a Tesla h-f transformer. Together with the earlier observed clearing up of the fogged photographic layer, also a darkening of the latter was found to result. The darkening is believed to be due to the thermal radiation of the spark. Control tests have confirmed this assumption. The mass radiator displayed a "quenching" action on the spark discharge of a small induction coil; the number of discharges per minute dropped by 40%. The submillimeter wave action was tested on curculionidae and slipper animalcules. In the latter case a change was observed in the behavior of the infusoria subjected to the action of the mass radiator. Hypotheses

Card 1/2

S/058/62/000/010/058/093
A061/A101

"Quenching" action of submillimeter waves

are expressed as to the possible mechanism of this "quenching" action of submillimeter waves, proceeding from the hypothesis of radiation originating on account of heavy molecules excited in the passage of the spark in the interspaces, filled with organic substances, between the lead globules.

G. Neuymin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6026493 SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/66/000/004/A069/A070

AUTHOR: Kozhevnikov, N. N.

TITLE: Germanium-diode pulse generator

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 4A479

REF SOURCE: Uch. zap. Mordovsk. un-t, vyp. 30, 1965, 3-8

TOPIC TAGS: pulse generator, germanium diode

ABSTRACT: By using the characteristic of a point-contact germanium diode in the region of reverse-current rise, a generator can be constructed which, supplied by an a-c voltage, would produce short current pulses. The a-c voltage amplitude should be so proportioned, that no irreversible phenomenon due to excessive reverse currents occur. The practical circuit contains two series-connected diodes opposing each other. The a-c voltage charges, during one-half wave, a capacitor which is connected between the diodes common point and the second pole of the a-c voltage source. When the voltage across the capacitor reaches the point of "breakdown", the capacitor starts discharging through the diode and the output-transformer primary connected in series with diode. The same circuit contains also a resistor which permits adjusting the circuit parameters in such a way that the oscillations are limited within one period. In a circuit containing D2E diodes, pulses 100--300 microsec with an amplitude up to 20 v were obtained. V. P. [Translation of abstract]

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 09 UDC: 621.373.53

L 09085-67

ACC NR: AP7002376 SOURCE CODE: UR/0104/66/000/007/0030/0033

AUTHOR: Potashnik, S. I. (Engineer); Kalmykov, I. Z. (Engineer); Stroganov, Ye. M. (Engineer); Kozhevnikov, N. N.; Tsizin, N. G. (Engineer); Papanov, A. V. (Engineer); Beschastnov, G. A. (Engineer); Balakirev, V. F. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Increasing the power effectiveness of horizontal capsule hydroelectric units

SOURCE: Elektricheskiye stantsii, no. 7, 1966, 30-33

TOPIC TAGS: hydroelectric power plant, electric power production

ABSTRACT: At the Kiev Hydroelectric Station, which was the first low pressure hydroelectric station with horizontal capsule hydroelectric units in the country, the usage of these horizontal units allowed a reduction in cost of construction and installation operations in comparison with vertical units of 20-25%. This article presents an evaluation of the power qualities of the capsule hydroelectric units on the basis of results of usage and investigations performed, as well as some suggestions for increasing these qualities. The author concludes that the horizontal capsule unit can operate normally in the synchronous compensator mode with a power of 15 Mvar without removal of water from the reflex condensation chamber. The thermal state of the rotor windings allows operation with a power coefficient less than unity, which provides for distribution of the reactive power in peak hours and increases the static stability of the capsule hydrogenerators. The usage of capsule generators in the synchronous compensation mode is economically justified. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS: 37,564]

SUB CODE: 10 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 UDC: 62.224-131.2

KOLESNIKOV, N.N.

Use of reratone in the complex treatment of toxemias in the first half of pregnancy. Nauch.trudy Ryaz.med.inst. 18 no.2:225-228 '64.

State of the vascular tonus in toxemias during the first half of pregnancy. Ibid.:229-236 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. Smirnov, G.N.) Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KOZHEVNIKOVA, N.P. (Sverdlovsk, ul. Malysheva, d. 68, kv. 26)

Thromboembolic complications in the surgical treatment of mitral stenosis. Grud. khir. 5 no.6:10-14 N-D'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii pediatricheskogo fakul'teta (zav. - prof. T.S. Grigor'yeva) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.P.

PHASE I TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT AID 410 - I

BOOK

Call No.: TA513.K6 1952

Author: KOZHEVNIKOV, N. P., Dr. of Tech. Sci., Prof.

Full Title: AERIAL PHOTOTOPOGRAPHY, 2nd ed.

Transliterated Title: Aerofototopografiya

Publishing Data

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: Publishing House for Geodetical and Cartographical Literature

Date: 1952 No. pp.: 360 No. of copies: 5,000

Editorial Staff: None

Others: Separate chapters were written by: Ch. 2 - P. V. Goldarov, Ch. 3, 5, and 11 - N. P. Kozhevnikov, Ch. 7 - N. P. Kalikov.

Text Data

Coverage: This is the second supplemented edition of a textbook dealing with photogrammetrical methods for building topographical maps, which is mainly concerned with processes of field preliminary work, the plotting of the workable original of a map, and the stereophotogrammetrical photograph of a relief. The new edition includes the application in the topographic-geodetic work of stereoscopes, methods of photopolygonometry, and the use of the stereograph with additional correction devices.

1/3

Aerofotography [illegible] - I

This textbook is on a comparatively unadvanced level. It gives the principles of photogrammetry and methods of processing aerial negatives for plotting maps, but adds practically no information on the cameras and instruments used. No new or specially interesting data could be found.

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Photographic traverse survey. Sbor. st.po geod. no.4:21-33 '53.
(Traverses (Surveying) (MLRA 9:6)

KOZHEVNIKOV, N. P. and [illegible]VA, N. A.

"The Use of Altimeter and Statoscope Readings in Stereotopographic Survey on Scales of 1:25,000 and 1:10,000", Sb. ref. Tsentr. n-i, in-ta geod., aerosyemki i kartogr., No. 2, pp 37-41, 1954.

Readings of radioaltimeter permit determination of teh altitude of photograph and drawing of stereoscopic relief. The use of altitude differences in photography, longitudinal angles of inclination of pictures and elements of mutual orientation shortens substantially the orientation of pictures of stereometer and the detection of rough errors. Methods for computing the altitudes at which pictures were taken connected to the feadings of statoscope and the order of stereocouple orientation on the stereometer are adjusted to the use of these data in the setting of the corrector. (RZhAstr, No 11, 1955)

SO: Sum 812, 6 Feb 1956.

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.P.

SOKOLOVA, N.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KRASHENINNIKOV, G.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOZHEVNIKOV, N.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Requirements for the arrangement of points of the plane and elevated surveying data. Trudy TSNIIGAIL no.100:13-17 '54. (Aerial photogrammetry) (MLRA 8:2)

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Photopolygonometry. Trudy TSNIIGAIK no.100:89-130 '54.
(Aerial photogrammetry) (MLRA 8:2)

KOZHEVNIKOV, Nikolay Petrovich; KRASHENINNIKOV, Georgiy Dmitrievich; KALIKOV, Nikolay Pavlovich; NORMANDSKAYA,O.B., redaktor; VASIL'YEVA, V.I., redaktor; KUZ'MIN,G.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Photogrammetry] Fotogrammetriia. Moskva, Izd-vo geodezicheskoi lit-ry, 1955. 492 p. (MLRA 9:4)
(Photographic surveying)

KOZHEVNIKOV, N. P.

"The Effect of a Constant Inclination Angle of Pictures During Photogrammetric Condensation of the Basic Plane," by N. P. Kozhevnikov, Tr. Tsentr. n.-l. in-ta. geod., aeros'yemli i kartogr., Issue 105, 1955, pp 25-32 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Astronimiya-Geodeziya, No 11, Nov 56, Abstract No 6509 by Ya. Ye. Zlatkin)

"Reveals the results of investigation of the effect of a constant inclination angle on the distortion of the network during the condensation of the basic plane by means of the method of phototriangulation. A conclusion is made, based on investigation, that a constant inclination angle of pictures above 3^{o} effects the accuracy of network construction of plane phototriangulation, particularly in the construction of free networks. Knowing the magnitude and the direction of the angle, it is possible to compute the magnitude of shift of the network points and to introduce the necessary corrections. At a constant inclination angle below 3^{o}, its effect is not noticeable."

Sum 1219

KRASHENINNIKOV, G.D., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOZHEVNIKOV, N.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUZ'MIN, G.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Instructions for topographical surveying on scales of 1:25,000 and 1:10,000] Nastavlenie po topograficheskoi s"emke v masshtabakh 1:25,000 i 1:10,000. Moskva, Izd-vo geodezicheskoi lit-ry. Pt.2. [Photogrammetric and stereotopographic work] Fotogrammetricheskie i stereotopograficheskie raboty. 1956. 134 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 10:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii. 2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros"yemki i kartografii (for Krasheninnikov, Kozhevnikov) (Photographic surveying)

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.P.

SOKOLOVA, N.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOZHEVNIKOV, N.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MIL'NER, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Some results of experimental photogrammetric and stereotopographic operations. Geod. i kart. no.8:7-23 O '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Aerial photogrammetry)

KOZHEVNIKOV, NIKOLAY PETROVICH

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 396

Kozhevnikov, Nikolay Petrovich, and Zaitov, Izmail Rizauddinovich

Fotogrammetriya (Photogrammetry) Pt. 2. Moscow, Geodezizdat, 1957. 139 p. 4,000 copies printed.

Gen. Ed.: Lobanov, A.N., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Tech. Ed.: Romanova, V.V.; Ed. of Publishing House: Vasil'yeva, V.I.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for students pursuing courses in geodetic aerial photography at technical institutes. It is a continuation of an earlier volume written by Professor M. Aleksapol'skiy.

COVERAGE: The present volume (Part 2) describes photogrammetric condensation of basic maps by means of phototriangulation and phototraversing and analyzes the degree of accuracy of each technique. It discusses the interpretation of details in aerial photographs and topographic surveys achieved by combined air and ground

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methods. The program of the book was worked out by N.M. Alekspol'skiy, Professor of the Moscow Institute of Geodetic, Aerophotogrammetric and Cartographic Engineers, and an Honored Worker in Science and Technology of the USSR. The book was written under his supervision and guidance. The first section of the present volume traces the history and development of photogrammetric methods and discusses the principles of central planning, the essence of air surveying, photographic analysis, the determination of the position of observed individual points in aerial photographs, the utilization of parts of a photograph for a map, and the transformation of aerial photographs. The second section describes methods of developing the topographic parts of a map, vertical control on the basis of aerial photographs, and surveying by combined aerial and ground methods. There are 20 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Kozhevnikov, N.P.

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.P., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Analysis of photogrammetric methods used for the condensation of surveying grid bases. Trudy TSNIIGAIK no.122:33-70 '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Photogrammetry)

KOZHEVNIKOV, A.P.

KRASHENINNIKOV, G.D., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOZHEVNIKOV, A.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Instructions for topographic surveys on scales of 1:10,000 and 1:25,000] Nastavlenie po topograficheskoi s"emke v masshtabakh 1:10 000 i 1:25 000. Izd. 2-oe. Moskva, Izd-vo geodez.lit-ru. Pt.2. [Photogrammetric and sterotopographic work] Fotogrammetricheskie i stereotopograficheskie raboty. 1957. 134 p. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii. 2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros"yemki i kartografii (for Krasheninnikov, Kozhevnikov) (Photographic surveying)

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.P.

AUTHOR: See Table of Contents

TITLE: Transactions of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Survey and Cartography (Trudy tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta geodezii, aeros"yemki i kartografii) Nr 122; Research in Aerial Survey and Photogrammetry (Vypusk 122: Issledovaniya po Aero fotos"yemke i fotogrammetrii).

PUB. DATA: Izdatel'stvo geodezicheskoy literatury, Moscow, 1957, 99 pp., 1000 copies.

ORIG.AGENCY: Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii MVD SSSR

EDITORS: Ed.: Zlatkin, Ya. Ye.; Ed. of the Publishing House: Khromchenko, F. I.; Tech. Ed.: Romanova, V. V.; Corrector: Smirnova, A. I.

Card 1/4

Transactions of the Central Scientific Research Institute (Cont.) QB 280.L42

PURPOSE: This book is part of a series designed to demonstrate improvements and current techniques in air photogrammetry to technically-trained readers.

COVERAGE: This is a group of articles concerning research in photogrammetry and air photography techniques. For personalities and references, see Table of Contents.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The author studies the various forms of distortion caused by non-centered air photo lenses, their effect on the photogrammetric properties of photo prints, and the ways of determining the amount of distortion. The study includes a theoretical analysis of distortions of the first and second order which cause the displacement of points in a photo plane or parallaxes which affects the relief image. The writer believes that the residual distortion in the American "Metrogon" lenses is much greater than in the Russian "Russar-29" objectives. There are no personalities or references.

Card 2/4

Transactions of the Central Scientific Research Institute (Cont.) QB 280.L42

Kozhevnikov, N. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences.
Analysis of Photogrammetric Condensation Methods of Planned Bases.

33-70

The article analyses the precision, special features, and most convenient conditions for composing a reduced base map by means of plane phototriangulation (graphic), photopolygonometry supported by radio-altimeter, and multiplex phototriangulation. Errors and distortions of observations are discussed in detail.

There are no references. The following personalities are mentioned: Skiridov, A. S., Krasheninnikov, G. D., Zhukov, G. P., Aleksapol'-skiy, N. M.

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3(4)

AUTHORS: Kozhevnikov, N. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Bortnikov, Ye. A. SOV/6-59-4-5/20

TITLE: A Pantograph for the Multiplex to Reduce the Position Networks (Pantograf k mul'tipleksu dlya umen'sheniya planovykh setey)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 17 - 21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On a suggestion, and according to calculations, by N. P. Kozhevnikov, the model of a special rhombic pantograph for the multiplex was made in 1957 in the NIEM TsNIIGAiK according to the pantograph type by Professor F.V. Drobyshev. This new pantograph has a constant reduction coefficient, and therefore offers higher accuracy. It also makes a separate photographic reduction unnecessary. This model was tested by experiment and in operation in 1958. The results of this test are given here. At first the pantograph, and then the tests carried out in the TsNIIGAiK and in the MAGP, are described. These tests showed that the pantograph is marked by mean errors of ± 0.1 - 0.14 and maximum errors of 0.22 - 0.34, which is a great improvement in accuracy as compared with other

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reduction procedures. It is pointed out that it would be convenient to start the series production of these pantographs. In this connection, some hints are given for the construction (including one by F. K. Sverdlov of the MAGP on the way of attaching it to the multiplex). There are 2 figures, and 4 tables.

3(4)

AUTHOR: Kozhevnikov, N. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences

SOV/6-59-9-11/19

TITLE: Photogrammetric Interpretation of Aerial Photographs at Any Position of the Fixed Points

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 9, pp 42-48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Deliberations for finding the most convenient method of interpreting aerial photographs at any fixed-point position are made here. This method has still to be examined experimentally. The photogrammetric completion of the horizontal photo control is studied, and it is shown that, at any fixed-point position, it is convenient to carry out this completion on the multiplex. In investigating the model orientation for a stereoscopic relief survey, the paper (Ref 2 on p 44, footnote) by Professor M. D. Konshin of 1939 is mentioned. It is shown that at any fixed-point position the shifting of these points will not exceed 15 mm as compared with the standard scheme. For supplying the picture pairs with the required orientation points, the photogrammetric completion of the vertical photo control is recommended. The completion of the vertical photo control is investigated, and it is shown that the extension of the altitude

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completion net must not exceed more than 4 bases, and the net length can only be extended up to 5 bases if there are control height points in the center of the net. The following is recommended: At any regular distribution of fixed points, the completion of the horizontal photo control must be made on the multiplex. If any of the routes is insufficiently supplied with fixed points, a system of three or four neighboring routes is to be used. For the net reduction, the special pantograph of the TsNIIGAiK (Ref 3 on p 48, footnote) is recommended. The point elevations should be determined by the usual standard scheme for aerial-survey orientation on a topographic stereometer by means of photogrammetric altitude completion. A direct orientation of picture pairs on the stereometer is possible if the deviations of the fixed points from the standard scheme for these picture pairs do not exceed 15 mm. At deviations of more than 5 mm, orientation must be made by means of successive approximation. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.P.

On the article by D.I.Chetverikov "Operation of the Grum-Grzhimailo kilns." Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 12 no.2:26-27 '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Verkhne-Sinyachikhinskogo lesokhimicheskogo kombinata.

(Kilns) (Charcoal) (Chetverikov, D.I.)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4699

Kozhevnikov, Nikolay Petrovich, Georgiy Dmitriyevich Krasheninnikov, and Nikolay Pavlovic Kalikov

Fotogrammetriya (Photogrammetry) 2d ed., rev. and enl. Moscow, Geodezizdat, 1960. 531 p. 3,500 copies printed.

Ed.: O. B. Normandskaya; Tech. Ed.: V. V. Romanova; Ed. of Publishing House: F. I. Khromchenko.

PURPOSE: This book is intended to serve as a manual for photogrammetrists and as a text for students in photogrammetry.

COVERAGE: The book gives detailed instructions for performing various photogrammetric operations and an explanation of the theory underlying those operations. It also contains the basic geometry of aerial photos and ground-photo relationships. The basic principles of the most important photogrammetric instruments are described. The aerial camera, aerial photography, and terrestrial photogrammetry are treated briefly. Sections 5-57, 73-75, 98-135, 138-140, 143-144, and 152 were written by Candidate of Technical Sciences N. P. Kozhevnikov; sections 63-72, 76-80, 94-96, 136-137, 141-142, 145-151,

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153-157, and 158-170 by Candidate of Technical Sciences G. D. Krasheninnikov; sections 1-4, 58-62, 81-93, 97, and 171-172 by Candidate of Technical Sciences N. P. Kalikov. The author thanks K. N. Gertsenova and O. B. Normandskaya. There are 46 references: 44 Soviet and 2 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

23.4300 3.4000

~~66981~~ 69620

AUTHOR: Kozhevnikov, N. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences

S/006/60/000/04/007/019
B007/B005

TITLE: The Use of Radar-altimeter- and Statoscope Readings in Making Maps of 1 : 10,000 and 1 : 25,000

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1960, Nr 4, pp 36-43 (USSR)

TEXT: The TsNIIGAiK (Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Surveying, and Cartography) developed a new radar altimeter RVTD for surveys of 1 : 10,000 and 1 : 25,000 in flat and hilly country. This instrument determines the altitudes of aerial photographs with much higher accuracy ($m_{alt} = \pm 1.2m$). With the use of radar-altimeter- and statoscope readings, the following procedures may be carried out with higher efficiency: completion of horizontal and vertical control nets, determination of point elevations by the differences of horizontal parallaxes (in stereoscopic relief drawing on the stereocomparagraph), compilation of uncontrolled photographic mosaics, evaluation of indications recorded by radiogeodetical stations for determining the airplane coordinates. The fundamental principles of evaluating and checking the indications of these instruments are put forward. The possibilities of using these indications for surveys of 1 : 10,000 and 1 : 25,000 in flat and hilly country are pointed out.

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The Use of Radar-altimeter- and Statoscope Readings in Making Maps of 1 : 10,000 and 1 : 25,000

S/006/60/000/04/007/019
B007/B005

Exact formulas are given for the proper use of indications of these instruments. An accumulation of scale errors in photogrammetric nets is impossible with the use of radar-altimeter indications. The use of RVTD radar-altimeter indications in setting up plane photogrammetric nets makes it possible to obtain the planimetric base in the required scale without geodetic nets (if the accumulation of random errors is negligible). The systematic error of the radar altimeter and the systematic deformation of the aerial negative have to be considered here. The use of radar-altimeter- and statoscope indications makes it possible to increase the accuracy of determining the horizontal position and the point elevations by the photogrammetric method; to check the completion of the horizontal control net with the same point density of the field compilation survey, or to reduce the extent of field survey; and to reduce the scale of aerial photographs of flat and hilly country (by 25% in surveys of 1 : 10,000, and by 15% in surveys of 1 : 25,000) as well as of mountain areas. The RVTD radar altimeter makes it possible to complete the vertical control net on the basis of aeroradio leveling for surveys of 1 : 25,000 at a contour interval of 5 m (in flat and hilly country). The use of the radar altimeter makes it possible to compile uncontrolled photographic mosaics on the required scale without a

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~~66013~~ 69621

The Use of Radar-altimeter- and Statoscope Readings in Making Maps of 1 : 10,000 and 1 : 25,000

S/006/60/000/04/007/019
B007/B005

geodetic net. In spite of a certain increase in office work, the above-mentioned advantages lead to considerable savings in costs with respect to the total amount of work. There is 1 table.

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S/547/62/000/146/003/004
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Kozhevnikov, N. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Smirnov, Yu.I.

TITLE: The accuracy of determining altitudes of photographing from readings of the РВТД (RVTD) radar-altimeter and its modernized model

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros"yemki i kartografii. Trudy. no. 146. 1962. Issledovaniya po fotogrammetrii, 23 - 26

TEXT: The TsNIIHAiK investigated the accuracy of determining altitudes of photographing from the data of aerial photosurveys of different years and different regions (plain and mountainous). The accuracy was evaluated from the results of convergence of differences in photographing altitudes obtained from the readings of a radar-altimeter and photogrammetric measurements, using the Professor M. D. Konshin known formula. The latter can be simplified, if inclination angles are small and elevations are not very large. In this case, the rms error in determining the altitude of photographing can be expressed as follows:

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$$m_H = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} m^2 \delta - \left(\frac{H}{b} m_p\right)^2}, \qquad (2)$$

and at a small photographing altitude ($H \leqslant 1{,}000$ m) it can be reduced to the following formula:

$$m_H \approx \frac{m\delta}{\sqrt{2}} \qquad (3)$$

Random errors are revealed by the adopted investigation method; systematic errors are taken account of, when necessary (in mountainous regions). The authors present the results of accuracy evaluation separately for plain-hilly and mountainous regions. For the former the average magnitude of m_H in determining photographing altitudes from reading of RVTD radar-altimeters amounts to $\pm$ 1.2 m; it rises to $\pm$ 1.5 m with increasing altitude of photographing up to 2,000 - 2,500 m. Surveys in the Tian-Shan mountains were used to determine the accuracy of modernized

The accuracy of determining altitudes of...

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A001/A101

RVTD radar-altimeters in mountainous regions. It was found that $m_H = \pm 1.6 - 2.5$ m for altitude differences of about 500 m at H = 2,500 - 3,500 m over the central plane of the area surveyed. This accuracy meets the requirements for photogrammetric processing of surveys on the 1:25,000 scale. There are 3 tables.

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KOZHEVNIKOV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Photogrammetric control of the elevation control in topographic surveys based on air-borne radar leveling. Trudy TSNIIGAIK no.146:27-56 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Altitudes--Measurement) (Aeronautics in surveying)

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.P.; D'YAKOV, G.S.; KOSAREV, A.P.; KOLIBAYEV, V.A.

Methodology of performing a stereotopographic survey at a 1:25,000 scale in desert and sandy regions. Geod.i kart. no.4: 36-40 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Aerial photogrammetry)

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.P.

Practice of operations in airborne radar leveling. Geod. i kart. no.9:39-48 S'62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Leveling) (Aeronautics in surveying)

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; SMIRNOV, Yu.I.

Accuracy of the determination of photographed heights based on readings of the old RVTD radio altimeter and the improved model. Trudy TSNIIGAIK no.146:23-26 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Altimeter)

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.P.

Determining the corrections for radio altimeter readings in surveys of mountainous areas. Geod. i kart. no.11:14-25 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Altimeter)

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.P.; GERTSENOVA, K.N.

Determining relative orientation elements for aerial photographs of mountainous regions. Geod. i kart. no.2:3-11 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Aerial photogrammetry)

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.P.; SMIRNOV, Yu.I.

Features of determining corrections to readings of a radio altimeter. Geod. i kart. no.3826-32 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Altimeter) (Aerial photogrammetry)

ACC NR: AT6028597 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2547/66/000/165/0056/0066

AUTHOR: Kozhevnikov, N. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: New photoreducers

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros"yemki i kartografii. Trudy, no. 165, 1966. Issledovaniy po fotogrammetrii (Research in photogrammetry), 56-66

TOPIC TAGS: photogrammetry, photographic processing, geodetic survey, aerial photography

ABSTRACT: Enterprises of the GMGK have recently been equipped with stereophotogrammetric devices and the techniques of photogrammetric bunching have been improved. This permitted a considerable reduction in the geodetic network of field points for preparation of aerophotos in topographic mapping on scales of 1:25,000 and 1:10,000; therefore, the planned grids have been extended to 8 or 9 bases. Reduction of photogrammetric grids of this extent is not possible on Popov photoreducers; therefore, the TsNIIGAiK has developed new photoreducers (the single-projector PRS and the four-projector model) which permit direct optical reduction of grids of 80—90 cm to a base scale with an error of no more than 0.2—0.3 mm (averaging 0.10—0.15 mm). In the extensive development of the analytic method of three-dimensional phototriangulation,

Card 1/2 UDC: 528.722:528.731

ACC NR: AT6028597

the use of the new photoreducers has great promise since they are needed for all work where photogrammetric bunching is done on a general-purpose instrument: for compiling photographic plans and refined photodiagrams in diverse departmental and geophysical surveys and in combined photos; for work in bringing topographical maps up to date, and in surveys using radiogeodesic stations. The four-projector device detects and avoids patterened distortions; the PRS unit prereduces grids on 120 x 60 mm glass plates for further reduction. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 1 table, and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 06,14/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

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KOZHEVNIKOV, N.S.

Signal light glasses with imbedded metal mesh are needed.
Avtom., telem.i sviaz 3 no.9:42 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Railroads--Signaling)

KOZHEVNIKOV, O.

New trade agreements between the U.S.S.R. and Italy. Vnesh. torg. 28 no.3:30-31 '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Russia--Commerce--Italy)
(Italy--Commerce--Russia)

KOZHEVNIKOV, O.

New agreements open large perspectives appendix. Vnesh. torg. 41 no.9:10-12 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Russia--Commerce--Italy)
(Italy--Commerce--Russia)

LATYSHEVA, V.A.; KOZHEVNIKOV, O.A.

Double adiabatic calorimeter for measuring the heat capacity of liquids. Vest.LGU 20 no.22:109-114 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

L 10800-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AT5023784 MJW/JD/JG/GG/GS SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/62/000/000/0068/0073

AUTHOR: Yefimov, A. V.; Kozhevnikov, O. A.; Nikolayev, V. A.; Pravdyuk, N. F.; Razov, I. A.; Khlebrikov, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of neutron irradiation on the mechanical properties of stainless austenitic steels of various strength

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po probleme Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniy na materialy. Moscow, 1960. Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniy na materialy (The effect of nuclear radiation on materials); doklady soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 68-73

TOPIC TAGS: austenitic steel, austenitic alloy steel, neutron irradiation, steel irradiation, steel property

ABSTRACT: The effect of neutron irradiation on the mechanical properties of stainless austenitic steels has been investigated. 1Kh18N9T steel austenitized at 1000C or austenitized at this temperature and cold rolled with 25% elongation, and austenitic, dispersion-hardenable, chromium-nickel steel of the 18-22 type, alloyed with tungsten and titanium, were irradiated with integrated fluxes of 7.4×10^{20} or 2×10^{20} n/cm^2 with energy > 1Mev at 100C, 300C, or 500C. Tests showed that irradiation of austenitized 1Kh18N9T steel at 100C with 7.4×10^{19} n/cm^2 increases the yield and tensile strengths by 101% and 24%, respectively, and decreases the elongation and

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ACC NR: AT5023784

notch toughness by 39% and 20%. The same irradiation increases the yield and tensile strengths of austenitized and cold-rolled 1Kh18N9T steel only by 27% and 21%, and decreases its elongation and notch toughness by 38% and 42%. Increasing the irradiation intensity from 7.4×10^{19} to 2.10^{20} n/cm^2 has no effect on the properties of this steel. Increasing the temperature of irradiation with 7.4×10^{19} n/cm^2 from 100 to 300 to 500C decreases the yield strength of austenitized and cold-rolled steel by 11% and 30% below that of steel irradiated at 100C. The tensile strength drops in this case by 4 and 17%, but the elongation increases by 44 and 148%. The mechanical properties of stainless chromium-nickel steel alloyed with tungsten and titanium and austenitized and aged at 710C for 10 hours, do not change much under the effect of fast-neutron irradiation at $2\ 10^{20}$ n/cm^2, except for the yield strength, which increases by 30%. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables. [ND]

SUB CODE: 13, 20 SUBM DATE: 18Aug62/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 008

60

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Dovzhenko, O. I., Kozhevnikov, O. A. SOV/56-34-6-37/51
Nikol'skiy, S. I., Rakobol'skaya, I. V.

TITLE: The Energy Spectrum of the Nuclear-Active Particles in the Extensive Air Showers (Energeticheskiy spektr yaderno-aktivnykh chastits v shirokikh atmosfernykh livnyakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol. 34, Nr 6, pp. 1637-1638 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As a supplement of their previous paper (Ref 1) the authors investigated (at an altitude of 3860 m) the above mentioned energy spectrum. The nuclear-active particles were separated from the total particle flow in the extensive air shower according to the generation of an electron nuclear shower in lead plates which were located within a great rectangular cloud chamber. The total thickness of the lead plates was ~100 g/cm^2. A criterion is given for the separation of the cases with electron-nuclear showers from the cases with electromagnetic showers. The experiments were carried out in 2 different ways. In the first one there was no absorber above the cloud chamber, but in the second way - ~100 g/cm^2 Al. A sketch of the experimental apparatus is given, it registrat-

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The Energy Spectrum of the Nuclear-Active Particles in the Extensive Air Showers

ed the extensive air showers with total particle numbers from 10^4 to 10^6. As a result of the measurements carried out for 52 nuclear interactions the authors obtained the integral energy spectra of the nuclear-active particles in the energy interval 2 - 50 BeV for distances from 0 - 9 m from the axis of the extensive air shower. As the form of the energy spectrum was identical for both of the above-mentioned experimental variants their results were averaged. The integral energy spectrum of the nuclear-active particles obtained for the energy region 10 - 50 BeV may be approximated by an exponential function of the type E^{-k} with $k = 0,95 \pm 0,25$. By comparison of the observed number of the nuclear-active particles with the density of the electron flow in the showers recorded by the authors' apparatus, it was possible to estimate the share of the nuclear-active particles with >2 BeV in the total flow of the charged particles in the extensive air showers located within distances of 0 - 9 m from the axis. This share amounts to $(1,3 \pm 0,3)$ %, which is in good agreement with previous results obtained by means of a hodoscopic detector. There are 2 figures and 6 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

SOV/56-34-6-37/51

The Energy Spectrum of the Nuclear-Active Particles in the Extensive Air Showers

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 26, 1958

Card 3/3

LUK'YANOV, V.I.; MYSLIN, V.A.; SHNEYEROV, A.I.; KHORKHOT, A.Ya.; YELENSKIY, M.S.; MEL'NIKHOVA, O.M.; PLESHKOV, L.Ye.; OKLOV, V.V.; ZLATOLINSKIY, V.N.; VISHNEVSKIY, F.L.; LAPSHENKOV, P.G.; MAKHOV, M.S.; RUKAVISHNIKOV, I.D.; LYTKIN, K.F.; KOZHEVNIKOV, O.A.; ZORKIN, G.N.; NORMAN, B.B.; TUMANOV, N.S.; SEREBRYANIKOV, S.M.; VOLKOV, N.G.; NOVIKOV, P.G.; FRIDBERG, G.V., inzh., red.izd-va; GELINSON, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Designing chief plans for industrial plants; principal methods] Proektirovanie general'nykh planov promyshlennykh predpriiatii; osnovnye polozheniia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 103 p.

(MIRA 13:6)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut gradostroitel'stva i rayonnoy planirovki. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gradostroitel'stva Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury USSR (for Khorkhot, Yelenskiy, Mel'nikhova). 3. Gosudarstvennyy institut proyektirovaniya metallurgicheskikh zavodov (Gipromez) (for Pleshkov).

(Continued on next card)

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