

L 1714-66
ACCESSION NR: A9502480

ASSOCIATION: Tesla Houbetin, n. p., Prague (Tesla National Enterprise) 55

SUBMITTED: 15Feb66

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NR REF BOV: 000

OTHER: 006

JPRS

Card 2/2

L 1711-65 PSS-2

ACCESSION NR: AP5021060

02/0039/64/025/011/0631/0638

AUTHOR: Chera, Milan (Engineer)

TITLE: Magnorestrictive delay line for a pulse-modulated multiplex system

SOURCE: Radioelektronicheskiy obzor, v. 25, no. 11, 1964, 631-638

TOPIC TAGS: telephone system, telephone equipment, communication line, communication link

ABSTRACT: [Author's English summary, modified]: Described is a magnorestrictive delay line working as a pulse distributor for twelve independent outputs. It transmits pulses with a frequency of 8 kilocycles per second and a duration of approximately 9.6 microseconds. Because of a special adaptation no damping body on the input side is necessary. A detailed analysis is given of the power load in the transistorized circuit feeding the exciter coil working under rather unusual conditions. The line will be used in a twelve-channel multiplex telephone system, MT21, to be manufactured by the Tesla National Enterprise in Hloubetin. It is designed for a radio delay link with pulse position modulation.

Card 1/2 Orig. art. has: 14 figures and 11 formulas

22076

Z/039/61/022/006/001/005
D225/D305

Plan-position-indicator radar display

transmission of radar scan, etc. A similar display system is also employed in Czechoslovak "OR-1" and "OR-2" radar units. There are 8 figures and 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: Radar System Engineering, chap 13, 1 vol. Radiation Laboratory series, New York: McGraw-Hill 1948; Cathode-Ray-Tube Displays, chap. 13, 22 vol. Radiation Laboratory series, New York: McGraw-Hill 1958.

ASSOCIATION: TESLA Hloubětín, n.p. výzkumné pracoviště Praha-Nusle
(TESLA Hloubětín, National Enterprise, Research Shop
Prague-Nusle)

SUBMITTED: January 5, 1961

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Z/039/61/022/006/001/005
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Plan-position-indicator radar display

list of the tube types employed is shown in Fig. 5. The described radar indicator is installed in a reinforced metal box with terminal-strip inputs and controls on the front panel. Individual circuits are mounted on chassis which can easily be exchanged. Sources of heating and dc voltage are contained in a separate detachable unit. The test indicator proved itself in practical operation and produced good results. The precise design of the sweep coil limited deviations of the display from circularity to only 2 mm; the antenna azimuth can be traced with an accuracy better than 1%; the nonlinearity of the time base is less than 5%; the range resolution is determined by the pulse width of the tube and is better than 1% of the adjusted value; the angle resolution is determined by the antenna-beam width, but independent of the sense of antenna rotation and scan speed; also changes of the repetition frequency have no influence on the display quality. In conclusion, the author states that the described PPI system with fixed sweep coil can be used for indication aids such as moving electronic angle marks, moving target indication (MTI), wireless

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X

Plan-position-indicator radar display

which has a frequency of 1 mc. The 3-phase (120° amplitude shifted) output signal of the selsyn passes a phase detector (1) which generates sine and cosine signals fed to the time-base circuits which, in turn, are connected to the output stages of the vertical (2) and the horizontal(3) sweep. The time bases which produce the saw-tooth voltage, are controlled by a monostable multivibrator (4) triggered by impulses of a transmitter modulator (1-2 μ sec, approximately 400 cps)which allow the range to be adjusted to 100, 200 and 300 km. The control of the off-center display (5) makes it possible to shift the center of the PPI display to the periphery of the screen with a simultaneous 2X magnification of the scale. The cathode-ray tube used is a long-persistence "TESLA 250QP21", fed from a separate 8 kv source (6). The video amplifier (7) has three separate inputs for signals from 2 transmitters and the mixed range and angle marks, supplied from a different source. The separation stage (8) delivers blanking pulses to the cathode circuit of the tube. A detailed wiring diagram of the PPI with a

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mechanically coupled with the antenna, adds the angle information to the time information: the saw-tooth voltage is discriminated into a sine and cosine component, proportional to the antenna-beam angle. The modulated sine and cosine voltage controls then the currents in the sweep output stage. In the so-called "scanning before timing" system, the generation of the time-base signal occurs just in the reverse sequence. The ac or dc powered sweep element supplies two voltages, one proportional to the cosine, the other proportional to the sine of the antenna-beam angle. From these voltages, the modulated saw-tooth wave is composed which, in turn, controls the currents in the sweep output stages. There are several methods to convert the antenna-beam-angle information into a suitable electrical magnitude. Most frequently used are sine potentiometers and capacitors or rotary transformers - selsyn. The wiring scheme of a test PPI employing the "scanning before timing" system is shown in Fig. 4. In this arrangement, the angle information is supplied by a "V50" type selsyn, the feed voltage of

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D225/D305

Plan position-indicator radar display

sweep coil, by resolving the sweep into a vertical and horizontal component. Each of these two methods has its advantages and disadvantages and is applied according to the requirements imposed on a particular PPI. In the electromechanical system, the single-winding sweep coil is rotated around the neck of the tube and fed with a saw-tooth signal always starting at zero (center of the display). The coil rotation is synchronized with the antenna rotation, and a high linearity of the time base can be obtained when the inhomogeneity of magnetic fields of the coil is compensated for by correction of feed current. The display range is modified by changing the intervals which determine the width and slope of the saw-tooth wave in the sweep circuits. In the electronic system, the sweep coil has two windings, one normal to the other. The radial sweep is presented in a horizontal and a vertical component which are vectorially added on the screen of the tube. In the so-called "scanning after timing" system, a signal (mostly saw-tooth wave) is at first generated which contains the time information, i.e. start and speed of the time base. The scanning element, which is

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Z/039/61/022/006/001/005
D225/D305

6.4760

AUTHOR: Ohera, Milan, Engineer

TITLE: Plan-position-indicator radar display

PERIODICAL: Slaboproudový obzor, v. 22, no. 6, 1961, 329-333

TEXT: The author explains the system of plan -position-indicator (PPI) radar display with both rotary and fixed sweep coils and gives a detailed description of "scanning before timing" with the help of an experimentally proven PPI. The most common presentation of the output of a search radar is PPI which permits the tracing of targets, represented by bright spots on the screen on a long-persistence tube in a map-like display. Artificial marker signals are sometimes used to facilitate reading of positions. The azimuth and distance of a target are indicated by range and angle marks mixed to the echoes. These marks form a polar coordinate system of concentric circles and radial lines. The angular rotation of the cathode-ray-tube sweep can be provided either electro-mechanically by a rotary sweep coil, or electronically with a fixed

Card 1/9

X

Z/014/60/000/05/010/043
D029/D025

Apparatus for Registration of Frequency Deviations

60-120-600-1,200-6,000 c/s. Besides measuring oscillator stability, the apparatus can be also used for determining the heat coefficient of condensers, the inductive coefficient also for crystal cuts. With minor modifications, it can be used to measure the stability of revolutions and other periodic processes. The apparatus is designed in sections which are inserted between partition walls. The front panel of the apparatus is shown in Photo 6. There are 6 diagrams and 1 photo. ✓

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Z/014/60/000/05/010/043
D029/D025

Apparatus for Registration of Frequency Deviations

in Photo 7. The apparatus is equipped with 2 "Metra RG" registration devices and all other circuits, except the thermometer, are doubled, so that 2 independent measurements can be made. The switch-over of the registration device for temperature measuring is blocked to avoid errors when both instruments are simultaneously connected /Diagram 57. The entire apparatus is fed with electronically stabilized d-c from the 220 V grid, has 2 crystal oscillators with 6 measuring ranges from 1 - 2 Mc, achieves a frequency stability of $2 \times 10^{-7} / ^\circ\text{C}/24$ hours, has 2 mixers with an input voltage of 1 V and a frequency range of 100 Kc - 10 Mc and 2 frequency meters adjustable to 5 ranges:

Card 4/5

Z/014/60/000/05/010/043
D029/D025

Apparatus for Registration of Frequency Deviations

the current flow of the output stage, the anode circuit of which is equipped with the registration device. The length of the rectangles is constant, only their frequency changes, and the medium value of the output stage current (and the value indicated by the Depréz registration device) are in linear dependence of the difference of both frequencies. The curve of emitter stability is recorded on a paper tape. The apparatus has also a time switch, which changes every half hour, for a period of 3 minutes, to another power source for measuring the temperature. The temperature is measured with a thermistor, connected into an a-c fed bridge /Diagram 47. The a-c signal of the bridge is amplified, rectified and led to the registration device. The resulting chart is shown

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Z/014/60/000/05/010/043
D029/D025

Apparatus for Registration of Frequency Deviations

cies serves as control unit. The crystals themselves are placed in a thermostat to reduce the influence of outside temperature /Diagram 27. The signal of the crystal oscillator is fed to a mixer, the second input of which is connected to the voltage of the exciter to be measured /Diagram 37. The voltage of different frequencies is then fed from the output of the mixer to an amplifier which has the same effect as an amplitude limiter. The resulting voltage has a rectangular course with a sufficiently steep front edge so that its positive peaks can trigger a monostable multivibrator upon passing a derivative circuit. The oscillations of the multivibrator correspond then with the beat frequency of the compared signals. The rectangular course of the voltage from the multivibrator steers

Card 2/5

9(6), 9(8)

Z/014/60/000/05/010/043
D029/D025

AUTHOR: Ohera, Milan, Engineer; Rybářík, Antonín
TITLE: Apparatus for Registration of Frequency Deviations
PERIODICAL: Sdělovací technika, 1960, Nr 5, pp 175-177

ABSTRACT: The authors state that parameters of carrier frequencies of transmitted signals must be very precisely maintained and must therefore be exactly controlled. This is especially necessary in tuned circuits where LC oscillators are used, the stability of which is affected by temperature changes. The exciter Test Shop of the Tesla Electronic Equipment Plant in Hloubětín developed an apparatus which registers automatically frequency deviations of exciters caused by temperature changes. The block schematic of the apparatus is given in Diagram 1. A crystal oscillator which can be switched over to various frequen-

Card 1/5

OLSZEWSKA, M.J.; GABARA, B.; OHDE, S.

Simple method of preparing root meristem cells permitting the cytochemical detection of certain hydrolases. Acta soc botan Pol 32 no.4:651-654'63.

1. Laboratoire de Cytochimie, Université, Lodz.

NICULESCU, I., dr.; MOISESCU, V., dr.; OHANOVITS, G., dr.

Considerations on a case of pulmonary complications during leukosis.
Med. intern. 3:355-358 Mr '62.

1. Clinica de ftiziologie Cluj (prof. L. Daniello).
(LEUKEMIA complications) (PLEURISY case reports)
(HYDROPNEUMOTHORAX case reports) (ATELECTASIS case reports)

Country :Rumania
Category :Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic For Man and Animals.
Mycobacteria.
Abs. Jour :Rev Cher-Biol., No 23, 1958, No 105897
Author :Timoc, I.; Chancvits, G.; Moll, E.
Institut. :--
Title :Diagnostic Value of BCG Reaction Compared With Tuberculin
Reaction
Orig Pub. :Itiziologia, 1958, 7, No 3, 233-255
Abstract :No abstract.

Card: 1/1

F-64

CUREA, I.; MIHAILESCU, Dtr.; TORO, E.; CUREA, O., prof.; BERCEI, E.;
CHEREGA, O.; JURA, C., conf.; GHANOVICI, N.; SINITEANU, D., asist.;
LAMOIH, P., conf.; POLICEC, A., "asist."; MARLEUT, U., asist.;
STURZ, I.; OITA, V.; BAEA, R.; MUNTEANU, A.; SCHIFF, A., asist.

Total solar eclipse of February 15, 1961. Studii astron seismol 7
no. 2: 247-258 '62.

1. Membru al Comitetului de redactie, "Studii si cercetari de astronomie
si seismologie" (for I. Curea). 2. Studenti la Institutul Pedagogic
Timisoara (for Bercei and Cherega).

OHANKA, B.

Adjusting the Tesla 4001 A television receiver for the 351QP44 picture tube. p. 71.
(Sdelovaci Technika. Vol. 5, no. 3, Mar. 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

OHAJSKY I.

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia H-6
CITY :
REF. JOUR. : RIKham., No. 20 1959, No. 71845
AUTHOR : Ohaisky, I.
TITLE :
FORM : The Use of Indicator Tubes in Industrial
Air Examination
ORIG. NUM. : Voprav. a hyp. praca, 1958, 9, 20-21, 2-49

ABSTRACT : Method description of the use of indicator
tubes of Czechoslovak manufacture, for the deter-
mination of SO₂, CO, H₂, HCN, and other chemical compounds
in the air of industrial plants. -- I. Ohaisky,

CARD:

OGUY, V.N.

Mines of the Krasnodonugol' trust in the seven-year plan. Ugol' Ukr.
3 no.7:9-10 JI '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela tresta Krasnodonugol'.
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

OGUY, M. S.

36207 Rabota trelevochnykh lebedok TL-3 v gornykh usloviyakh Karpet. Les.
Prom-st', 1949, No. 11, S. 10-12

SO: Ietopis' Zhurnal'nykh Staley, No. 49, 1949

ARGUTIN, Yu., inzh.; OGUSHEVICH, M., inzh.; BELYACHENKO, V., inzh.

Mechanization of labor-consuming operations in the maintenance of
motor vehicles. Avt.transp. 42 no.1:17-21 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

OGUSHEV, K., FAYNGAR, M., TISHINA, A., AND YEFREMOVA, L.

Pererabotka Veymarnskikh Slantsev V Plasticheskiy, Stroitel'Nyy I
Krovel'No-Porozhnyy Material, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1933, No. 6, 43.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy #1934-35, TN .871
G .74

OGUS, K. Ya., Cand Agric Sci (diss) -- "Experience in producing a herd of fine-wooled sheep under the conditions of the mountainous zone of southeastern Kazakhstan". Alma-Ata, 1960. 15 pp (Committee on Higher and Inter Spec Educ of the Council of Ministers Kazakh SSR, Alma-Ata Zoovet Inst), 150 copies (KL, No 14, 1960, 135)

OGUS, K.Ya.

Means for increasing sheep breeding productivity in the mountainous regions of Kazakhstan. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 12 no.6:37-46 Jo '56.
(MLJA 9:8)

1. Predstavlena chlenom-korrespondentom AN KazSSR A.K. Roslyakovym.
(Kazakhstan--Sheep breeding)

OGUS, K. YA.

37448. Proizvodstvennoye ispol'zovaniye novoy porody ovets arkharonerinos v kolkhazakh kegenskogo rayona. Izvestiya Akad. Nauk Kazakh. SSR, No. 71, Seriya biol., Vyp. 5, 1949, s. 184-88.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

OGUS, I.Ya.

Pleurectomy in chronic pleural empyema. Khirurgiia 39
no.8:43-45 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav.- prof. I.Ye.
Matsuyev) Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika
I.P. Pavlova.

OGUS, I.Ya.

Case of tumor-like tuberculosis of the liver in a 9-month-old
child. Probl.tub. no.7:97-100 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (sav. - prof. I.Ye.
Matsuyev) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad.
I.P.Pavlova.

(LIVER--TUBERCULOSIS)

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Human Tumors. U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1959, 8916

Author : Ogus, I.Ya.

Inst : Ryazan' Oblast Hospital imeni Semashko

Title : Malignant Melanomas (According to Material of the
Ryazan' Oblast Hospital imeni Semashko for 1945-1952)

Orig Pub : Materialy 20-y nauchnoy konferentsii po probleme profi-
laktiki i lecheniya zlokachestv. novoobrazovaniy. Ryazan'.
1956, 107-113

Abstract : N. abstract.

Card 1/1

OGUS, I.Ya.

Intravenous ether anesthesia. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSB. Ser.Khir. no.3:
73-113 '51. (MLRA 9:8)
(INTRAVENOUS ANESTHESIA)
(ETHER (ANESTHETIC))

RODINOVA, V.S., dotsent; OGUS, I.Ya., aspirant

Treatment of some stomach and intestinal diseases with mineral
waters from Yany-Kurgan. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR Ser.khir. no.1:121-124
147. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut klinicheskoy i eksperimental'noy khirurgii Akademii nauk
KazSSR.

(INTENSINES--DISEASES) (STOMACH--DISEASES)
(YANY-KURGAN--MINERAL WATERS)

OGURTS'EV, V.Ye., mostovoy master

Noticing interference with train traffic. Put' i put. khor. 8 no.9:
23 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Stantsiya Kamenka-Strumilovskaya, L'vovskoy dorogi.

OGURYA YEV, V.Ye., mostovoy master (stantsiya Kamenka-Strumilovskaya
L'vovskoy dorogi).

Reinforced concrete slabs used on bridges. Put' i put.khoz.
no.1:30 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Railroad bridges) (Reinforced concrete construction)

ACC NR: AT6014849

chosen to represent the dependence of the registered number N_e of atmospherics per hour, exceeding the threshold field strength E . The data are given in tables. q was found to vary between 1.1 and 2.6. The fraction of time occupied by the atmospherics was determined and found to be essentially proportional to the atmospherics occurrence rate N :

$$P = N \cdot K \quad (2)$$

where P is the time occupancy fraction and K - the proportionality coefficient. For E varying from 10 to 100 mv/meter, k varied only between 1.63 and 1.70×10^{-5} . A maximum atmospherics rate of 72000/hour was observed Mar. 25, 1963 at the 10 mv/m excess step level. This corresponds to about 1% maximum occupancy time. Usually the rate and time occupancy were substantially smaller. Orig. art. has 2 figures, 2 formulas and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 04/

SUBM DATE: None/

ORIG REF: 001

ACC NR: AT6014849

SOURCE CODE: UR/2531/66/000/188/0024/0028

AUTHOR: Oguryayev, S. Ya.

ORG: None

TITLE: Investigation of the threshold distribution of atmospheric and their relationship to the relative duration of their occurrence

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 188, 1965. Atmosfernoye elektrichestvo (Atmospheric electricity), 24-28

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric electricity, atmospheric, atmospheric time distribution, atmospheric registration

ABSTRACT: The author presents the results of an investigation of the number of atmospheric in the 1.5-16 Mhz band creating an electric field exceeding 10, 20, 50, and 100 mv/m at the point of reception. The counting apparatus consisted of a 2.8m long vertical rod antenna, linear amplifier, atmospheric counter, coincidence/anticoincidence counter and a two-channel programming circuit which enabled registration of the fraction of measurement time at desired excess field strength of the atmospheric. The counter transmission band was between 1.5 and 16 kilocycles, and its resolving power over 1000 counts/sec. An RC filter attenuated external noise. Data gathered between Mar. 1963 and Jan. 1964 were used to determine the coefficients q , E_0 in the logarithmic approximating expression: $\lg N_e = (\lg E_0 - \lg E) \cdot q$ (1)

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01707-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019952

ENCLOSURE: 01

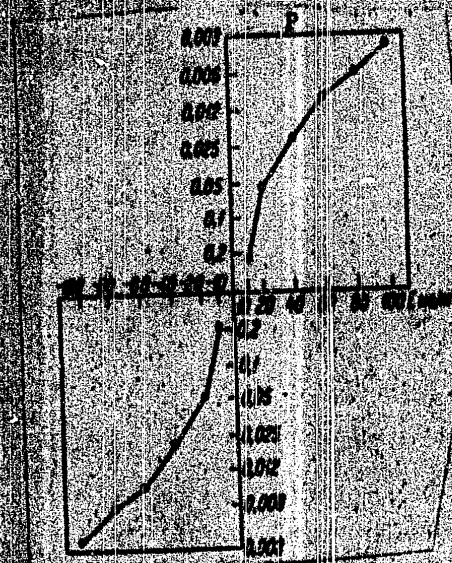


Fig. 1. Values of P(E) compiled from measurements made on 17 March 1963

L 01787-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5019952

random field intensity could be expressed in terms of "occupied time," i.e., the time in which the total field intensity exceeds the given threshold:

$$P(t) = 100 \left[1 + \left(\frac{t}{E_{50}} \right)^q \right]^{-1}$$

where P is occupied time, %, E_{50} is the threshold at which 50% of the time is occupied, and q is a parameter characterizing the dynamic range of fluctuations of atmospheric noise. Fig. 1 of Enclosure shows distribution curves of positive and negative values of P(E) compiled from measurements made on 17 March 1963. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 formulas, and 1 table. [PW]

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ES, EC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

ATT PRES: 1076

Cont. 2/3

L 01787-66 BPT(d)/BPT(1)/PCC/BEC-4/RS-2 4/18-4

ACCESSION NR: AT501952

UR/2531/65/000/177/0059/0063

AUTHOR: Okuratsy, I. Ya.

4/18
1/20/55

TITLE: Some results of an investigation of the atmospheric radio interference field in the wide frequency band

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 177, 1955. Atmosfernoye elektrichestvo (Atmospheric electricity), 59-63

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric radio noise, interference measurement 4W

12-14/55

ABSTRACT: The results of a study of atmospheric radio noise at 1.5--16 kc are presented. Observations of radio noise were made monthly at Voyzykovo, near Leningrad, during the period of March 1963 to January 1964. The receiver was equipped with a 2.82-m rod antenna linked by a coaxial cable to a linear amplifier. Signals from the amplifier output were fed to a two-channel converter which converted the incoming random signal into a discrete voltage and measured the magnitude of the signal in excess of a preset threshold. During the observations, the thresholds were set for field intensities between 10 and 100 mv/m in increments of 10. The time interval was 9 min, during which the random field-intensity envelopes were compared with the given threshold. It was found that the probable distribution of

Cors 2/3

VLADIMIROV, E. M., GOURTSOVA, V. G.

Cotton Machinery

Toothed cotton distributor RGSK-1. Tekst. prom. 12 no. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952₂, Unclassified.

KONOVALOV, G.S.; OGURTSOVA, O.S.

Boron concentration in ponds. *Gidrokhim.mat.* 28:83-90 '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

1. *Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, g. Novochoerkassk.*
(Boron) (Russia, Southern--Ponds) (Water--Composition)

KONOVALOV, G.S.; OGURTSOVA, O.S.

Fluorine in river waters. *Gidrokhim.mat.* 29:68-74 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. *Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Novocheerkassk.*
(Rivers) (Fluorine)

L 39628-66

ACC NR: AP6002840

light source was designed by Ye. N. Isakov and V. M. Boreyko on the basis of an electrical circuit developed by the authors and described in the present article. These type of light flash sources are currently used in high-speed photography and gas pyrometry, as well as for obtaining plasma absorption spectra and studying gas dynamics. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 26Jul59/

ORIG REF: 002/

OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2 MLP

L 39628-66 EWT(1) (13P10) WW/GS/GD-2

ACC NR: AP6002B40

SOURCE CODE: UR/0237/60/000/001/0001/0005

AUTHOR: Ogurtsova, N. N.; Podmoshenskiy, I. V.; Demidov, M. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Pulsed light source with radiation similar to that of a complete black body at a temperature of about 40000 K

SOURCE: Optika-mekhanicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 1, 1960, 1-5

TOPIC TAGS: black body radiation, light pulse, light source, luminescence, optic brightness, discharge tube, absorption spectrum, continuous spectrum, gas discharge, light radiation, temperature

ABSTRACT: The unique properties of a high-intensity flash discharge with a limited diameter of the discharge channel were utilized in designing an EV-39 high-temperature light source calibrated by luminance. The test results show that 1) in the region of 1900-8000 Å the source emits a uniform continuous spectrum, 2) the central part of the discharge channel with a diameter of 1 mm has a constant luminance within an accuracy of ±2% and that the luminance decreases at the edge of the aperture, 3) the radiation source is square shaped and that the form and duration of the light source do not vary with the wavelength, 4) the brightness temperature of the source in the spectral region = 4000-6000 Å does not vary with the wavelength and amounts to 39000±10000 K, and 5) the spectral density measurements are within an accuracy of ±7%. The EV-39

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP2039702

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 26Jul63

SUB CODE: ME, OP

ATD PRESS: 3084

NR REF SOV: 008

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 007

3/3
Card

ACCESSION NR: AP4039702

were studied in textolite capillary tubes 10 mm long and 2 and 3 mm in diameter, i.e., conditions approximating the operating conditions of the EV-39 source. It was established experimentally that the atomic composition of the plasma was 47% H, 37% C, 16% O, and under 1% inorganic contaminants, and that the plasma was in thermodynamic equilibrium at 39,000K and pressures in the range from 120 to 500 atm. The values of the coefficient of continuous absorption were measured by two independent procedures: transillumination of the plasma by the radiation from a more intense source, and measurement of the absolute intensity of emission of a plasma layer of known thickness. An oscillographic recording technique was employed. The long-wave source for transillumination was a ruby laser; in the short-wavelength region, the source was a flash tube similar to the EV-39. The results for 500 atm (coefficient versus wavelength) are given in a figure. The coefficient at 39,000K and at 120 atm equals 1.2 cm^{-1} for $\lambda = 2600 \text{ \AA}$ and about 6.0 at 500 atm; for $\lambda = 6942 \text{ \AA}$ the values are about 10 and $>11 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. Comparison with theory shows that at 120 atm, the experimental coefficient is 2 to 3 times higher than predicted by theory; at 500 atm the agreement is closer. The reasons for the discrepancy are discussed, and means for reducing it are indicated. Orig.art.has: 1 formula, 4 figures, and 1 table.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4039702

S/0051/64/016/006/0949/0987

AUTHOR: Ogurtsova, N.N.; Podmoshenskiy, I.V.; Shelemina, V.M.

TITLE: Coefficient of continuous absorption of hydrogen-carbon plasma at 40,000K and pressures of hundreds of atmospheres

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.16, no.6, 1964, 949-957

TOPIC TAGS: plasma, plasma temperature, high temperature plasma, light source, absorption coefficient, gas discharge, multicomponent plasma, plasma absorption, ruby laser

ABSTRACT: The present determination of the coefficient of continuous absorption of plasma at high temperature was undertaken for the purpose of finding the degree of deviation of the radiation from an EV-39 capillary discharge source (N.N.Ogurtsova, I.V.Podmoshenskiy, and M.I.Domidov, Opt.mekh.prom.No.1,1,1960) from the emission of an absolutely black body. In view of the fact that the temperature, pressure, and chemical composition of the plasma in a high-power pulse discharge in the EV-39 had been measured with good accuracy, it was feasible to calculate the continuous absorption associated with free-free and free-bound electron transitions for purposes of comparison with experimental data. In the present work, 10,000-ampere discharges

Card 1/3

ACC. NR: AP4009456

capillary source and to determine the approximate structure and characteristics of the jets. Time-resolved studies showed that despite the brevity of the period (100 to 400 microsec) during which the temperature and pressure in the EV-39 tube remain constant, stationary or quasistationary gas outflow conditions have enough time in which to be established. Shock waves are evident in the time-resolution spectrograms; the wave propagation velocity is about 1 km/sec. A method proposed for measuring the gas velocity in the jet was used to evaluate the velocity at the jet axis as about 13 km/sec behind the shock front. Temperature evaluations with reference to selected C II and C III lines indicate that the rate of cooling in the heart of the jet is relatively slow ($T = 30\,000^{\circ}\text{K} \pm 20\%$, that is, not much lower than in the channel). Thus, the heavy-current capillary discharge tube EV-39 (modified EV-45) can be regarded as a pulse plasmotron, capable of providing a high-velocity, high-temperature plasma jet. Unlike conventional gas-blast plasmotrons, with the present tube one can vary the composition of the plasma jet at will by appropriate choice of the material lining the inner wall of the capillary, which makes it feasible to investigate plasmas of different composition. "The authors are grateful to V. I. Bayunov and M. I. Demidov for assistance in photographing the jets." Orig.art.has: 4 figures.

Card

2/32

ACCESSION NR: AP4009456

S/0051/33/015/006/0743/0746

AUTHOR: Ogurtsova, N.N.; Podmoshenskiy, I.V.; Shelemina, V.M.

TITLE: Characteristics of plasma jets from a high-power capillary discharge

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.15, no.6, 1963, 743-746

TOPIC TAGS: capillary discharge, plasma, plasma jet, EV 39 source, plasma jet structure .

ABSTRACT: The paper describes and discusses the results of spectroscopic investigation of the plasma jets escaping from the open ends of a pulse textolite (laminated resin) capillary EV-39 light source. The current density in the capillary was about 3×10^7 A/cm², the thermal dissipation to the walls about 10^7 watts/cm², and wall erosion rate about 30 cm/sec. The temperature was about 40 000°K; the channel pressure 400 to 500 atm. Under these conditions the chemical composition of the plasma channel and jet was largely determined by the composition of the capillary walls (the atomic composition of textolite is 46.4% H, 37.1% C and 15.5% O and ash content is about 1% by weight). The purposes of the study were to clarify the possible influence of the quasistationary plasma discharge on the radiation of the

Card 1/1 V

1

OGURTSOVA, N. N. PODMOSHENSKIY, I. V.

A Capillary 40 000 K Black Body Pulse Light Source.

report submitted for: The 5th International High Speed Photography Congress,
Washington, D.C. 16-22 Oct., 1960.

OGURTSOVA, N.N.; PODMOSHENSKIY, I.V.

Light sources for high speed motion-picture cameras. *Usp. nauch. fot.*
6:58-61 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

(Motion-picture cameras)
(Photography--lighting)

PODMOSHENSKIY, I.V.; OGURTSOVA, N.N.

Radiation from a wire exploded under water. Fiz.sbor. no.4:
199-201 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy ordena Lenina opticheskiy institut imeni
S.I.Vavilova.

(Electric discharges)

Sov/51-4-4-22/24

Investigation of a Powerful Pulse Discharge in a Channel with a
Restricted Diameter

of addition occurs in the discharge channel which then behaves like a black body. Dependence of the brightness temperature on wavelength in the region $4\ 100 - 5\ 700\ \text{\AA}$ is given in Figure 4. Within the limits of experimental error, the measured brightness temperature does not change with wavelength and is equal to $32\ 000\ \text{K}$. Using spectrally-pure carbon as the electrode material, a continuous spectrum which is almost free from absorption lines can be obtained (Figure 5). The source described in this note is suitable for study of absorption spectra, anomalous dispersion and high-speed photography. The same discharge may be also employed as a calibrated source of continuous spectrum in studies of plasma at high temperatures and pressures. There are 5 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut im. S.I. Vavilova
(State Optical Institute im. S.I. Vavilov)

SUBMITTED: September 14, 1957
Card 3/3 1. Pulse generators--Circuits

Sov/51-4-4-22/24

Investigation of a Powerful Pulse Discharge in a Channel with a Restricted Diameter

very high pressures (of the order of 500 atm) were produced in the discharge channel. Figure 3 shows photographs of the discharge spectrum. In the axial direction, the discharge channel emits continuous spectrum intersected by absorption and emission lines. The emission lines belong to ions and the absorption lines to atoms of elements present in the electrodes and the textolite plate. The line spectrum on both sides of the continuous spectrum is due to emission by the parts of the discharge (jets) outside the channel in textolite. On lowering of external pressure to 1 mmHg, the spectrum is not affected. This confirms a hypothesis that the high pressure in the discharge channel is due to gases evolved by the textolite plate on heating by the discharge. Decrease of the discharge-channel length from 10 to 5 mm does not affect the nature of the spectrum. On further decrease of the discharge-channel length, the intensity of the continuous spectrum decreases and that of the line spectrum increases. Similar behaviour is observed on increase of the discharge-channel diameter to values greater than 3 mm. Discharges in a channel 10 mm long and 2 mm in diameter absorb completely light falling on them. Saturation

Card 2/3

Sov/51-4-4-22/24

AUTHORS: Ogurtsova, N.N. and Podmoshenskiy, I.V.

TITLE: Investigation of a Powerful Pulse Discharge in a Channel with a Restricted Diameter (Issledovaniye moshchnogo impul'snogo razryada s ogranichennym diametrom kanala)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol IV, Nr 4, pp 539-541 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: A high-temperature pulse discharge producing continuous spectrum, with a constant brightness during the pulse, is necessary for high-speed photography, high-temperature pyrometry and for other purposes. The present note describes such a pulse source. The discharge was produced by a special circuit consisting of four units each with 100 μ F capacitance and 1.5 μ H inductance (Figure 1). The capacitors were charged to 3 000 V and the wave impedance of the supply line was 0.12 Ω . The discharge was produced in an aperture in a textolite plate 10 mm thick. The aperture diameter was 2 mm. The pulse duration was 10^{-4} sec, the peak discharge current was 13 000 A and the peak voltage across the discharge gap was 1 000 V. The current density in the discharge was 4×10^5 A/cm². Oscillograms of current (Curve a), voltage (Curve b) and emission intensity (Curve v) are shown in Figure 2. It was found that

Card 1/3

OGURZSOVA, N.N.

24(7) PAGES I BOOK KRYZOTRIVNE SOV/1700

Izdat. Khimsvetset

Materialy I Vsesoyuznogo soveshaniya po spektroskopii, 1956.
 9. XI: Atomnaya spektroskopiya (Materials of the 10th All-Union
 Conference on Spectroscopy, 1956. Vol 2: Atomic Spectroscopy)
 (Izdat. Khimsvetset, L'vovskogo univ., 1958. 568 p. (Series: Ita;
 Fizicheskii sbornik, vyp. 4(9)), 3,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Komissiya po
 Spektroskopii.

Editorial Board: G.S. Landsberg, Academician, (Resp. Ed.);
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 Glushchenko, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;
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 M.I. E.L. Ginzburg, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;

FOREWORD: This book is intended for scientists and researchers in
 the field of spectroscopy, as well as for technical personnel
 using spectrum analysis in various industries.

CONTENTS: This volume contains 177 scientific and technical studies
 of atomic spectroscopy presented at the 10th All-Union Confer-
 ence on spectroscopy in 1956. The studies were carried out by
 members of various technical institutes and include
 extensive bibliographies of scientific literature. The
 studies cover many phases of spectroscopy: the search,
 electromagnetic radiation, physicochemical methods for controlling
 uranium production, physics and technology of gas discharge
 plasmas and spectroscopy, abnormal dispersion in metal vapors,
 spectroscopy and the combustion theory, spectrum analysis of ores
 and minerals, photographic methods for quantitative spectrum
 analysis of metals and alloys, spectral determination of the
 content of spectral lines by means of isotopes, tables, and
 statistical study of variation in the spectroscopic analysis,
 curves, determination of traces of metals, spectrochemical analysis in
 metallurgy, thermochemistry in metallurgy, and principles and
 practice of spectrochemical analysis.

Card 2/31

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Malytsev, A.A., V.A. Koryashin, M.Ye. Murusevich, and V.M. Tcheremly. Certain Changes in the Design of the DF3-4 Spectrometer Recording System for the Purpose of Resolving the Isotope Shift in the Lithium Resonance Line	195
Vorain, A.Z. Flame Spectrophotometer	197
Podmoshanskiy, I.V., and E.N. Ogurtsova. Radiation From the Explosion of a Wire UNDER WATER.	199
Limonova, L.S.; A.V. Radospasov, and A.Ye. Zovik. Effect of Molecular Gas Mixtures on Low-pressure Mercury Discharge Radiation	201
Podmoshanskiy, I.V., and I.D. Kondrasheva. Concave Mirror Installation for Studying Absorption in Light Sources	204

Card 13/31

OGURTSOVA, N.N.; POMOSHENSKIY, I.V.; SHELEMINA, V.M.

Continuous absorption coefficient of a hydrogen-carbon plasma
at a temperature of 40,000°K and pressures of hundreds of
atmospheres. Opt. i spektr. 16 no.6:949-957 Je '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

L 46015-66

ACC NR: AT6015140

studying the use of new materials for laser purposes; this is particularly true with respect to organic materials where triplet-triplet absorption occurs frequently. Interpretation of kinetic curves, obtained as a result of studying the luminescence decay in powerful-light-excited systems, may be quite misleading if re-absorption phenomena are present. Several examples taken from published sources are cited. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 12Feb66 / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 012

Card 2/2 fv

L 46015-66 ENT(1)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(k) IJP(c) WG/GD

ACC NR: AT6015140

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0183/0187

AUTHOR: Naboykin, Yu. V.; Ogurtsova, L. A.; Fil', I. D. 58
171

ORG: Physico-Technical Institute of Low Temperatures, AN UkrSSR (Fiziko-
tehnicheskiiy institut nizkikh temperatur AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Re-absorption of excited-level radiation and a possibility of generation of light

SOURCE: .Respublikanskiy seminar po kvantovoy elektronike. Kvantovaya elektronika (Quantum electronics); trudy seminar. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1966, 183-187

TOPIC TAGS: laser, laser R and D, laser theory, *RARE EARTH ELEMENT*

ABSTRACT: The re-absorption phenomena in organic and organic-rare-earth compounds are briefly analyzed; under certain conditions, such substances have (quasi-) line spectrum structure and, hence, in principle they are usable for laser generation. The generation with organic molecules is possible if permitted transitions are used and even if the re-absorption is present. The possibility of re-absorption by the excited states of impurities should always be kept in mind when 25

Card 1/2

L 15568-66
ACC NR: AP6004404

was of the order of 10^{-3} sec, and maximum electrical energy was about 4000 joules. A lens system was used to focus the radiation from the end of the specimen onto the slit of a monochromator with a photomultiplier at the output. The photomultiplier signals were recorded by a low frequency oscillograph. The authors discuss the processes which take place when particles are excited by reabsorption to higher triplet states. Equations are derived for the intensity of radiation at a given frequency on the end of a cylindrical rod of given length assuming that reabsorption is due to triplet-triplet transitions. The theoretical results coincide satisfactorily with experimental data for diketone and Michler ketone molecules which have emission spectra consisting only of triplet-singlet bands completely covered by the broad triplet-triplet absorption spectra. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 200ct54/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 mU

L 15568-65 EWI(1)/EWI(m)/HTC(f)/EWG(m)/EWP(J)/T/ETC(m)-6 DS/WM/RM
ACC NR: AP6004404 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/020/001/0053/0057

AUTHOR: Nabovkin, Yu. V.; Ogurtsova, L. A.; Fil', I. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Emission spectra and luminescence kinetics of organic molecules under conditions of reabsorption by triplet-triplet transitions

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 20, no. 1, 1966, 53-57

TOPIC TAGS: absorption spectrum, emission spectrum, aromatic ketone, electron transition, luminescence

ABSTRACT: The authors study the kinetics of attenuation in organic materials with metastable levels where the emission spectra are distorted by reabsorption. Polymethylmethacrylate was used as a solvent with concentration of organic additions of 10^{10} centers/cm³. The organic impurities used were diketone, Michler ketone and other molecules of the aromatic series. Excitation light from 2 IFK-2000 tubes surrounded by reflectore was passed through a specimen 60 mm in length and 6 mm in diameter after passing through a UFS-4 glass filter. The excitation pulse duration

Card 1/2

UDC: 535.37

ACCESSION NR: AP4020977

absorption) in benzophenone, coronene, Michler ketone, and some other organic molecules dissolved in polymethacrylate and cooled to -120°C in a special cryostat. The luminescence spectra were excited by the light flashes from a powerful IFK-2000 (infrared) flash tube with a UFS-2 (UV) filter and photographed by means of an ISP-51 spectrograph with 1) frontal excitation (to eliminate reabsorption) and 2) side excitation (condition favorable for reabsorption). The absorption spectra were recorded by means of an ISP-28 spectrograph with a simplified pulse photometer. The traces of the different spectra of the above-mentioned three compounds in methacrylate are reproduced. In each case there is some evidence of reabsorption. The experimental data indicate that under certain conditions triplet-triplet absorption in organic molecule systems may result in significant alteration of the luminescence spectra due to reabsorption, a fact that should be borne in mind in investigating luminescence spectra of organic systems. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 18Jul63

DATE ACQ: 02Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FH

MR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4020977

8/0051/64/016/003/0545/0547

AUTHOR: Naboykin, Yu. V.; Ogurtsova, L. A.; Pechiy, K. T.

TITLE: Peculiarities of the luminescence spectra of organic molecules under intense stimulation

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 16, no. 3, 1964, 545-547

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, luminescence reabsorption, pulse excitation, flash excitation, coronene, benzophenone, Michler ketone, methacrylate, triplet-triplet transitions, organic molecule luminescence

ABSTRACT: The present investigation was undertaken in view of the current interest in the spectral characteristics of substances in the range of high stimulating light intensities when the population of the higher levels of the optical centers becomes high. Under such conditions, which are obtainable through use of intense flashtube illumination, triplet-triplet transitions may occur. However, there is only one paper in the literature reporting observation of triplet-triplet emission (H. von Schuler and G. Arnold, Zs. Naturforsch., 16a, 1091, 1961), and this pertains to naphthalene vapor. Accordingly, the present work makes an investigation into a luminescence reabsorption associated with triplet transitions (triplet-triplet

Card 1/2

1964-69
 ACCESSION ID: AF001350

the absorption and fluorescence spectra of 2,5-diphenyloxadiazole and a number of its derivatives with functional groups in the para position and of 2,5-diphenyloroxala. The absorption spectra were recorded on an SF-4 spectrophotometer, in recording the fluorescence spectra by means of an FEU-16 photomultiplier the SF-4 was used as the monochromator. A high-pressure discharge tube was employed for excitation. The spectra of some compounds are reproduced, and the frequencies written in the absorption and fluorescence spectra in different solvents are tabulated, as are the quantum yields and scintillation efficiencies. The experimental results are consistent with theory. The scintillation efficiency of 2,5-diphenyloroxala and its derivatives varies greatly, depending on the solvent, but there is no clear correlation between the scintillation efficiency and the quantum fluorescence yield of different oxadiazole derivatives in the same solvent and the same compound in different solvents. The authors take this opportunity to thank G. E. Shvelka for making available the substances." Orig. art. has: 5 equations, 2 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/32

ACCESSION NO: AF3001350

5/0048/53/021/006/0739/0744

65
64

AUTHOR: Rutayana, L. M.; Oparisova, L. A.

TITLE: Influence of the medium on the optical characteristics of some five-membered heterocyclic compounds [Report of the Eleventh Conference on Luminescence held in Minsk from 10 to 15 September 1962]

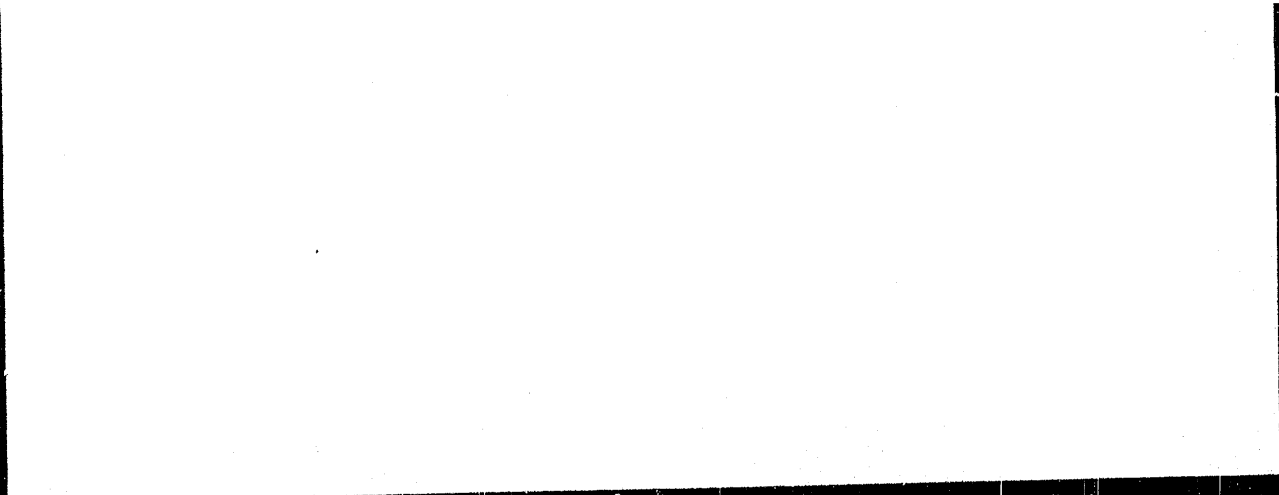
SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27, no. 6, 1963, 739-744

TOPIC TAGS: scintillators; effect of solvent; oxadiazole and derivatives

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the work was to investigate the influence of the solvent on the electronic spectra, the fluorescence yield and scintillation efficiency of oxadiazole derivatives. The experimental results were subjected to analysis using the theoretical influences of Bakshiyev, N. G. (Optika i spektroskopiya, 10, 717, 1961) regarding the relation between the Stokes shift and the parameters of the solvent. The solvents used included heptane, benzene, toluene, tetrahydrophthalene, dioxane, anisole, chloroform, chlorobenzene, pyridine, acetone, ethyl alcohol, dimethylformamide, and acetonitrile. There were obtained

Card 1/30

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~~SECRET~~ KPI(a)/DIR(1)/SW(a)/MOS--AFFG/AST/SSD--PT-4--JN/MN/MAY/TJP(C)
ACQUISITION NO: AF3001350 3/0048/63/021/006/0739/0744 65

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800001-6

CHIZHIKOV, D.M.; ZVIADADZE, G.N.; OGURTSOVA, L.A.; KARYAZINA, I.N.

Cyclic method for the electrolytic preparation of titanium from its tetrachloride in a fused mixture of sodium and potassium chlorides. Titan i ego splavy no.2:113-118 '59.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut metallurgii AN SSSR.
(Titanium--Electrometallurgy)

OGURTSOVA, L.A.

Chizhikov, D.M., G.N. Zviadladze, L.A. Ogurtsova, and I.N. Karyazina (Institute of Metallurgy, Academy of Sciences USSR). A Cyclic Method for the Electrolytic Production of Titanium From a Fused Mixture of Chlorides of Sodium and Potassium, p. 113. Titan i yego splavy. vyp. II: Metallurgiya titana (Titanium and Its Alloys. No. 2: Metallurgy of Titanium) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 179 p.

This collection of papers deals with sources of titanium; production of titanium dioxide, metallic titanium, and titanium sheet; slag composition; determination of titanium content in slags; and other related matters. The sources of titanium discussed are the complex sillimanite ores of the Kyakhtinskoye Deposit (Buryatskaya ASSR) and certain aluminum ores of Eastern Siberia. One paper explains the advantages of using ilmenite titanium slags for the production of titanium dioxide by the sulfuric acid method. Production of metallic titanium by thermal reduction processes (hydrogen, magnesium, and carbon reduction) is the subject of several papers, while other papers are concerned with the electrolytic production of titanium. Other subjects dealt with are interaction of titanium with water vapor and with hydrogen and the determination of titanium in slags.

SHISHOVA, O.A.; OGURTSOVA, L.A.; KASATOCHKIN, V.I.

Kinetics of the absorption of amino acid in the intestines. Fiziol.
zhur. 47 no.5:630-637 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. From the Laboratory of Higher Nervous Activity Institute of
Nutrition and the Department of Physical and Colloidal Chemistry,
I.M.Sechenov Medical Institute, Moscow.
(INTESTINES) (AMINO ACIDS)

OGURTSOVA, G.A.; PAUL'SON, A.A.

Experience in starting water lines in Yakutsk during the winter.
Trudy Sev.-Vost.otd.Inst.merzl.AN SSSR no.1:46-51 '58.

(MIRA 16:12)

OGURTSOVA, A.S.

Pathology of the internal carotid artery. Zhur.nevr.i psikh 60
no.8:934-939 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - prof. N.K.
Bogolepov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.
(CAROTID ARTERIES---DISEASES)

YEROKHINA, L.G., kand.med.nauk., OGURTSOVA, A.S., dots., MOGILEVCHIK, N.P. (Moskva)

Neurological syndrome in disorders of blood circulation in the aorta.
Klin.med. 36 no.9:30-35 S'58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney (dir. korr. korrespondent AMN SSSR
prof. I.N. Filimonov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta,
nervnogo otdeleniya Gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.I.
Pirogova (glavnyy vrach - zaslužennyy vrach RSFSR L.D. Chernyshev).
(AORTA, dis.

causing neurol. synd. (Rus))
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, dis.
caused by aortic dis. (Rus))

OGurtsova, A.S.

OGURTSOVA, A.S.

Spinal cord in hypertension. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. Supplement:3 '57.
(MIRA 11:1)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (dir. - prof. A.M.Grinshteyn) lecheb-
nogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.
Stalina.

(HYPERTENSION) (SPINAL CORD--DISEASES)

VODOGINSKAYA, S. V. ; COURTSOVA, A. S.

Tumors

Symptomatology and therapy of glomus tumors. Sov.med. 16 No. 5 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 195¹/₂, Uncl.

ОЧУРТОВА, А. С.

Pathologic and anatomic modifications in the brain in hypertension.
Nevropat. psichiat., Moskva 19:3, May-June 50, p. 67-74

1. Of the Clinic for Nervous Diseases (Director--Prof. A. M. Grinshteyn), Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. V. Stalin.

CLIN. 19, 5, Nov., 1950

ACC NR: AR7008645

SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/66/000/012/V072/V072

AUTHOR: Myasnikova, Ye. N.; Gromov, N. P.; Ogurtsov, Yu. P.

TITLE: Programming a device for objective speech recognition

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika, Abs. 12V476

REF SOURCE: Sb. tr. Leningr. mekhan. in-ta, no. 51, 1965, 145-151

TOPIC TAGS: speech recognition, intelligent programming system, binary code

ABSTRACT: The authors consider two methods of speech recognition. In the first method, the characteristic features used for distinguishing sounds are combinations of bits for energy differences in five pairs of frequency bands. The speech signal is divided into ten bands by semioctave filters with average frequencies from 400 to 5000 cps. Each sound is expressed in 12-digit binary code. The average reliability for recognition of isolated Russian vowels pronounced a total of 181 times by 12 speakers of both sexes was 46%. Recognition reliability for speakers of one sex was 57% and for a single person--80%. The decision was made on the basis of the probability that a given code belonged to one of the sounds. In the second method, the speech signal is passed through a clipper and the intervals between zeros are divided into six gradations according to length. The sound is expressed in 6-digit binary code. The reliability of vowel recognition for a group of speakers of both sexes was 51%. When both analyzers are used simultaneously, reliability should increase to 75%. G. Tsemel'. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09 /

Card 1/1

UDC: 51:681.14:155

ZHEVLAKOV, A.M.; MARKOV, V.M.; OGURTSOV, Y.V.

Storage room for fare boxes. Ratus. predl. na gor. elektrot-ansp.
no.9:86-87 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Tramvayno-trolleybusnoye upravleniye Chelyabinska.

SNESAREVSKIY, Aleksandr Petrovich; OGURTSOV, V.V., retsenzent;
POPOV, G.Ye., retsenzent; RODIONOV, I.I., retsenzent;
SIBAROV, A.D., retsenzent

[Experience in the reorganization of accounting work in
mines] Opyt perestroiki bukhgalterskoi raboty na shakhtakh.
Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 130 p. (MIRA 18:6)

OGURTSOV, Vyacheslav Vasil'yevich

[Theory of accounting] Teoriia bukhgalterskogo ucheta. Izd.2.,
perer. i dop. Dopushcheno v kachestve uchebnika dlia planovo-
ekonomicheskikh spetsial'nostei i inzhenerov tekhnicheskikh
Gosgortekhzdat, 1960. 246 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Accounting)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800001-6

~~OGURTSOV, Vyacheslav Vasil'evich, CHERNIKOV, L.T., otv.red.; GOLUBYATNIKOVA,
G.S., red.isd-va; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn.red.~~

[Accounting in the coal industry] Bukhgalterakii uchët v ugol'noi
promyshlennosti. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 370 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Coal mines and mining--Accounting)

OGURTSOV, VYACHESLAV VASIL'YEVICH

N/5
611.91
.03

Teoriya Bukhgalterskogo Ucheta (Theory of Accounting Calculation)
Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956.

150 p. Diagr., Tables.

Bibliography: p. (149)

The problem of the D^+ -meson

S/056/62/043.001/047/056
B102/B104

The first branch of the decay reaction is the more possible. Neither a process $K^+ + p \rightarrow D^+ + \Sigma^+$ nor one of the type $K^+ + n \rightarrow D^+ + \Sigma^0$ could be found. It is inferred that the D^+ meson production cross section in K^+N reactions will be smaller than $1.2 \cdot 10^{-29} \text{ cm}^2$.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii (Institute of Atomic Energy)
(R. S. Shlyapnikov); Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh
issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)
(L. N. Strunov)

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1962

Card 2/2

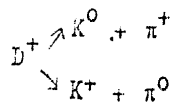
S/056/62/043/001/047/056
B102/B104

AUTHORS: Barkov, L. M., Mukhin, K. N., Ogurtsov, V. V.,
Romantseva, A. S., Svetlolobov, I. A., Chuyeva, S. A.,
Shlyapnikov, R. S., Likhachev, M. F., Stavinskiy, V. S.,
Strunov, L. N.

TITLE: The problem of the D^+ -meson

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43,
no. 1(7), 1962, 335-337

TEXT: The authors have searched for a D^+ -meson production or a decay among 14,000 pairs of photographs. A propane bubble chamber with pulsed magnetic field was irradiated with a beam of positively charged particles (momentum ≈ 1.8 Bev/c) containing up to 9% K^+ mesons. The processes looked for were $K^+ + p \rightarrow D^+ + \Sigma^+$ and



Card 1/2

OGURTSOV, V.P.

Preventive measures against "bubbling" in varnish coating.
Der. prom. 14 no. 12:22-23 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

OSMERDOW, V.P.

Herringbone sealing for hydraulic drive of the PZ3 and 70101
presses. Dev. proj. 14 no.1023 0 165. (MIRA 18432)

OGURTSOV, V.F., ed.

[chemically stable and heat resistant ceramic products;
methods of testing] Izdeliia khimicheski stoikie i termo-
stoikie keramicheskie; metody ispytani (GOST 437-64). Izd.
ofitsial'noe. Moskva, Izd-vo standartov, 1964. 17 p.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet standartov,
mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.

OGURTSOV, V.P., red.; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Electric measuring devices] Elektroizmeritel'nye pribory. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, Standartgiz, 1963. 399 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

OGURTSOV, V.P., red.; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Optical instruments] Opticheskie i optiko-mekhanicheskie
pribory. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, Standartgiz. 1962.
398 p. (MIRA 17:2)

OCURTSOV, V.P.

The 4ShS machine for grinding shields. Der.prom. 11 no.2:24 F
'62. (MIRA 15:1)

(Grinding machines)

OGURTSOV, V.P.

Device for fastening the abrasive cloth to the drum. Der. prom.
10 no.7:23 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Grinding machines)

OGURTSOV, V.P., inzh.

Specialized machines for processing subassemblies for furniture made of panels. Der.prom. 9 no.5:21-24 My '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Uurgipromebel'.
(Woodworking machinery) (Furniture)

OGURTSOV, V.P.

Device for riveting metal parts of furniture. Der.pron. 8 no.4:22
Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Rivets and riveting)

COURTSOV, V. P., inzh.

Pneumatic pipe bending machines. Der. prom. 7 no. 6:23 Je '58.
(MIRA 11:8)

(Pipe bending)

OGURTSOV, V.P.

Turning conveyers used in finishing furniture. Der.prom. 7
no.3:24-25 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Proektno-konstruktorskoye byuro Gosplana USSR.
(Wood finishing)

OGURTSOV, V.M.; FRANTSEVICH, V.M.; SHTURKIN, D.A.

Transistor circuit diagram for magnetic probe flaw detectors.
Defektoskopita no. 5267-73 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR.

OGURTSOV, V.M.

OSTROUMOV, A.A.; ~~OGURTSOV, V.M.~~

Two types of sterlet. Biol.MOIP.Otd.biol. 59 no.6:37-39
N-D '54. (MLR 8:2)
(Sturgeons)

L 36101-66

ACC NR: AP6014425

shaping device was added which converts the bell-shaped signal to a square wave by means of a trigger. This provides increased reliability of the final stage. A selector separates the defect signal from noise on the basis of signal duration by using a square wave generator and a coincidence circuit. In addition to the detailed schematic and parts list for the flaw detector, the tuning procedure using a "calibration defect" is described. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 09, 13/ SURM DATE: 26Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002

LS
Card 2/2

L 36101-66 EWT(d)/EWP(c)/EWP(k)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6014425

SOURCE CODE: UR/0381/65/000/005/0067/0073

AUTHORS: Ogurtsov, V. M.; Frantsevich, V. M.; Shturkin, D. A.

cd
B

ORG: Institute of the Physics of Metals, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR)

TITLE: A transistor circuit for an iron probe flaw detector 14

SOURCE: Defktoskopiya, no. 5, 1965, 67-73

TOPIC TAGS: transistorized circuit, quality control, test instrumentation, electronic test equipment, flaw detector

ABSTRACT: A transistorized circuit for an automatic iron probe flaw detector was developed to correct the defects of electronic tube instruments. The design emphasizes the reliable detection of defects and the stability of instrument operation. The instrument can be used on assembly lines for automatic quality control of steel items which have the shape of bodies of rotation. The iron probe, with longitudinal excitation (used as the magnetic sensing element), detects and measures the field gradient of defects of circularly magnetized items. An emf with enriched even harmonics arises in the measurement winding, characterizing the magnitude of the defect. A refined excitation oscillator producing a sinusoidal current guarantees the necessary power for various probes, suppresses the even harmonics in the output voltage, and minimizes the load influence on the oscillator frequency stability. A

Card 1/2

UDC: 620.179.14

L 40906-66 ENI(m)

ACC NR: AP6030184

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/167/006/1263/1265

AUTHOR: Bazhanov, Ye. B.; Komar, A. P. (Academician An UkrSSR); Kulikov, A. V.;
Ogurtsov, V. I.ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, AN SSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy
institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Cross section of Ca sup 40 photoneutron reactions 19

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 6, 1966, 1263-1265

TOPIC TAGS: photoneutron, neutron reaction, radiation spectrum, neutron cross section

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed on the synchrotron of the Physics-Engineering
Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe, USSR Academy of Sciences, regarding the summary cross
section of photoneutron reactions on the Ca^{40} nucleus from the threshold of γn reactions
(15.62 Mev) to 50 Mev. The authors measured the yield of photoneutrons vs. maximal
 γ -radiation retardation spectrum energy $E_{\gamma\text{max}}$ with a recording interval of 1 Mev.
The results are presented graphically. The curve of the photoneutron reaction
cross sections in the Ca^{40} nucleus has, in addition to a gigantic resonance at
slightly below 22 Mev, maximums in the energy level areas of 22.5-24.0 Mev and
26-28 Mev. There may be also a wide max at around 33 Mev. Both the 22.5-24.0
and 26-28 Mev peaks are above the (γn) reaction threshold and may possibly correspond
to this reaction. The 26-28 Mev max has not been noted earlier in studies of the γn
reaction. The results of other experimental and theoretical works in the area are
mentioned briefly. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,364]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 15Dec65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 015

Card 1/1 PSLP

UDC: 539.272.3

0918 1025

L 33102-66

ACC NR: AP6024077

SOURCE CODE: UR/0066/66/000/001/0009/0012

AUTHOR: Irzhevskiy, V. P.; Matskin, V. S.; Geller, S. L.; Ogurtsov, V. I. 13
 ORG: [Geller] "Pishchepromavtomatika" Institute (Institut "Pishchepromavtomatika")
 TITLE: News in the planning of automated refrigeration units for distributing and production refrigerators

SOURCE: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, no. 1, 1966, 9-12

TOPIC TAGS: refrigeration engineering, refrigeration equipment, cryogenic fluid compressor, industrial management, electric relay

ABSTRACT: On the basis of recent experience in the installation and operation of automated refrigeration units for the food industry, many new design decisions have been made. These include pulse control systems, in which a status-determining pulse is supplied to the temperature relay system each thirty minutes, the position of the relays determining whether an additional compressor is started, one or more compressors are stopped, or the system is allowed to run as before for an additional 30 minutes; new ammonia supply, ball-bearing protection and compressor protection equipment for automation of compressor units; new centralized compressor control panels, located near compressor installations and equipped with signal lights to indicate the reasons for automatic stoppages of equipment; remote control units for non-compressor equipment; location of control rooms adjacent to compressor installations; standards for reduction of the number of service personnel present for operation as experience in operating installations is gained. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13, 11 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1 BK

UDC: 621.56.001.12

0915

16 41