

15-1957-3-3072

The Composition of Some Ore-Forming Tourmalines

was observed in quartz-tourmaline veins in clays and sandy-clay shales and also at the contact of the shales with sills. With quartz, it forms the chief mass in the veins of the ore bodies, being the earliest of the ore minerals to form. The length of the crystals ranges from 0.01 to 0.02 mm to 1 to 2 mm and the breadth from 0.01 to 0.02 mm to 0.1 to 0.3 mm. They are prismatic and columnar, and brown, with a vitreous luster. $N_m = 1.654 \pm 0.002$, $N_p = 1.629 \pm 0.002$, and $N_m - N_p = 0.025$. Light and colorless tourmaline occurs in carbonaceous shales and coals as small disseminations, vein stockworks, and irregular segregations in close association with quartz. The grains range from 0.01 mm to 0.1 to 0.2 mm in length and from 0.01 to 0.02 mm in width. $N_m = 1.648 \pm 0.002$, $N_p = 1.632 \pm 0.002$, and $N_m - N_p = 0.016$. The chemical compositions of the acicular colorless tourmaline, the brown tourmaline from quartz-tourmaline nests, and the black tourmaline from coarse-grained porphyritic granites are, respectively,

Card 2/4

15-1957-3-3072

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SiO₂ 35.25, 34.99, and 35.02%; TiO₂ 0.24, 0.67, and 0.06%; B₂O₃ 9.52, 9.80, and 9.03%; Al₂O₃ 34.66, 35.15, and 31.68%; Fe₂O₃ not determined, 0.98%, and not determined; FeO 8.42, 10.33, and 16.39%; MgO 4.73, 3.11, and 0.85%; MnO 0, 0.03, and 0.73%; CaO 0.97, 0.76, and 0.40%; Na₂O 2.03, 0.79, and 2.66%; K₂O 0.70, 0.55, and 0.90%; H₂O⁻ 0, 0.07, and 0%; H₂O⁺ 3.48, 2.38, and 2.90%; F 0, 0, and 0.09%; total 100.00, 99.67, and 100.67%. The analysed tourmalines belong to the isomorphous dravite-schorlite series. In this series a gradual increase in content of Fe³⁺ is observed from the light tourmaline through the brown to the black schorlite. The tourmaline varieties in the dravite-schorlite series are distinguished from one another by the content of Mg and Fe in the cations shown on a six-fold coordinate system. The refractive index of the tourmalines in this series increases systematically with the increase in Fe content. The colorless and brown tourmalines have a relatively high content of Al when compared with black tourmaline

Card 3/4

15-1957-3-3072

The Composition of Some Ore-Forming Tourmalines

and with the dravite-scholarite series. The tourmalines in the tin-bearing deposits characteristically contain Ti, Mn, and Sn and in lesser quantities Ga, Sr, and Be as impurities. The brown and colorless tourmalines from the sulfide-quartz veins, which occur in the sedimentary rocks, contain Bi, Pb, Cu, Ag, Ni, and Co. These elements are absent in the black tourmaline from the sulfide-free tourmaline and quartz-tourmaline veins in the granites.

G.A.G.

Card 4/4

ONTROYEV, D. O.

0004

✓ Composition and conditions of formation of ferrous chlorites of some hydrothermal deposits. D. O. Ontroyev (Inst. Geol. Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochem. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Geol.* 1956, No. 4, 47-58.—A report giving optical, thermal, and chem. characteristics of 4 ferrous chlorites of some hydrothermal deposits of Sn, W, and Co. Also given are paragenetic relations of the chlorites studied with other minerals of the ores. There is a consideration of the fact that the ratio of bi- and trivalent iron in the ferrous chlorites exists in relation to the oxidation-reduction potential of the medium, particularly to the partial pressure (open.) of O in the solns. at the time of formation. Chem. analyses are given.

12/2/56

MM

LPH

12-07-00-3432
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1956, Nr 7,
pp 128-129 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ontoyev, D. O.

TITLE: Scapolite-Magnetite Ores in Some Contact-Metasomatic
Iron Deposits (O skapolit-magnetitovykh rudakh nek-
torykh kontaktovo-metasomaticheskikh mestorozhdeniy)

PERIODICAL: Sov. geologiya, 1956, sb. Nr 50, pp 54-66.

ABSTRACT: Published data on scapolite as an important ore-forming
mineral, and its relation to magnetite and to skarn
minerals are almost nonexistent. The author presents
data obtained as a result of study of two magnetite
deposits of Kustanay Region. Mineralization in the
Kacharskoye mestorozhdeniye (deposit) is associated with
contact of granite-porphyrries with the volcanic stratum
of the Lower Carboniferous. Massive and disseminated
ores are distinguished in the ore body. The former
developed at the expense of replacement of the
limestones and are a fine-grained aggregate of uniform

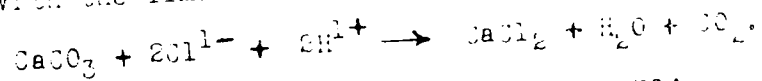
Card 1/4

1000000032
Scapolite-Magnetite Ores in Some Contact-Metasomatic Deposits.

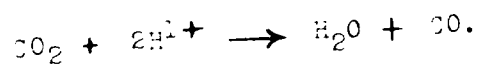
magnetite grains with inclusion of limestone fragments and some skarn minerals. The disseminated ores were formed with scapolitization of alumino-silicate rock, and consist of prismatic grains of scapolite and an aggregate of xenomorphic grains of fine-grained magnetite. The degree of scapolitization in the rock decreases as the distance from the ore deposit increases. The ore body of the Sokolovskoye deposit lies in contact with the diorite-porphyrites and the volcanic stratum of the Lower Carboniferous. Massive and disseminated ores are also distinguished in this deposit; the latter contain a considerable amount of such skarn minerals as garnet, epidote and pyroxene. Apart from the magnetite, a certain amount of titanomagnetite is present in the disseminated ores. The relations of the scapolitic rock and the massive and disseminated ores in both deposits show that their origin is associated with the process of the early stage of mineralization, namely with scapolitization of the host rock, following the stage of hornblenitization, but preceding skarnization. The author analyzes the opinion of many investigators who claim that Fe is carried out of the magma in the form of chloride, and he presents his view on the formation of magnetite as follows. The end of the
Card 2/4

Scapolite-Magnetite Ores in Some Contact-Metasedimentary Rocks.

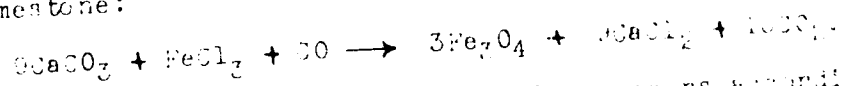
solutions react with the limestones as shown below:



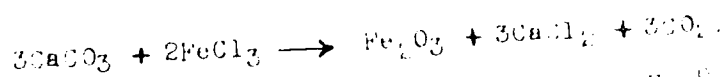
The CO_2 formed in this manner reacts with aqueous vapors:



Furthermore, CO acts as a reducing agent in the reaction between FeCl_3 and the limestone:



The formation of hematite under oxidizing conditions occurs according to the formula:



The temperature of decomposition is considerably below 700°C . The
Card 3/4

Scapolite-Magnetite Ores in Some Contact-Metasomatic (D. 12-11-1939)

action of chloride-containing postmagmatic solutions on limestones always produces reducing conditions. Replacement of limestones under reducing conditions results in formation not of hematite, but of magnetite; the latter is localized in the form of large and iron-rich ore deposits. The properties and composition of scapolites are also described in this article.

Card 4/4

A. I. Balpavskiy

ONTOYEV, D. O.

✓ Formation of dickite in connection with the sideritization of country rocks. D. O. Ontoey. *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineralog. Obshchestva* 85, 101-6(1958). --Dickite was observed in the country rock (granodiorite porphyry) of a

tin ore deposit, characterized by quartz, tourmaline, cassiterite, chlorite, sulfides, and siderite. Most frequently, dickite and siderite cement the rock fragments in brecciated veinlets, $FeCO_3$ covering these fragments, dickite filling the interstices; n is about 1.562. The differential-thermal curve shows an endothermic effect starting at 500°, with the max. peak at 850°, and an exothermic effect at 1020°. The x-ray diffraction diagram is identical with that of standard dickite (Nagelschmidt, *C.A.* 28, 4338). Siderite penetrates into the country rock in which the feldspar crystals are more or less intensely sericitized. The siderite also replaces feldspar, from the peripheries to the core. Evidently, the sideritization is a younger process than the sericitization of the country rock material. Secondary quartz is assocd. with siderite; dickite is the last crystn. product in the veinlets, pptd. from acidic, or weakly acidic, solns.

W. Eitel

Geophy

11-9-57

AUTHOR: Ontoyev, D.G.

TITLE: On Localization Conditions of Nickel-Cobalt Arsenide Ores
in Carbonate Veins Among Skarns (Ob usloviyakh lokalizatsii
nikel'-kobal'tovykh arsenidnykh rud v karbonatnykh zhilakh
sredi skarnov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957,
9, p 49-53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1948, geologists V.A. Unksov, T.A. Ivanova and A.A. Hord-
mol discovered a hydrothermal nickel-cobalt deposit. They
geologically explored the region (not specified in the paper
and studied the deposit. Cambrian effusive rocks, sediment-
ary rocks of Upper-Silurian and volcanic layers of Lower-
Devonian age build up the region. Silurian sedimentary rocks
are represented by argillites and sandstones with inter-
layers of limestone. Individual horizons of Silurian rocks
are transformed into skarns, and the total thickness of
these layers amounts to 150 to 200 m. There is a big fract-
ure with which numerous fissures associated with the zone
of mineralization are connected. Ore veins whose thickness
varies from 0.10 m to 0.5 m, are localized mainly within the
skarn zone. They are carbonate by composition. They con-

Card 1/3

11-9-5 14

On Localization Conditions of Nickel-Cobalt Arsenide Ores in Carbonate
Veins Among Skarns

tain arsenides of nickel and cobalt in the form of phenocrysts, pockets and irregularly separated bodies of various sizes. It was established by the geologic-prospecting survey that most of the ore veins have mineralization of industrial importance. Geologic conditions of skarn occurrence indicate that they were originated by means of metasomatism of the Upper-Silurian sedimentary rocks. This process and the process of depositing ore minerals in the veins are approximately of the same age and are connected with the same ore-bearing solutions. As soon as these ore-bearing solutions penetrated into skarn horizons, an active interaction took place between them resulting in the intense carbonatization (ankeritization) of the enclosing rocks. This led to the violation of equilibrium conditions in the solution which was followed by complicated chemical reactions resulting in the deposition of nickel and cobalt arsenides.

Card 2/3

The article contains 1 figure and 4 Slavic references.

11-9-5/14

On Localization Conditions of Nickel-Cobalt Arsenide Ores in Carbonate Veins
Among Skarns

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy
and Geochemistry of the AN USSR (Institut geologii rudnykh
mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR .
Moscow

SUBMITTED: 29 July 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

ONTOYEV, D.O.

Scapolite and dashkesanite, minerals containing chlorine from
the Khovu-Aksu deposit (Tuva). Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 87 no.1:
48-54 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Tandinskiy District—Rocks, Siliceous)

3 (8)

AUTHOR: Ontoyev, D. O.

SCV/23-126-4-26/62

TITLE: Lillianite of the Bukukinskoye Deposit and the Conditions of Its Formation (Lillianit Bukukinskogo mestorozhdeniya i usloviya yego obrazovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 4, pp 855 - 856 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The mineral mentioned in the title is found very rarely. It belongs to the group of the lead-sulpho-bismutites (known since 1885, Ref 1) and was later identified (Ref 3) as a mixture of 3 other minerals. Swedish samples (Refs 4,5), however, were homogeneous and free from inclusions of other minerals, but also these samples were identified as a mixture of galenobismutite and galenite (Ref 6) so that the existence of lillianite as an independent type of mineral was regarded as doubtful. Data on lillianite are incomplete or even lack (Ref 10) in modern handbooks (Refs 7,9). Also its conditions of formation are insufficiently elucidated in publications. It has hitherto been unknown in the USSR. The author discovered lillianite in the tungsten deposit mentioned in the title. It occurs in vein Nr 53 in close paragenetic association with needle-shaped ko-

Card 1/3

Lillianite of the Bukukinskoye Deposit and the
Conditions of Its Formation

SOV/20-126-4-41/62

salite (Figs 2,3) described already earlier, and with calcite (paper spar) late pyrite, and other minerals. Lillianite is exactly described and illustrated (Fig 1). It may be seen from table 1 that the lillianite X-ray picture strongly differs from that of the standard koselite from Central Kazakhstan. Table 2 gives the results of chemical analysis of the sample Nr 68/56 (Analyst G. Arapova) of the author as well as of the same analysis carried out in Sweden (Gladhammer, Analyst Ye. Todd). The two samples show very similar composition except for the copper content. The formula of the Bukuki lillianite corresponds to its theoretical composition. The fact that lillianite is paragenetically bound to the drusy cavities in the vein quartz indicates that the lead-sulpho-bismutites had formed during the last stage of mineralization. The residue solutions were conserved in the drusy cavities between the vein quartz and considerably enriched with Bi, Pb, S, and other elements. Koselite forms in the case of a lower lead concentration than lillianite. The sequence of deposition of the Bi and Pd minerals with decreasing temperature was the following:
lillianite \rightarrow solid solution: koselite + galenite \rightarrow koselite

Card 2/3

Lillianite of the Bukukinskoye Deposit and the
Conditions of Its Formation

SOV/20-126-4-46/62

→ galenite. Lillianite like kosalite occurs in the lowermost horizons. On certain conditions the mentioned minerals may serve as mineralogic criteria for the depth of the mineralization of the quartz-sulphide-wolframite vein of a one-stage formation (odnostadiynoye formirovaniye). There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 14 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: February 24, 1959, by D. I. Shcherbakov, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 21, 1959

Card 3/3

ONTROYEV, D.O.

Some data on the geology and zonation of ores in the Khapcheranga deposit (eastern Transbaikalia). Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.5:55-71 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralologii i geokhimi AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Khapcheranga Valley--Geology, Economic)

ONTOYEV, D.O.; NISSENBAUM, P.N.; ORGANOVA, N.I.

Nature of high bismuth and silver concentrations in galenites of the Bukuka deposit and some problems concerning isomorphism in the system PbS - Ag₂S - Bi₂S₃. Geokhimiya no.5:414-426 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institute of the Geology of ore deposits, petrography, mineralogy and geochemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Bukuka--Galena) (Bismuth) (Silver)
(Isomorphism)

ONTCEV, D.C.

Conditions governing the formation of some ore veins in the
Bukuka deposit. Geol.rud.mestorozh. no.3:59-72 My-Je '6.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Bukuka region--Ore deposits)

CONTENTS, P. 1.

Some problems of the ecology of the sea near earth and
from one by other sea. The sea is a part of the earth.
The Institute of Oceanography, Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Oceanographic Institute, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

ONU, CONST.

RUMANIA/Nuclear Physics - Instruments and Installations. Methods of C-2
Measurement and Investigation.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1958, No 2759

Author : Onu Const, Iticovici, M.

Inst : Not Given

Title : ~~Manufacture~~ of a Portable Apparatus for the Measurement of
Radioactivity with Two Geiger-Mueller Counters

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari stiint. Acad. RPR. Fil. Insi, 1955, 6,
No 3-4, 19-26

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

ONU, CONST
Rumania/Nuclear Physics - Instruments and Installations. Methods of
Measurement and Investigation

C-2

Abst Journal : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 33848

Author : Onu, Const., Iticovici, M.

Institution : None

Title : Realization of a Portable Instrument with 2 Geiger-Mueller
Counters for the Study of Cosmic Radiation

Original
Periodical : Studii si cercetari stiint. Acad. RPR. Fil. Iasi, 1956, 6,
Nos 3-4, 19-26 (Rumanian; resumes in Russian and French)

Abstract : Description of a portable instrument with 2 Geiger-Mueller counters
for use in the study of radioactive and cosmic radiation. The in-
strument can operate with 2 counters connected for coincidence, to
determine the direction of radiation, or else with a counter that
can operate either with a mechanical counter, or else with a mea-
suring instrument, which gives deflections proportional to the num-
ber of pulses per minute. The setup consists of 3 battery tubes
for 1.5 v each. The high voltage to feed the Geiger-Mueller counter

Card 1/2

Rumania/Nuclear Physics - Instruments and Installations. Methods of
Measurement and Investigation

C-2

Abst Journal : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 33848

and also the supply to the vacuum tube is obtained by converting the voltage from a source of 2.5 v at 0.25 amp. The source consists of 2 dry cells or of 2 small alkali storage batteries. The apparatus weighs approximately 10 kg.

Card 2/2

0200
~~SECRET~~
RUMANIA/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments. Methods of Measurement and Research C-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1956, No 10052

Author : Jnu Constantin, Iticovici Marcel

Inst : Not Given

Title : Vacuum Tube Electrometer for the Measurement of very Small Ionizations

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari stiint. Acad. RPR Fil. Iasi. Fiz., si stiinte techn., 1956, 7, No 2, 5-9

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

ONU, C.

From the activities of the Collective of Automation at the Iasi Branch of the Romanian Academy. Studii fiz tehm Iasi 11 no.2: 303-305 '60.

1. Colectiv de automatizari al Filialei Iasi a Academiei R.P.R.
Responsabil Prof. Constantin Onu.

(Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic)
(Automation)

ANTONESCU, V.; CALINICENCO, N.; NECHITA, O.; ~~ONU, G.~~; RUSU, Gh. Ilie; TOMOZEI, Cl.; TIBU, M.; VESCAN, T. T., prof.; VISCRIAN, I.

Radioactivity of the mining region Rodna Veche-Valea Vinului. Studii fiz tehn Iasi 12 no.1:31-33 '61.

1. Membru al Comitetului de redactie si redactor responsabil adjunct, "Studii si cercetari stiintifice, Fizica si stiinte tehnice" (for Vescan)

VASILIN, ...

... ..

ONU, Gelu, ing.

Modification of calculation of stress on bridge frames with displaceable knots, due to the rigidity of the deck bridge on the shearing operation.
Rev cailor fer 11 no.2:82-85 F '63.

1. Din 1.P.T.Tc.

ONU, Gelu, ing.

Modification of cross repartition of bridges on frames
with moving knots due to the effect of flooring rigid
washer. Rev transport 11 no. 3: 121-130 Mr '64.

ONE

For information of the recipient, the following information is being provided:

BEJENARU, C., dr.; SIRMON, Elisabeta, dr.; BADEA, Ana, dr.; LUCA, A., dr.;
ONU, Mariana, dr.; BURDUJA, Ana, dr.; BELDIMAN, N., dr.

Contribution to the serological study of animal leptospirosis
in the region of Iasi. Microbiologia (Bucur) 10 no.2:147-152
Mr-Ap'65.

1. Laboratorul regional veterinar, Iasi (for Bejenaru, Sirmon,
Badea, Luca, Onu). 2. Laboratorul de zoonoze al Institutului
de igiena si protectia muncii, Iasi (for Burduja, Beldiman).

COUNTRY : Romania F
SAB : 327 :
APR. 1959. : (AKhna., No. 11 1959. No. 24024
AUTHOR : Stancu, M., Oru, V., and Pastreanu, M.
INST. : Iasi Polytechnic Institute
TITLE : A Method for the Calibration of Mercury Thermometers
ORIG. PUB. : Bul Inst Politehn Iasi, 4, No 1-2, 195-168 (1958)
SUMMARY : The authors criticize methods used in the calibration of Hg-thermometers which do not take into account nonuniformities in the ruling of the thermometer scale. The results of measurements with a cathetometer having an accuracy of $2/4$ of the distances between scale divisions (0.01°) of a Beckman thermometer are presented. It has been found that these differences vary from 405 to 449 μ . The authors propose a calibration method

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Rumania F
CATEGORY :
ABST. NO. : DOKLADY, No. 1050, No. 74704
AUTHOR :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : consists in the determination of two corrections: a correction for the nonuniformity in the graduation of the scale, obtained by measuring distances between scale divisions with a cathetometer, and a correction for the nonuniformity of the thermometer capillary, obtained by measuring the length of a Hg column separated from the reservoir over different sections of the capillary. The total correction to the indication of the thermometer is the sum of the above two

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY : Rumania F
CATEGORY :
ABST. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 11 1950, No. 24254
AUTHOR :
I. St. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : corrections. Reasoning in support of the proposed
calibration procedure is presented.
A. Vorob'iev

CARD: 3/3

ONUCHAR, A. I.

"Talented Naturalists," Nature, 2nd Printing House of the Publ. Co. of the USSR
USSR Moscow, No. 4, 1952.

KRAMKOVA, G. YA; CHERNYKH, A. I.

Havel

Certain growth peculiarities of the manuscript. Dokl. AN SSSR, 1957, No. 1, p. 1.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, November 1957, Incl.

ONUCHAR, A. I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Dividing and hilling peanut plants. Trudy VNIH no. 10:16-21 '54.
(Peanuts) (MIRA 89)

ONUCHAR, A.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; LIPES, V.E.,
kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Use of a nitrifying bacterial fertilizer in planting peanuts.
Trudy VKNII no.10:22-27 '54. (MIRA 8:9)
(Peanuts) (Nitrification)

ONUCHAR, A.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MIROSHNICHENKO, I.N.,
kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Furrow method of sowing sesame. Trudy VNIIS no.10:28-35 '54.
(Sesame) (MLRA 8:9)

ONUCHAR, A. I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MERKULOV, M. D.,
~~inzhener~~

New machines for growing peanuts, sesame and filbert. Trudy
VNIIL no. 10:72-74 '54. (MLIA 8:9)
(Agricultural machinery)

DOBRYNIN, V.P., prof.; OL'SHANSKIY, M.A., akademik, lektor; YELIN, Ye.Ya., dots.; FAT'YANOV, A.S., prof.; GUBAREV, A.N.; TKACHENKO, P.I., dots.; CHIZHEVSKIY, M.G., prof., lektor; AVDONIN, N.S., prof., lektor; ONUCHAK, A.I., dots.; DUNIN, M.S., prof., lektor; SAVZDARG, E.E., prof., lektor; KREMENETSKIY, N.D., dots., lektor; AVER'YANOV, S.F., dots., lektor; POLUBOYARINOV, I.I., dots.; GUBAREV, A.N., red. izd-va; NAUMOV, K.M., tekhn. red.

[Textbook on agriculture for party schools] Uchebnoe posobie po sel'skomu khoziaistvu dlia partiinykh shkol. Moskva. Pt.1. [Crop farming] Zemledelie. 1958. 397 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kommunisticheskaya partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza. Vysshaya partiynaya shkola.
 2. Vysshaya partiynaya shkola pri Tsentral'nom komitete Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Dobrynin, Ol'shanskiy, Gubarev, Tkachenko, Chizhevskiy, Avdonin, Onuchak, Dunin, Savzdarg, Kremenetskiy, Aver'yanov).
 3. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Ol'shanskiy).
 4. Vysshaya partiynaya shkola pri Tsentral'nom komitete Kommunisticheskoy partii Ukrainy (for Yelin, Poluboyarinov).
 5. Gor'kovskaya Vysshaya partiynaya shkola (for Fat'yanov).
- (Agriculture)

SHURA-BURA, B.L.; IVANOVA, Ye.V.; ONUCHIN, A.N.; GLAZUNOVA, A.Ya.;
SHAYKOV, A.D.

Dispersion of flies from places of mass hatching in Leningrad.
Ent.oboz. 35 no.2:334-346 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Kafedra voyennoy epidemiologii Voyenno-morskogo fakul'teta
pri i Leningradskom meditsinskom institute i Leningradskaya
gorodskaya dezinfektsionnaya stantsiya.
(Leningrad--Flies as carriers of disease)

S/120/61/000/001/020/041
E032/E114

AUTHOR Onuchin A. P.

TITLE A generator of nanosecond light pulses

PERIODICAL Pribury i tekhnika eksperimenta no 6 1961 100-103

TEXT The design of the source is illustrated schematically in Fig. 1. The glass envelope 1 contains a steel spring 2 which can be set in oscillation by a variable magnetic field. The spring carries a platinum end piece 3. At the lower end of the glass envelope has a slight waist and together with the glass tube 4 forms a capillary. The glass envelope is filled with hydrogen at a pressure of 10 atm and contains mercury at the bottom end. The combination of the pressure due to the hydrogen gas and surface tension forces ensures that there is a convex meniscus 5 at the end of the tube 4. Electrical contact is provided by the leads 6. The device is placed inside the brass body 7 and the leads 6 are inserted into the 75-ohm cable 8. The oscillations of the spring are excited by the electromagnet 9. The electromagnet coil is supplied from the audio frequency

Card 1/2

A generator of nanosecond light

S/120/61/000/006/020/041
E032/E114

generator ZG 10 (ZG 10) whose frequency is adjusted to the natural frequency of the spring. As the spring oscillates it cuts off the top of the mercury column. The mercury then enters through the tube 4. The device is equivalent to a 5 cm shaping line which is charged to a voltage E through the 10 meg ohm resistor (Fig. 2). As the spring approaches the mercury meniscus there is a spark discharge and a voltage pulse appears at the cable. The spark illuminates the cathodes of photomultiplier through apertures in the brass body 7. In this way one obtains simultaneously both light and voltage pulses. The voltage pulse is divided by the matched T junction (75 ohm). Output 1 is used to trigger the time base of the high speed oscillograph (MCO 10 ISO-1) while the pulse from output 2 is fed through a 20m ohm cable (BK-1) to the plates of the oscillograph (sensitivity 1V/mm). Rise times of 1.1×10^{-9} sec were obtained (0.1 to 0.9 V amplitude). The width of the voltage pulse at half-height was 1.8×10^{-9} sec. The device has been used to investigate the time parameters of the 4833 (FEU 33) photomultiplier. This was done with the aid of an opaque screen with Card 2/4

A generator of nanosecond light ... S/120/61/000/006/020/041
E032/E114

a 4 mm diameter aperture placed over the photocathode. Measurements were made of the electron transit times as functions of the position of the aperture. When the aperture was in the central position the transit time was found to be 46 nanosec. With the aperture at 13 mm from the centre, the transit time was 53 nanosec. The rise time was estimated as 4.8 nanosec.

Acknowledgments are expressed to B.G. Yerozolimskiy and A.G. Khabakhpashev for discussions.

There are 4 figures, 1 table and 14 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent English language references read as follows:

Ref.5: M. Garbuny, T.P. Vogl, J.R. Hansen,
Rev. Scient. Instrum., v.28, 1957, 826.

Ref.7: J.H. Malmberg, Rev.Scient.Instrum., v.26, 1957, 1027.

Ref.8: Q.A. Kerns, F.A. Kirsten, G.C. Cox.
Rev.Scient.Instrum., v.30, 1959, 31.

Ref.14: H.W. Kendall, IRE Trans. Nucl. Sci., v.7, 1960, 202.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics, Siberian Branch
of AS USSR)

Card

3/4

S/120/62/000/001/015/061
E032/E514

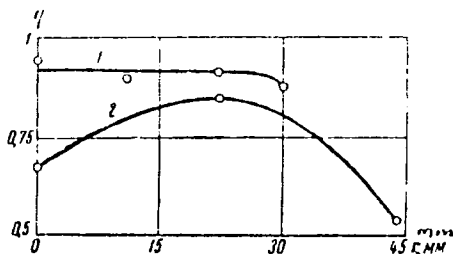
216000
AUTHORS: Onuchin, A.P. and Khabakhpashev, A.G.
TITLE: Light collection in a Cherenkov counter
PERIODICAL: Priroda i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.1, 1962, 63-64
TEXT: The authors report a study of light collection in perspex Cherenkov counters for the detection of 100 MeV electrons. The perspex element was in the form of a truncated cone 60 mm long and 60 or 90 mm base diameter. The perspex cones were mounted on photomultipliers and then exposed to the 100 MeV electron beam of the FIAN synchrotron (beam diameter - 10 mm). Data are reproduced giving the pulse height distribution for detectors with total internal reflection at the surface as a function of the beam position, the light collection coefficient for different types of reflectors and for two different photomultipliers, and the dependence of the light collection coefficient on the angle between the electron beam and the detector axis. Fig.3 shows the light collection coefficient for detectors 60 mm (curve 1) and 90 mm (curve 2) in diameter (semivertical cone angle 6°) as a function of the position of the beam. This detector had totally
Card 1/2

Light collection in a Cherenkov ... S/120/62/000/001/015/061
EO32/E514

internally reflecting surfaces and was mounted on a DPY-10 (FEL-24) photomultiplier. The half-width of the pulse height distribution was 32%. The photocathode diameter was 75 mm. Fig.4 shows the average pulse height as a function of beam angle for the 60 mm diameter detector. In all cases the beam passed through the centre of the detector. Acknowledgments are expressed to P. A. Cherenkov et al. for their collaboration on the FIAN synchrotron. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1961

Fig. 3



Card 2/2

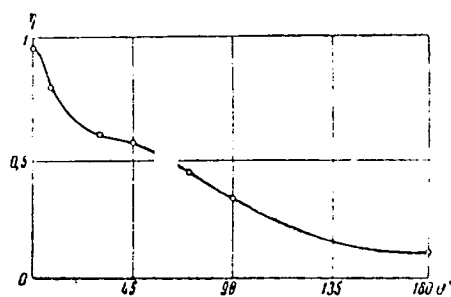


Fig. 4

YEROZOLIMSKIY, B.G., ONUCHIN, A.P., KHABAKHPASHEV, A.G.

Methodical aspects in the experiment on crossed beams. Part I
tech. exp. ... JA-9 ... (MIRA 1974)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

ONUICHIN, A.i.

Increase of the selection coefficient in Rudenko's scheme
of coincidences Prib. 1 tekhn. eksp. 9 no.5:111-114 S-O '54.
(MIRA 17:12)

i. Institut yadernoy fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR

24c

CONFIDENTIAL (S) - 2 Pub-10 IJFic) 07

ACCESSION NR: AT5027921

S/0000/54/000/000/0274/0287

26
64
B+1

AUTHOR: Bayev, V. N.; Blinov, G. A.; Bondarenko, L. N.; Yerozolimskiy, B. G.;
Fedorovnikov, M. S.; Mironov, Ye. S.; Naumov, A. A.; Onuchin, A. P.; Panasyuk,
V. I.; Sidorov, V. A.; Sil'vestrov, G. I.; Skrinskiy, A. N.;
Khrabroshchev, A. G.; Auslender, V. L.; Kiselev, A. V.; Kushnirenko, Ye. A.;
Elvshits, A. A.; Rodionov, S. N.; Synakh, V. S.; Yudin, L. I.; Abramyan, Ye. A.;
Vasserman, G. B.; Vecheslavov, V. V.; Eimov, G. I.; Papadichev, V. A.; Protopenov,
I. Ya.; Budker, G. I.

TITLE: Colliding electron-electron, positron-electron, and proton-proton beams

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963.
Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 274-287

TOPIC TAGS: high energy interaction, high energy plasma, particle physics, particle beam, charged particle beam

ABSTRACT: In the Institute of Nuclear Physics, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences SSSR, programs on high-energy particle physics are mainly concerned with work on colliding charged particle beams. The Institute considers it unsuitable

Card 1/5

ACCESSION NR: AT5007921

for its purpose to install huge accelerators whose construction requires large resources outlaid and long time. For work on colliding electron-electron, positron-electron, and proton-proton beams, three installations are being built, which are in various stages of realization. Work on colliding electron beams was conducted at the institute (then a laboratory of the Institute of Atomic Energy named I. V. Kurchatov) in the Fall of 1956, after Kerst's report on accelerators with colliding proton beams of the IFAG type. By that time Soviet scientists had already acquired some experience in obtaining large electron currents; in particular, the mentioned laboratory had installed and then abandoned a device for the spiral storage of electrons (G. I. Budker and A. A. Baumov, CERN Symposium, 1, 76 (1956)), by which, subsequently, circulating currents of the order of 100 amperes were obtained. In 1957 two variants of this device were considered at the same time. The first one consisted of two accelerators with spiral storage and subsequent transition of the particles to synchrotron state in comparatively narrow paths. The second one had storage rings with constant magnetic field and frequent external injection because of the damping of the oscillations under the action of radiation. The first variant was more cumbersome; the second variant contained an element not developed at that time, namely a 100-kilovolt commutator of 10 kilo-amperes with nanosecond front. At the end of 1957, the first positive results were obtained

Card 2/5

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ACCESSION NR: AT5007921

with a parking discharger of 100 kilovolts, and work stopped on the variant with storage rings. Originally it was proposed to set up two devices: VEP-1 of 2×130 Mev energy, and VEP-2 of 2×500 Mev energy. The VEP-1 was considered as an actual model of an accelerator and as a device for conducting initial experiments at low energies. After the Panofsky report in 1958 on his work with colliding electron beams conducted in his laboratory at Stanford, construction ceased on 500-Mev storage paths and work was continued on the 2×130 -Mev installation. Instead of work on colliding electron beams with energies of 500 Mev, work at the end of 1958 was conducted with colliding positron-electron beams and the planning of the VEPP-2 device was begun, whose main elements are a strong-current electron accelerator and a high-vacuum storage path of 700 Mev energy. At the present time the VEP-1 and VEPP-2 are installed in Novosibirsk. The VEP-1 is in a state of neglect, but at the end of 1964 experiments will be begun with it. Installation of the VEPP-2 has been completed. To obtain a marked effect from the application of colliding proton beams, an accelerator is needed with an energy of at least 10 Gev. Since the ordinary accelerator at such energies is a very bulky machine, it was decided to combine the idea of colliding proton beams with the creation of an iron-less impulse accelerator with very large fields and a neutralized central busbar. This latter work of creating such a machine was reported by the authors at a Moscow conference

Card 3/5

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ACCESSION NR: AT5007921

held in 1956. The presence of a field with two directions in an iron-less accelerator with central busbar permits the acceleration of protons toward opposite sides in one machine, which makes possible the collision of protons in case of a suitable race-track. At the present time the Institute is developing a proton device with a magnetic field of about 200 kilogauss and radius of 2 meters for a particle energy of 12 Gev in the beam (equivalent energy is around 300Gev). Tests are being conducted on models, and an effective method of injection by overcharging of negative ions is under study. Also under development are an impulse electric power supply system of 100 million joules capacity and an hf power supply. Since 1958 the Institute has been conducting theoretical investigations on the limits of applicability of quantum electrodynamics [V. N. Bayyer, ZhETF, 37, 1490 (1959), and UFN, 78, 619 (1962)] for the calculation of the radiational corrections to the electrodynamic cross-sections [V. N. Bayyer and S. A. Kheyfats, ZhETF 40, 613-715 (1961) and Nuclear Physics (in print)], and on other problems of high-energy particle physics that are connected with the preparation of experiments on colliding beams [V. N. Bayyer, I. B. Khriplovich, V. V. Sokolov, and V. S. Synakh, in ZhTF, 1961]. The present report takes up under the mentioned three main headings the following pertinent topics: the accelerator-injection, storage paths, electron-optical channel,

Card 4/5

L 47304-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007921

input and output system, experiments on storage, proposed work, experimental set-up, physical layout of magnets, power supply, etc. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki SO AN SSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics,
SO AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE, NP

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 003

ML
Card 5/5

L 1419-86 FSS-2/EWT(1)/EWA(d)/T/EED(b)-3/EWA(h)/EWA(c) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP5027034

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/005/0201/0204

AUTHOR: Berkovskiy, A. G.; Gusel'nikov, V. G.; Onuchin, A. P.

ORG: Moscow Electric Lamp Plant (Moskovskiy elektrolampovyy zavod)

TITLE: Photomultiplier with toroidal emitters (FEU-30)

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1965, 201-204

TOPIC TAGS: photomultiplier, photomultiplier tube, photoelectric detection system

ABSTRACT: A new photomultiplier tube, designated the FEU-30, is described. The principal feature is the bucket-shaped toroidal dynode and associated reflecting screen used in the multiplier stages (see Fig. 1). This configuration has several

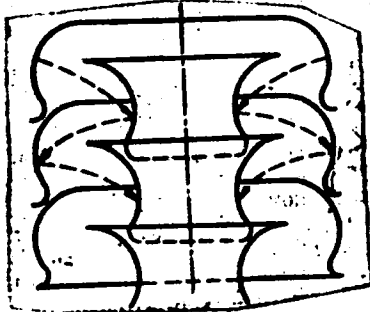


Fig. 1. Multiplier stages

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.383.292

I 4419-66

ACC NR. AP5027034

advantages over conventional dynode designs, including maximum emitting surface per volume, large input aperture to the first stage, and absence of edge scatter in the electron beam. The 14 dynode elements are mounted and spaced by glass supports in an envelope 67 mm in diameter and 180 mm long. The dynodes are constructed of an Al-Mg alloy; the photocathode is Cs-Sb. The FEU-30 responds to the 3500-6000 Å region and at an operating voltage of 3-3.5 kv attains a multiplication factor of 10^5 . Some circuit details and a calibrating technique are included in the discussion. [SH]

SUB CODE: EC/ SUBM DATE: 14Jul64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 000/ ATD PRESS: 4/25

Card 2/2

I 25792-66 EWT(m) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6016376

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/006/0498/0502

AUTHOR: Budker, G. I.; Kushnirenko, N. A.; Naumov, A. A.; Onuchin, A. P.; Popov, S. G.; Sidorov, V. A.; Skriniski, A. N.; Tumaykin, G. H.

40
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Status report on the VEP-1 electron storage ring

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 6, 1965, 498-502

TOPIC TAGS: electron scattering, synchrotron, electron energy/B-25 synchrotron
 ABSTRACT: This paper updates the report given at the International Conference on Accelerators held in Dubna in 1963 and describes the work carried out since that time. In the last two years the following work has been accomplished: accumulation of electrons simultaneously on two paths, study of certain interaction effects between two beams, and measurement of the luminance of the machine from the electron-electron scattering in the range of angles from 45 to 90 deg. The VEP-1 storage ring, designed to operate at electron-electron energy of 2 X 130 Mev, is connected to a B-25 synchrotron, as shown in a schematic diagram. The magnetic paths are 43 cm in dia and the aperture is 3 X 4 cm. All experiments were made at electron energies of 43 Mev and resonator voltage of 5 kv. The average injection current pulse did not exceed 10 ma, although more than 100 ma were available. Injection mode stability left much to be desired. Results of the experiments are shown in a series of graphs. Further experiments are planned at electron energies of 100 Mev. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005
 Card 1/1 cc [JPRS]

I 1966-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AR6021027

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/002/A057/A057

AUTHOR: Onuchin, A. P.

TITLE: Results of tests of the ²⁵photomultipliers FEU-49 and FEU-65

SOURCE: Ref zh. Fiz, Abs. 2A455

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 1. M., Atomizdat, 1964, 32-37

TOPIC TAGS: photomultiplier, pulse amplitude, light pulse, pulse analyzer/FEU-49 photomultiplier, FEU-65 photomultiplier

ABSTRACT: The time and amplitude characteristics of the photomultiplier FEU-49, with photocathode diameter 170 mm, were measured. Data are presented on one sample of the FEU-65 photomultiplier with photocathode diameter 150 mm. The rise time of the output pulse following illumination of the photocathode with a light pulse of 2 nsec duration was $\tau_p \sim 10 - 15$ nsec for the FEU-49 and $\tau_p \sim 3$ nsec for the FEU-65. The pulse-height resolution, determined with the aid of an NaI(Tl) crystal of 30 mm diameter and a Cs^{137} source, turned out to be 13 - 22% for different FEU-49 samples and 13% for

Cord 1/2

L 38806-66

ACC NR: AR6021027

the FEU-65. The amplitudes of the output pulses due to 1 MeV electrons, fed to a load of 75 ohms at a supply voltage of 2600 v, were 4 and 5 volts respectively at noise levels 65 and 24 kev.

SUB CODE: 09, 20

Card

2/2

L 43730-66
ACC NR: AP6030137

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/004/0097/0101

AUTHOR: Onuchin, A. P.

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics, SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut yadernoy fiziki SO AN SSSR)

TITLE: Generator of nanosecond light pulses with external synchronization

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1966, 97-101

TOPIC TAGS: pulse generator, nanosecond pulse, light pulse

ABSTRACT: A generator of nanosecond light pulses based on a special discharge tube is described. The generator is designed as a coaxial line (characteristic impedance, 75 ohm) with discharge-tube electrodes serving as the control conductor. Holes are provided in the housing of the line to illuminate the photomultiplier. The amount of light reaching the photomultiplier is controlled by light-polarizing filters. The discharge tube consists of two cylindrical molybdenum electrodes 3.5 mm in diameter and 15 mm long. The electrodes are placed in a glass tube filled with hydrogen at a pressure of 150 mm Hg. The gap between the electrodes is 0.25—0.4 mm, the breakdown voltage of the discharge tube is 50[^]—800 v, and the leakage resistance between electrodes is >100 Gohm. The experiments indicated that the light pulse duration depends upon 1) the duration of the applied electrical pulse, 2) the period of gas scintillation, 3) the gap between the electrodes, and 4) the gas pressure in the discharge tube. A

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.319.53

L 43736-66
ACC NR: AP6030137

special circuit which stabilizes the amplitude of the light pulse is included in the generator. The maximum amplitude instability for 10 and 300 hours of operation does not exceed ± 2 and $\pm 5\%$, respectively. Measurements of external synchronization accuracy show that it can be affected by the quality of the electrode surfaces, the overvoltage on the electrodes, and the time interval between pulses. The synchronization accuracy of the generator is better than 0.3 nsec. The device generates light pulses with a duration of ~ 1 nsec. The life of the generator is not less than 500 hours at a repetition frequency of 2.5 kc. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables. [GS]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 28Jun65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 009/ ATD PRESS: 5076

Card 2/2 hs

B 05822-67 SWT(m) LJI(z) GD

ACC NR: AT6031467

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0001/0014

AUTHOR: Budker, G. I. ; Kushnirenko, Ye. A. ; Skriskiy, A. N. ; Naumov, A. A. ;
Onuchin, A. P. ; Popov, S. G. ; Sidorov, V. A. ; Tumaykin, G. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Present state of research on the VEP-1 electronic storage ring

SOURCE: AN SSSR, ²⁸Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut yadernoy fiziki. Doklady, 1965.
Sostoyaniye rabot na elektronnom nakopitele VEP-1, 1-14

TOPIC TAGS: synchrotron, electron scattering, electron beam/VEP-1 electronic storage ring, B-2C electronic synchrotron

ABSTRACT: The VEP-1 electronic storage ring consists basically of two paired high-vacuum magnetic tracks, 43 cm in radius, with a 3 x 4 cm² aperture a special B-2C electronic synchrotron,⁹ an electronic-optic channel, and a single thread system to extract the electron beam from the accelerator and insert it into the storage ring. This storage ring was designed for experiments in electron scattering with electrons of an energy of 2 x 130 Mev. It is now being used in

Card 1/2

L 05822-67

ACC NR: AT6031467

experiments with electron scattering in a 45—90 degree angle. Descriptions are given of the installation, the process of electron storage, and radiance measurements. The results of the first experiments on electron scattering show that divergences from the reference curve of the Moller electron scattering do not exceed the statistical error. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 09, 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/

kh

Card 2/2

VASIL'YEV, B.V.; ONI'KHIN, V.Ya.

Determining the moisture content of solid bodies by the nuclear
magnetic resonance method. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.111:
123-129 '61. (MIRA 16:6)

(Nuclear magnetic resonance and relaxation)

L 45854-56

ACC NR: AP6020359

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0104/66/000/003/0083/0084

AUTHOR: Kholyan, A. M. (Engineer); Elyukin, S. B. (Engineer); Omuchin, V. Ya. (Engineer);
Kravets, N. A. (Engineer)

ORG: None

TITLE: Application of computer for designing cable raceways

SOURCE: Elektricheskiye stantsii, no. 3, 1966, 83-84

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering, electric cable, electric network, electronic computer / M-20 electronic computer

ABSTRACT: Application of electronic computers to wiring design and circuit calculations is discussed in connection with a paper published by the Ural Branch of the Teploelektroproyekt Institute. The paper in question deals with design considerations and economics of wiring raceway systems used at electric power plants for auxiliary power circuits. An electronic computer of M-20 type was used by the Institute for circuit and conductor calculations on the basis of layouts providing information on cable raceways, cable crossings, junctions, riser columns, interconnections, etc. Numbers were assigned to each raceway, column, connection and special tabular graphs were prepared. The mathematical aspect of calculations is discussed by the authors and some examples of using graphs are explained. Various versions for economical cable laying (shortest distance, cable weight) are briefly examined. The results obtained in cable raceway calculations include the cable length, panel number, consumer number and interconnection numbers.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: None

Cord 1/1

UDC: 621.315.23

QIN'CHEN, Yu.A.; SHENOV, V.S.

Calculation of additional losses in the steel of machines
with dual feed. Trudy Vuz. politekh. inst. no. 138:107-115
1974 (MHA 19:1)

С. И. Д. А. И. 2

AUTHORS: Dobrokhotoy, G. N. and Onuchkina, N. I. 136-3-7/25

TITLE: Acid Leaching of Nickel Concentrates and Mattes by the Autoclave Method. (Kislotoyе vyshchelachivaniye nikel'evykh kontsentratov i shteynov avtoklavnykh sposobom).

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, No.3, pp.35-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Leaching in an atmosphere of oxygen is a most important operation in the treatment of sulphide raw materials by hydrometallurgical methods. Various schemes have been proposed and these are briefly considered in this article, after which experiments on a process similar to one proposed by Downes and Bruce (Ref.5) are described. Here the leaching is carried out with a low pH value (1-2) of the liquid and the aim of the experiments was to see to what extent the method is applicable to some nickel-manufacture products. Two concentrates and a matte were treated under various conditions and graphs showing the course of the extraction of nickel at different pH values, temperatures and pressures as well as the behaviour of cobalt, copper, iron and sulphur at various pressures are presented. Some results are also tabulated, as are the compositions of the materials. The products of the leaching were found to be an acid nickel-cobalt sulphate solution, a

1/2

136-3-7/25

Acid Leaching of Nickel Concentrates and Mattes by the Autoclave Method.

copper-sulphur alloy and tailings consisting of iron hydroxide and gangue elements. The acid required was formed by oxidation of the sulphides themselves and hydrolysis of ferric sulphate. The optimal temperature was 115 to 118 C, the optimal pressures for concentrates and matte being about 20 and 10-15 atm gauge, respectively. On the average the process was completed in 3 to 5 hours, the time depending on the lump size of the materials and the intensity of mixing. An editorial note states that the application of the methods described for treating some Soviet copper-nickel sulphide concentrates would lead to losses of precious metals; but the method is recommended for mattes.

2/2 There are 5 figures, 3 tables and 5 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Gipronikel'.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

DOBROKHOTOV, G.N.; ONUCHKINA, N.I.

Autoclave leaching of cobalt products at the "Uzhurskiy"
combines. TSvet. met. 31 no. 7:35-39 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Gipronikel'.

(Ural Mountains--Nickel)
(Leaching)

ОНУА@НК.НА, N. I.

TITLE Conference on Autocatalysis, Moscow, 1959, No. 7, pp. 84-87 (USSR)

PERIODICAL: *Chemistry*, 1959, No. 7, pp. 84-87 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On 23-28 February 1959 a conference was held in Moscow for summing-up and coordinating work on autocatalytic processes in the metallurgy of heavy, non-ferrous, rare and noble

D. N. Yuktanov, Gintarevets, on progress throughout the world on the use of hydrometallurgical, particularly autoclave, methods for non-ferrous and rare metal production. G. N. Borokhov, Gipronikel', on nickel leaching practice in the Soviet works: M. G. Gushchin and Z. K. Dobrzhanskii on the hydrocyanide autoclave for the selective reduction by hydrogen and carbon monoxide of the oxides of nickel and cobalt from solution; Yu. Lashin and R. Shulgova, Gipronikel', on design decisions on the application of the flowsheets dealt with by G. N. Borokhov at the Yuzhuralnikel' and Severonikel' Combiines and the Ufaletskiy (Ufa) Nickel Works; I. N. Maslennitskiy, Leningradskiy goruy Institut (Leningrad Mining Institute) on the advantages of a combined flotation-autoclave method for nickel-electrolysis of slimes containing platinum-group metals; V. R. Zhukina, Severonikel' combine, and Z. I. Sobol', Gintarevets, on the essentials of the neutral methods of oxidizing leaching of alcohol concentrate from concentrate; the flotation of Zn; Sobol' on preliminary investigations of the leaching of Zn; Sobol' on preliminary oxidized nickel ores; N. N. Mylenitskiy, Mekhanobr, on the main results of investigations of the autoclave-soda process for treating tungsten-ore beneficiation products; V. I. Zornukaylo, Mekhanobr, and D. A. Kaligkhay, Skopiaskaya (Skopiansk) TPO, separately, on problems in the application of an autoclave-soda flowsheet to scheelite and wolframite raw material; G. A. Meyerson, K. Ya. Shapiro, N. N. Khayrskiy, R. A. Pavlyuk and A. F. Kogol'skiy, Krasnoyarskiy Institut tsvetnykh metallov (Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute) on the treatment of tungsten concentrates in neutral, heated ball-mills with acids of aquatic alkalies; M. I. Spil'sonova, and R. G. Rukhovich, Skopiaskaya, on the treatment of ZnO prepared and unprepared sulphide molybdenum raw material by oxidizing autoclave alkaline leaching; I. M. Velozh and S. I. Sobol' on the kinetics of oxidizing autoclave leaching; A. N. Salimann and Z. M. Lyubina, Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute, on the results of a study of conditions for the selective separation of lower oxides of tungsten and molybdenum from their salt solutions by hydrogen under pressure; M. V. Darginam, Gorno-metallurgicheskiy Institut (Mining-Metallurgical Institute) of the Sovnarkhoz (Council) of the Armyskaya SSR (Armenian SSR), on his investigations of ammoniacal autoclave leaching under oxygen pressure of molybdenum concentrates; Sobol' on the kinetics of oxidizing autoclave leaching of ZnO with NaOH solutions; and I. N. Piskun, Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute, on an oxidizing autoclave process for gold containing raw material; N. G. Tyukla, Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy Institut (Ural Polytechnical Institute) on the behaviour of noble metals in oxidizing autoclave leaching in sulphate solutions; A. L. Tsvet and D. A. Tarak, and A. Ya. Daidabayev, Institut Metalurgii i Obogasheniya MKN Kaz SSR (Metallurgy and Beneficiation Institute of the Kaz SSR) respectively, on the physicochemical phenomena and on work trials of autoclave leaching of polymetallic materials with NaOH leaching solutions; Sobol' on the kinetics of autoclave leaching of ZnO with NaOH solutions; and A. G. Gintarevets, VAMI, on industrial experiments of a sulphurous autoclave leaching process for leaching ZnO with NaOH solutions; USSR IONEX AS USSR on the kinetics of autoclave leaching of various values states under oxygen at nitrogen pressure in the presence of sulphurous acids; Z. I. Sobol', Gintarevets, on autoclave leaching of polymetallic concentrates; G. N. Borokhov, and R. G. Rukhovich, Ufaletskiy VNI, on the development of nickel slimes on a plant and the development of nickel slimes on a plant; G. N. Borokhov, Gintarevets, on the kinetics of autoclave leaching of polymetallic materials with NaOH solutions; and G. N. Borokhov, Gintarevets, on the kinetics of autoclave leaching of polymetallic materials with NaOH solutions.

Card 1/5

Card 2/5

Card 3/5

Card 4/5

DOBROKOTOV, G.N.; ONUCHKINA, N.I.

Kinetics of nickel reduction by hydrogen from ammonia-sulfate solutions.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 5 no.5:72-78 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy nikelvovoy
promyshlennosti. (Nickel--Metallurgy) (Hydrometallurgy)

S/136/62/000/008/001/004
E021/E435

AUTHORS: Dobrokhotov, G.N., Onuchkina, N.I., Ratner, Z.L.
TITLE: Autoclave reduction of nickel and cobalt hydroxides
by hydrogen

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, no.8, 1962, 44-47

TEXT: A finer and purer metallic powder can be produced by autoclave reduction of hydroxides than by reduction of ammoniacal-sulphate solutions. Diffusion of hydrogen into the metal during the process also results in an increase in lattice parameter which produces powder which has better catalytic properties. Experiments were carried out in autoclaves with 1 to 3 litre capacity. Hydrated nickel oxide was prepared from hot solutions of nickel sulphate and sodium hydroxide. The precipitate was washed on a vacuum-filter and the charge in the autoclave had a solid to liquid ratio of 1:10. Hydrated cobalt oxide was prepared from solutions of sodium hypochlorite and boiling cobalt sulphate. The charge for the autoclave had a solid to liquid ratio of 1:40. Hydrogen was fed in as soon as the required temperature was reached. The
Card 1/2

Autoclave reduction of nickel ...

S/136/62/000/008/001/004
E021/E435

degree of reduction was found by removing samples periodically from the autoclave. Before each experiment the internal surfaces of the autoclave were pickled in hot 5% nitric acid. Relatively coarse, low activity carbonyl powders (nickel 41 μ , cobalt 71 μ) were used for nucleation in the reduction process. Curves of the degree of reduction against time show in each case a marked induction period; this is attributed to unstable oxide compounds on the nucleating powder and the slow rate of crystallization of the first metallic grains. The optimum conditions of reduction are: 200 to 250°C; a partial pressure of hydrogen of 20 to 30 atm. 1 to 1.5 hours duration. The obtained powder was finely dispersed, had high catalytic properties and low cementation activity. There are 2 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/2

DOBROKHOTOV, G.N.; ORLOVSKAYA, N.I.

Kinetics of autoclave leaching of sphalerite. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav., tsvet. met. 7 no.5:51-57 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut "Gipronikel".
Rekomendovana kafedroy metallurgii tyazhelykh tsvetnykh i blago-
rodnykh metallov Leningradskogo gornogo instituta .

ONYCHEKOV, B. N.

"The Phenomenon of the Transport of Heat and Moisture in the Soil and Subsoil.
Trudy Moskov. Tekh. In-ta. Pishchevoy Promyshlennosti, No. 8, pp. 55-63, 1957.

GRUFRIYCHUK, F.

[Life processes in plants] Skladni protsesy zhyttia roslin.
Vinnipeg, Nakladom ukrains'koi torhovli, 1955. 61 p.
(MIRA 14:2)

(Plant breeding)

ONUPRICHUK, F.

[Flowers] Kvity. Winnipeg, Vyd. vydavycnoi spilky "Truzub," 1956.
103 p. (MLRA 9:8)

(Flowers)

ONUFRIYCHUK, P.

~~_____~~
[House plants] Khatni roslyny. Winnipeg, 1957. 48 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(House plants)

KHOKHLOV, S.F., ~~OMUFRIYENKO, F.F.~~

Construction and design of a centrifugal multidisk sprayer.

Trudy ~~DKHTI~~ no.6:232-241 '58.

(MIRA 13:11)

(Plate towers)

ONUFRIYENKO, I.

Professional groups are the basic link. Sov.shakht. 10
no.7:26-27 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Profgruporg vtorogo uchastka shakhty No.8 tresta Budinnovugol',
Donbass.

(Trade unions)

ONUFR IYENKO, L.G.

Spring surface flow of small rivers of the Ukraine. Trudy Ukr.
NIGMI no.3:103-119 '55. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy
institut.

(Ukraine--Runoff) (Ukraine--Stream measurements)

ONUPRIYENKO, L.G.

Effect of forests on the mean annual flow of small streams. Trudy
Ukr.NIGMI no.4:72-76 '55. (MIRA 10:1)
(Forest influences) (Runoff)

ONUPRIYEN..O, L.G.

A map of the relative distribution of forests in the Ukraine. Prudy
Ukr.NIGMI no.4:77 '55. (MIRA 10:1)

(Ukraine--Forests and forestry)

ON 4 + R. MEN K.O. L.G.

451379531482 216 17
 Description of flash floods in the Carpathian region
 of the USSR. *Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya*, Leningrad, No. 647, Nov/Dec. 1955. DVB, 1956, 11, 10.
 Description of flash floods observed in Dec. 1947 and Jan. 1948 in the Lembitz River in the
 Bel. Chernomoh and Chernyi Chernomoh River in June 1954, and on the Futila River in
 Chernomoh Oblast (Ukrainian SSR). Data on water level during the occurrence of the
 floods are given. The cause of these flashfloods is attributed to sudden warming leading
 to intensive snow melt and to heavy rainfall. *Subject Headings: 1. Flash floods. 2. Car-*
 pathians. J.L.D.

ONUFRIYENKO, L.G.

Factors of spring runoff. Meteor. i gidrol. no.2:38-39 P '56.
(Runoff) (Snow) (MLRA 9:6)

14-57-6-12206
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6,
pp 73-74 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Onufriyenko, L. G.

TITLE: Effect of Agricultural Engineering Works on Slope
Runoff (Nekotoryye dannyye o vliyanii agrotekhnicheskikh meropriyatiy na sklonovyy stok)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ukr. n.-i. gidrometeorol. in-ta, 1956, Nr 6,
pp 3-13

ABSTRACT: Attempts are being made in the Chernigov district to determine the effect of different kinds of plowing and the planting of different crops on surface runoff caused by melting snow. A preliminary report asserts that slope inclination and exposition do not exert a decisive influence on talic runoff. The author supplies data on the amounts of snow and runoff, obtained from the runoff plats at the **Pridostyanskiy experimental**

Card 1/2

ONUPRIYENKO, L.G.

Forest influence on spring runoff. Trudy Ukr. NIGMI no. 6:42-62
'56. (MLBA 10:5)

(Runoff) (Forest influences)

ONUPRIYENKO, L.G.

Snow deposition in ravines. Trudy Ukr.NIGMI no.6:63-66 '56.

(MLRA 10:5)

(Snow)

ONUFRIYENKO, L.G.

Experimental data on snow melting and runoff of snow melts. Trudy
Ukr. NIGMI no.9:26-38 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Snow)

ONUFRIYENKO, L.G.

Intensity of snow melting and loss of water from the snow.
Trudy Ukr.NIGMI no.19:3-24 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Golovesnya Valley--Snow)

ONUFRIYENKO, L.G.

Extent of spring water runoff in small Ukrainian rivers. Trudy
UkrNIGMI no.34:3-23 '62, (MIRA 15:7)
(Ukraine--Runoff)

ONUFELIYENKO, L.G.

Loss of snow water in the snow. May 1977
1977

1977
M. G. 1977

ONUFRIYENKO, Yu.F.; TARAN, F.I.; TONYUK, N.I.

"Khmel" sprayer. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.8:19-21 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

(Spraying and dusting equipment)
(Zhitomir Province—Hops—Diseases and pests)

ACC NR: AP7000321 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/022/0060/0060

INVENTOR: Onufriyenko, Yu. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Divider for magnetization of current divider cores of semiconductor converters. Class 21, No. 188565

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 22, 1966, 60

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor converter, semiconductor device, magnetization

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a device which magnetizes the current divider cores of a semiconductor converter. The device contains several parallel-connected diodes in each phase, magnetizing windings, a power supply, a limiting resistor, and a choke. In order to increase efficiency of utilization of the active material of the dividers, the network of magnetizing windings is connected to an a-c source through a series-connected diode shunted by a resistor, a saturated choke, and a limiting resistor.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 23Oct63
Card 1/1 UDC: 621.314.632.014

311900 ~~SECRET~~

AUTHORS: Gmfriyer ~~A~~ ...

TITLE: A New Method for the Determination of ...
(Novyy metod opredeleniya ...)

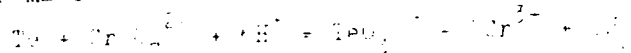
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii ...

ABSTRACT: The author ...
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on cooling of the ...
ly. ...
The quantity of the ...
type of the ...
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Card 1 4

A New Method for the Determination of Tellurium

turned and a finely distributed precipitate, which is difficult to filter. Films. With a high excess of lye, tellurium is not quantitatively precipitated. In the case of a small quantity of lye the color of the solution after addition of cherry red, in the case of a deficiency of lye it is purple-cherry red, in the case of an excess of lye it is dark cherry red with a trace of purple-red. After the reaction with lye lactose is a weakly alkaline solution, the tellurite tellurium is gravimetrically or titrimetrically determined. The most important titrimetric methods of determination for tellurium are based on the oxidation of the tellurite ion with potassium permanganate or potassium dichromate. Freshly precipitated tellurium is well oxidized to an acidified solution of potassium dichromate, when it is oxidized to telluric acid:



This fact was developed to a quantitative method of determination for tellurium. The equivalent weight of tellurium in this reaction amounts to 126.5. It is expected that this method will be used for the determination of tellurium in various samples.

Card 2, 4

A New Method for the Determination of Tellurium

741-101-21

chromate solution, as sulfuric acid on heating reduces the formed hexavalent tellurium to tetravalent tellurium. This titrimetric method was especially employed for the determination of tellurium in its alloys with antimony. In order to keep antimony in the solution, the alloy is worked up with a mixture of nitric acid and tartaric acid. Besides antimony and tellurium the alloy can also contain small quantities of iron, arsenic, tin, lead, cadmium, bismuth, carbon, selenium, copper, and other elements. The compounds of iron, arsenic, bismuth, tin, and antimony are not reduced to the metals by lactose in a weakly alkaline solution. They are kept in solution by tartaric acid. At higher concentrations tin may go into the precipitate. This renders determination considerably difficult, as an amorphous finely distributed precipitate forms, which consists of tellurium and tin compounds, and which it is difficult further to work up. At a low content of tin this difficulty does not exist. The presence of small quantities of lead and cadmium do not disturb tellurium determination. Carbon does not dissolve in nitric acid and can be removed by filtering. Copper and selenium disturb the analysis

Card 3/4

A New Method for the Determination of Tellurium

75-1-20 20

considerably as they are precipitated together with tellurium in the reduction with lactose. By the addition of potassium ferrocyanide, however, it can be brought about that selenium and copper in weakly alkaline solutions are not reduced to the metals, but that they remain in solution as stable complex compounds. At the same time potassium ferrocyanide does not prevent the reduction of tellurium nor does it exercise any influence upon the velocity of the separation. The results show that this method yields well reproducible results. The deviations from a mean value in the case of a tellurium content of $\sim 3\%$ are not higher than $0,02\%$ and in the case of a tellurium content of $\sim 10\%$ not higher than $0,03\%$. The experimental conditions of all these determinations are exactly given. There are 2 tables and 4 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Tomsk Polytechnic Institute (Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut)

SUBMITTED: December 18, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

1. Tellurium - Determination

UDODOV, P.A.; ONUFRIYENOK, I.P.

Hydrogeochemical method of prospecting for nonferrous metals and
certain rare elements. Izv. TPI 90:158-164 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Predstavleno professorom doktorom F.N. Shakhovym.
(Geochemical prospecting) (Ore deposits)
(Water--Analysis)

POLYAK, E.A.; STREL'NIKOVA, N.P.; PAVLOVA, V.N.; RIVNYY, V.S.; ONUFRIYENOK,
L.E.; SOKOLOVICH, V.B.; LEHOVITSKIY, I.N.; ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.N.;
CHERNUKHA, G.N.

Brief reports. Zav.lab. 25 no.2:162-163 ' 59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Sverdlovskiy zavod khimicheskikh reaktivov (for Polyak).
2. N. ril'-
skiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Strel'nikova, Pavlova).
3. Slavyanskiy sodovyy kombinat (for Rivnyy).
4. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Onufriyenok, Sokolovich).
5. Khar'kovskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy zavod (for Lakhovitskiy, Aleksandrova).
6. Moskovskiy mashinostroitel'-nyy zavod (for Chernukha).

(Chemistry, Analytical)