BUTOMA, B.Ye.; SOKOLOV, P.A.; BALAYEV, D.N.; SERGEYEV, N.M.; SHUMSKIY, K.A.; TYAPKIN, M.Ya.; SMIRNOV, V.A.; PIROGOV, N.I.; FEDOROV, N.A.; GOLYASHKIN, G.S.; KUZ'MIN, A.P.; AKULINICHEV, V.P. brigadir; GORBENKO, Ye.M.; BYSTREVSKIY, L.M., inzh.; STEPANOV, P.S., brigadir; Us, I.S., brigadir-sudosborshchik, deputat Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR; USTINOV, P.D., slesar'-sborshchik; FINOGENOVA, N.Ya., tokar'; LERNER, M.; ALEKSEYEV, R.Ye.; SIVUKHIN, K., starshiy master; OSTAP'YEV, A.I.; TROFIMOV, B.A., inzh.; KOVRYZHKIN, V.F., inzh.; MOISEYEV, A.A., prof.; GOLUBEV, N.V.; MOGILEVICH, V.I.; ANDRYUTIN, V.I.; ANDRIYEVSKIY, M.I.; MATSKEVICH, V.D., dots.

Shipbuilders prepare for the 21st Extraordinary Congress of the CPSU. Sudostroenie 25 no.1:1-25 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Predsedatel' Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po sudostroyeniyu, ministr SSSR (for Butoma). 2. Nachal'nik upravleniya sudostroitel'noy promyshlennosti Lensovnarkhoza (for Sokolov). 3. Direktor Baltiyskogo sudostroitel'nogo zavoda im. S.Ordzhonikidze (for Balayev). 4. Nachal'niki tsekhov Baltiyskogo sudostroitel'nogo zavoda im. S. Ordzhonikidze (for Sergeyev, Shumskiy). 5. Nachal'nik mekhanicheskogo tsekha Baltiyskogo sudostroitel'nogo zavoda im. S. Ordzhonikidze (for Tyapkin). (Continued on next card)

BUTOMA, B.Ye.---(continued) Card 2.

6. Brigada kommunisticheskogo truda Baltiyskogo sudostroitel'nogo zavoda im. S. Ordzhonikidze (for Smirnov). 7. Glavnyy inzhener Admiralteyskogo sudostroitel'nogo zavoda, Leningrad (for Pirogov). 8. Glavnyy inzhener sudostroitel'nogo zavoda im. A.A. Zhdanova (for Fedorov). 9. Nachal'nik elektrodnogo tsekha Sudostroitel'nogo zavoda im. A.A. Zhdanova (for Golyashkin). 10. Nachal'nik tsekha kommunisticheskogo truda sudostroitel'nogo zavoda im. A.A. Zhdanova (for Kuz'min). 11. Malyarnyy tsekh sudostroitel'nogo zavoda im. A.A. Zhdanova (for Akulinichev). 12. Glavnyy inzhener Nikolayevskogo sudostroitel'nogo zavoda im. I.I. Nosenko (for Gorbenko). 13. Nikolayevskiy sudostroitel'nyy zavod im. I.I. Nosenko (for Bystrevskiy, Us, Ustinov, Finogenova). 14. Slesarno-sborochnaya brigada Nikolayevskogo sudostroitel'nogo zavoda im. I.I. Nosenko (for Stepanov). 15. Zamestitel'nachal'nika konstruktorskogo byuro sudostroitel'nogo zavoda "Krasnoye Sormovo" (for Lerner). 16. Glavnyy konstruktor konstruktorskogo byuro sudostroitel'nogo zavoda "Krasnoye Sormovo" (for Alekseyev). 17. Sudostroitel'nyy zavod "Krasnoye Sormovo" (for Sivukhin). 18. Direktor sudostroitel'nogo zavod "Leninskaya kuznitsa" (for Ostaf'yev). 19. Sekretar' partkoma TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta (for Trofimov). (Continued on next card)

BUTOMA, B.Ye.--(continued) Card 3.
20. Predsedatel' Leningradskogo oblastnogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo otdela sudostroitel'noy promyshlennosti (for Moiseyev). 21. Glavnyye inzhenery Konstruktorskogo byuro (for Golubev, Andryutin). 22. Glavnyy konstruktor Konstruktorskogo byuro (for Mogilevich). 23. Nachal'nik TSentral'nogo tekhniko-konstruktorskogo byuro (for Andriyevskiy). 24. Zamestitel' direktora Leningradskogo korablestroitel'nogo instituta po uchebnoy chasti (for Matskevich).
(Shipbuilding)

OSTAF'YEV, V.A.

Cutting-force characteristics during high-speed drilling of high-strength cast iron. Stan.i instr. 32 no.12:29-30 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Drilling and boring)

OSTAF'YEV, V.A.

A device for the sharpening of augers. Ratsionalizatsiia no.2:25 '62.

OSTAP'YEV, V.A., inzh.

Improved design of drills for high-speed drilling. Mashinostroenie no.3: 30-32 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Twist drills)

L 35047-65 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/
EWP(h)/EWP(b)/EWP(l)/EWA(c) Pf-4 JD/HM
ACCESSION NR: AR5006375 S/0276/64/000/012/B198/B198

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 12B1319

AUTHOR: Ostaf'yev, V. A.

TITLE: Drills equipped with hard alloy bits

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-t, vyp. 18, 1963, 110-112

TOPIC TAGS: high speed drill, soldered bit, hard alloy bit, step joint design, drill design

TRANSLATION: The author proposes drill designs incorporating hard alloy bits, which would expand the area of application of high speed drilling. Such drills make it possible to select any optimal value of the flute's angle of gradient, so that the most suitable conditions can be obtained for the development of the chip

frequency current is used to solder the bits on a [illegible]

Card 1/2

L 35047-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5006375

nical) as the solder material. The drill shaft has a reinforced shank and a thickened web - (0.4-0.5)D. Bit length H=(1-1.5)D. The strip is ground over the length of the bit to an inverse taper φ_1=20-30'. Bibl, with 2 titles; 1 illustration. L. Tikhonova.

SUB CODE: IE ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

OSTAKHOV, S.M.; BRAUL, V.I.

Practices in aerial chemical control of the water vole. Zashch. rast.ot vred.i bol. 5 no.2:19 F '60. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Starshiy inzh. Grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota (for Ostakhov).
2. Literaturnyy sotrudnik gazety "Kryl'ya Sovetov" (for Braul).
(Aeronautics in agriculture)
(Siberia, Western—Water voles—Extermination)

FLORKOWSKI, Tadeusz [Florkowski, Tadeusz]; CIECHOCIŃSKI, Edmund [Ciechocinski, Edmund]; JERAY

[illegible] measurements of tin coatings [illegible] by the X-ray fluorescence method using the [illegible] source. Nukleonika 10, [illegible] '65

1. Institute of Nuclear Engineering of the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow. Submitted February [illegible], 1965.

OSTALSKA, K.

Distr: 4E3d 7

N-Substituted phenoxazines. The oxygen analog of chlorpromazine. Jerzy Cieślak, Stanisław Kurzepa, and Krystyna Ostalska (Univ. Warsaw). *Roczniki Chem.* 34, 103–10(1960)(English summary).—The synthesis of 10-[*N*-dimethylamino)propyl]phenothiazine (Ia) and its O analog, 2-chloro-10-[(*N*-dimethylamino)propyl]phenoxazine (Ib) (b. 125–30°/0.005 mm., yield 91%; HCl salt m. 215–16°) was described. 2-Chloro-9-nitrophenoxazine was reduced with $SnCl_2$ to 2-chloro-9-aminophenoxazine-HCl (II), m. 228–30°. II (16 g.) in 300 ml. EtOH, 30 ml. C_6H_6, and 5 ml. concd. H_2SO_4 was boiled with addn. of 6 g. $NaNO_2$ and cooled below 0° to yield 85% compd. (III), m. 196–7°, with 3 N atoms forming a triazine system. III (12.3 g.) and 1.5 g. powd. Cu was boiled in 200 ml. EtOH-20 ml. H_2SO_4 and the soln. poured into 1 l. H_2O to ppt. 91% 2-chlorophenoxazine (IV), m. 144–5° (Me_2CO). IV (10.8 g.) in 50 ml. xylene was boiled with 6.1 g. 1-chloro-3-(*N*-dimethylamino)propane and 1.9 g. Na amide, Ib extd. with H_2O contg. HCl, KOH added, the mixt. extd. with Et_2O, and distd. in vacuo. Similarly were obtained (m.p. of HCl salt given): Ia 102–3°; II 165–6°; III 168–9°; and IV 155–6°. The described transformation cycle was a convenient method of obtaining asymmetric 1-, 2-, 3-, or 4-substituted phenoxazines. A. Kręglewski

5
1-Biv(BW)
1-Jag(NB)
1

alt

OSTACHOWSKI, Emilian (Krakow)

180th anniversary of modern chemistry in Poland. Wszechswiat no.2: 29-31 F '62.

LYAMIN, A.A., inzh.; ZAKHARENKO, S.Ye., inzh.; SHAL'NOV, A.P., kand. tekhn.nauk; YUSHKIN, A.R., inzh.; FILIMONOV, V.A., inzh. OSTAL'TSEV, P.P.

The technical and economic expediency of the simultaneous installation of underground equipment by engineering teams. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 31 no.11:30-35 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1.Mosenergoproyekt (for Lyamin). 2.Mosteploset'stroy (for Zakharchenko). 3.Mospodzemproyekt (for Shal'nov, Yushkin, Filimonov, Ostal'tsev)

(Municipal engineering)

CIESLAK, Jerzy; KURZEPA, Stanislaw; OSTALSKA, Krystyna

N-substituted phenoxazines; the oxygen analogue of chloropromazine. Rocz chemii 34 no.1:103-110 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, University, Warszawa and Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Mother and Child, Warsaw.

(Phenoxazine) (Chlorodimethylaminopropylphenothiazine)
(Oxygen)

SWIDERSKI, Jan; OSTALSKA, Krystyna

Investigations on acylmonoses. IV. Isotope exchange of acid radicals in tetraacetyl α-and β - L-arabinopyranoses. Rocz chemii 35 no.4: 993-997 '61.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, University, Warsaw.

MOLCHANOV, Yu.A., inzh.; OSTAL'TSEV, P.P.

Advanced structures for municipal engineering installations.
Gor.khoz.Mosk. 36 no.6:17-19 Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Moscow--Municipal engineering)

OSTAN, Miran

Postal, telegraph, and telephone network of Koper. PTT zbor 16 no.6:162-163 Je '62.

Distr: 4E2c

Polarographic determination of indium in zinc concentrates containing a high percentage of iron / M. Ostanek. "J. Stefan" Inst. Repts. (Ljubljana) 4, [illegible]. Indium was removed from Zn concentrates contg. a high percentage of Fe by dissolving the ore in 6*M* HBr and then extg. with isopropyl ether. The Fe was subsequently removed by oxidizing to ferric ion with HNO_3, followed by extn. with isopropyl ether from 7*M* HCl. Polarographs of a 2*M* HCl extn. of the Zn contg. gelatin were in good agreement with flame-photometric detn. Lore L. Holmes

OSTANEK, M.

Distr: 4E3d/4E4j

4
1

2835

EFFECT OF PETROLEUM ETHER ON THE SEPARATION OF URANIUM IN LOW GRADE SAMPLES WHEN USING CELLULOSE COLUMNS. D. Lebar and M. Ostanek. "J. Stefan" Inst. Repts (Ljubljana) 2, 5-13(1955) May.

The chromatographic method using cellulose columns for the separation of uranium has been improved by the addition of petroleum ether to the ether-nitric acid solvent. The mixed solvent has been successfully used in the analysis of siliceous ores containing 10^{-4} % U. The advantage of the proposed solvent mixture is the increased

capacity of the cellulose to hold aqueous phase. (auth)

PM

OSTANEK, M.

Polarographic determination of indium in zinc concentrates containing high per cent of iron. In English p. 147

LJUBLJANA, INSTITUT "JOZEF STEFAN." REPORTS Ljubljana, Yugoslavia
Vol. 4, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 6,
June 1959
Uncl.

OSTANENKO, V. F.

Ostanenko, V. F. - The Examination of the Neutron Flow of the Earth's Crust.

The Sixth Session of the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations at the Department of Geologic-Geographical Sciences (OGGN) of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Sverdlovsk in May 1957

ALFIMENKOV, V.P.; LEBEDEV, N.A.; OSTANEVICH, Yu. .; RUSKOV, T.; STAVKOV, A.V.

Studying the Mössbauer effect on Sm^{149}. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. (MIRA 1:4)
46 no.2:482-487 F '64.

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.

AKSENOV, S.I.; ALFIMENKOV, V.P.; LUSHCHIKOV, V.I.; OSTANEVICH, Yu.M.
SHAPIRO, F.L.; YAN'U-GUAN [Yen Wu-kuang]

Observing the resonance absorption of γ-rays in Zn^{67}. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 40 no.1:88-90 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Fizicheskiy institut imeni P.N. Lebedeva AN SSSR i Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.
(Gamma rays) (Zinc--Isotopes)

S/056/62/042/004/018/037
B108/B102

AUTHORS: Alfimenkov, V. P., Ostanevich, Yu. M., Ruskov, T., Strelkov, A. V., Shapiro, F. L., Yen Wu-kuang

TITLE: Energy spectrum of the resonance absorption in zinc oxide of 92-kev gamma radiation from Zn^{67}

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42, no. 4, 1962, 1029 - 1035

TEXT: The Mössbauer effect in Zn^{67} has been studied by the Doppler shift and frequency modulation methods. The energy spectrum of 92-kev gamma rays was recorded at $\sim 4.2^{\circ}K$ using a source and a filter (up to 33% Zn^{67}), both made of ZnO. The statistical error in the measurements was $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$. Resonance absorption, observed at zero energy shift, reached a maximum of $2 \cdot 10^{-3}$. The line width was somewhat greater than the natural width. The structure of the resonance-absorption energy spectrum shows quadruple splitting of

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Energy spectrum of ...

the Zn^{67} levels but is difficult to interpret because of the insufficient experimental accuracy. The effective Debye temperature of the ZnO was estimated at about 300°K, which is consistent with published data. There are 6 figures and 10 references: 4 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet. The four most recent English-language references read as follows: R. V. Pound, G. A. Rebka, Phys. Rev. Lett., 1, 274; 397, 1960; R. Craig et al. Phys. Rev. Lett., 4, 561, 1960; S. Ruby, D. Bolef. Phys. Rev. Lett., 5, 5, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: December 9, 1961

ACCESSION NR: AP4019209 S/0056/64/046/002/0482/0487

AUTHORS: Alfimenkov, V. P.; Lebedev, N. A.; Ostanevich, Yu. M.; Ruskov, T.; Strelkov, A. V.

TITLE: A study of the Mossbauer effect on Sm-149

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 46, no. 2, 1964, 482-487

TOPIC TAGS: Mossbauer effect, samarium 149, Gamma spectrum, apparatus Gamma spectrum, velocity spectrum, apparatus velocity spectrum, line width, line broadening, resonance absorption, resonance emission, resonance absorption spectrum, level spin

ABSTRACT: To increase the number of Mossbauer γ transitions suitable for research, the authors investigated the 22.5-keV γ transition of Sm^{149} in the form of Sm_2O_3 with approximate activity 5×10^4 quanta/sec. The apparatus is described, together with the steps ta-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4019209

ken to eliminate the effect of the neighboring 41-keV gamma radiation of samarium. A line width of $(1.35 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-7}$ was obtained at room temperature, corresponding to a broadening by a factor of 2.3. A cross section of $(8.4 \pm 2.5) \times 10^{4}$ barns was obtained. The most likely spin of the 22.5-keV level is 5/2. It is claimed that the availability of more active sources and further development of the experimental technique will make the Mossbauer effect on Sm^{149} a useful research tool. "In conclusion the authors are grateful to F. Shapiro for continuous interest in the work, Zh. Zhelev for useful discussions, V. Grigalis, Z. Marish, Ye. Pikel'ner, S. Salakhiddinov, and A. Sekirin for help with the measurements, and A. Novgorodov for help in preparing the source." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinenny*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

Card 2/3 L Sub 24 Jul 63

ALFIMENKOV, V.P.; OSTANEVICH, Yu.M.; RUSKOV, T.; STRELKOV, A.V.; SHAPIRO, F.L.; YAN' U-GUAN [Yen Wu-kuang]

Observation of the Mössbauer effect in $Sm_2^{149}O_3$. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 42 no.4:1036-1037 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.
(Nuclear magnetic resonance and relaxation)
(Samarium oxide)

S/056/62/042/004/019/037
B108/B102

AUTHORS: Alfimenkov, V. P., Ostanevich, Yu. M., Ruskov, T., Strelkov, A. V., Shapiro, F. L., Yen Wu-kuang

TITLE: The Mössbauer effect in $Sm_2^{149}O_3$

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42, no. 4, 1962, 1036 - 1037

TEXT: A 22-kev gamma transition in Sm^{149} has been observed by B. S. Dzhelepov et al. (B. S. Dzhelepov et al. Nucl. Phys., 30, 110, 1962). To verify these authors' suggestion that this transition leads to the ground state, the present authors made nuclear resonance absorption, thus using an Sm_2O_3 + $Eu_2^{149}O_3$ source and a movable Sm_2O_3 filter and measuring at room temperature by the Doppler shift method. The results were positive. The upper limit of the level width was $6 \cdot 10^{-7}$ ev, level lifetime $\tau \geq 10^{-9}$ sec. K. Ya. Gromov, Zh. T. Zhelev, and V. A. Khalkin are thanked for having supplied the source. There are 2 figures and 2 non-Soviet references.

Card 1/2

The Mössbauer effect ...

S/056/62/042/004/012/037
B108/B102

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: December 9, 1961

Card 2/2

ALFIMENKOV, V.P.; OSTANEVICH, Yu.M.; RUSKOV, T.; STRELKOV, A.V.; SHAPIRO, F.L.; YAN' U-GUAN [Yen Wu-kuang]

Energy spectrum of resonance absorption in zinc oxide of 92 kev. γ-radiation from Zn^{67}. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 42 no.4:1029-1035 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.
(Absorption spectra) (Gamma rays) (Zinc oxide)

ALFIMENKOV, V.P.; OSTANEVICH, Yu.M.; RUSKOV, T.; STRELKOV, A.V.; SHAPIRO, F.; YAN' U-GUAN [Yen Wu-kuang]

[Observation of the Mossbauer effect in Sm^{149}] Nabliudenie effekta Messbauera Sm^{149}. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issl., 1961. 6 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Nuclear magnetic resonance and relaxation) (Samarium)

ALFIMENKOV, V.P.; OSTANEVICH, Yu.M.; RUSKOV, T.; STRELKOV, A.V.; SHAPIRO, F.; YAN' U-GUAN [Yen Wu-kuang]

[Energy spectrum of the resonance absorption of γ-radiation from 92 Kev. Zn^{67} in zinc oxide] Energeticheskii spektr rezonansnogo pogloshcheniia γ-isluchéniia 92 Kev Zn^{67} v okisi tsinka. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issl., 1961. 16 p. (MIRA 15:1)

(Gamma rays) (Zinc oxide)

SOV/120-59-1-18/50

AUTHORS: Melioranskiy, A. S., Ostanevich, Yu. M.

TITLE: Non-Overloading Linear Amplifier for High Counting Rates (Neperegruzhayemyy lineynyy usilitel' na bol'shiye skorosti scheta)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 1, pp 73-76 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The amplifier has an overall gain of 750, a rise time of 0.15μs and produces pulses having a duration of 1.5μs. The device was designed specifically for the operation with a photomultiplier and an NaJ(Tl) crystal. The amplifier consists of a phase inverter with a pulse-forming network 3 amplifying stages and an output cathode follower (see Fig 1) The pulse-forming is done in the anode of the phase inverter tube by means of an artificial line having a delay of 0.5μs and a characteristic impedance of 1 kΩ. The first amplifying stage consists of 3 tubes which are provided with a feed back network. The second amplifying stage consists of 2 tubes and receives the pulses from the cathode resistance of the fourth tube. The third stage employs two tubes and permits the linear amplification of the pulses up to 110 V. The overshoots in the pulses due to the imperfections of the delay line, are suppressed by providing a strong negative feedback

Card 1/3

Non-Overloading Linear Amplifier for High Counting Rates

in the eighth tube by means of two crystal diodes. The output pulses are then fed to the ninth tube which operates as a cathode follower. The amplifier can also be furnished with a d.c. restorer circuit if it has to operate at high counting rates (of the order of 10^5 pulses/sec). The practical applications of the amplifier are illustrated by the experimental curves of Figs 4, 5 and 6. Fig 5 shows the γ-spectrum of Co^{60} at a counting rate of 1.2×10^5 pulses/sec; the curves of Fig 6 illustrate X-ray radiation of Cs^{137} at a counting rate of 1.2×10^4 pulses/sec and at 1.3×10^5 pulses/sec. The authors express their gratitude to I. V. Estulin, A. A. Sanin and L. F. Kalinkin for discussing the results and interest in

Non-Overloading Linear Amplifier for High Counting Rates

this work; they also thank A. P. Dolgov for his help in the construction of the equipment. The paper contains 5 figures and 5 English references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki MGU (Scientific Research Institute for Nuclear Physics of Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: October 23, 1957.

Card 3/3

L 00770-66 EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWP(m)/EWP(i)/FCC/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c)
JD/JG/JAJ/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5012556 UR/0181/65/007/005/1447/1454

AUTHOR: Belyustin, A. A.; Ostanevich, Yu. M.; Pisarevskiy, A. M.; Tomilov, S. B.; Wu, Pai-shih; Cher, L.

TITLE: The Mossbauer effect in alkali-iron-silicate glasses

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 5, 1965, 1447-1454

TOPIC TAGS: Mossbauer effect, emission line, glass property, silicate glass, line splitting

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the Mossbauer effect with the aid of apparatus with simusoidal motion, described briefly elsewhere (ZhETF v. 46, 482, 1964). The source was Co^{57}, introduced by diffusion into metallic chromium. The width of the emission line was 0.35 mm/sec, and the position of the emission line practically coincided with the absorption line of stainless steel. The absorbers were powdered glass pressed together with small amounts of MgO. All the measurements were made at room temperature. Various compositions of glass were investigated. Values were obtained for the main parameters of the Mossbauer spectra (line width, chemical shift, quadrupole splitting). It is shown that the form of the Mossbauer spectra is governed by the main features of the structure and chemical composition of the glasses. The ratios of the different valence and structural states of iron in the

Card 1/2

L 00770-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5012556

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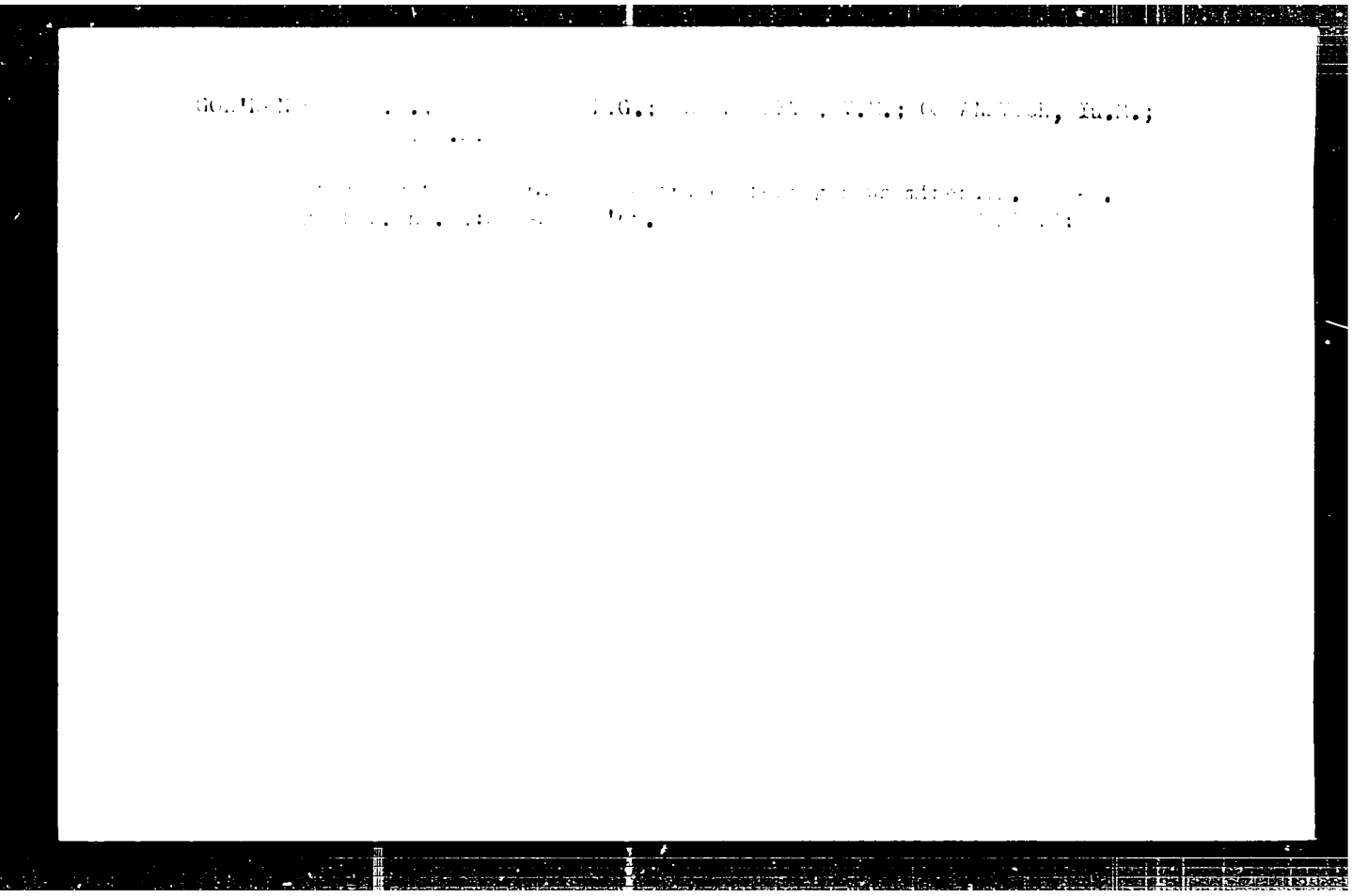
glass are obtained as functions of the Fe_2O_3 concentration in the glass and of the amount and nature of the alkali iron. It is shown that the Mossbauer effect can be used to detect iron oxides colloidally dispersed in glass. "The authors thank A. N. Murin and Docent M. M. Shul'ts, who stimulated their interest in this topic, and also A. I. Sekirin, V. I. Khlus, L. A. Marshak, and G. V. Filimenko for help with the measurements." Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 7 formulas, and 2 tables.

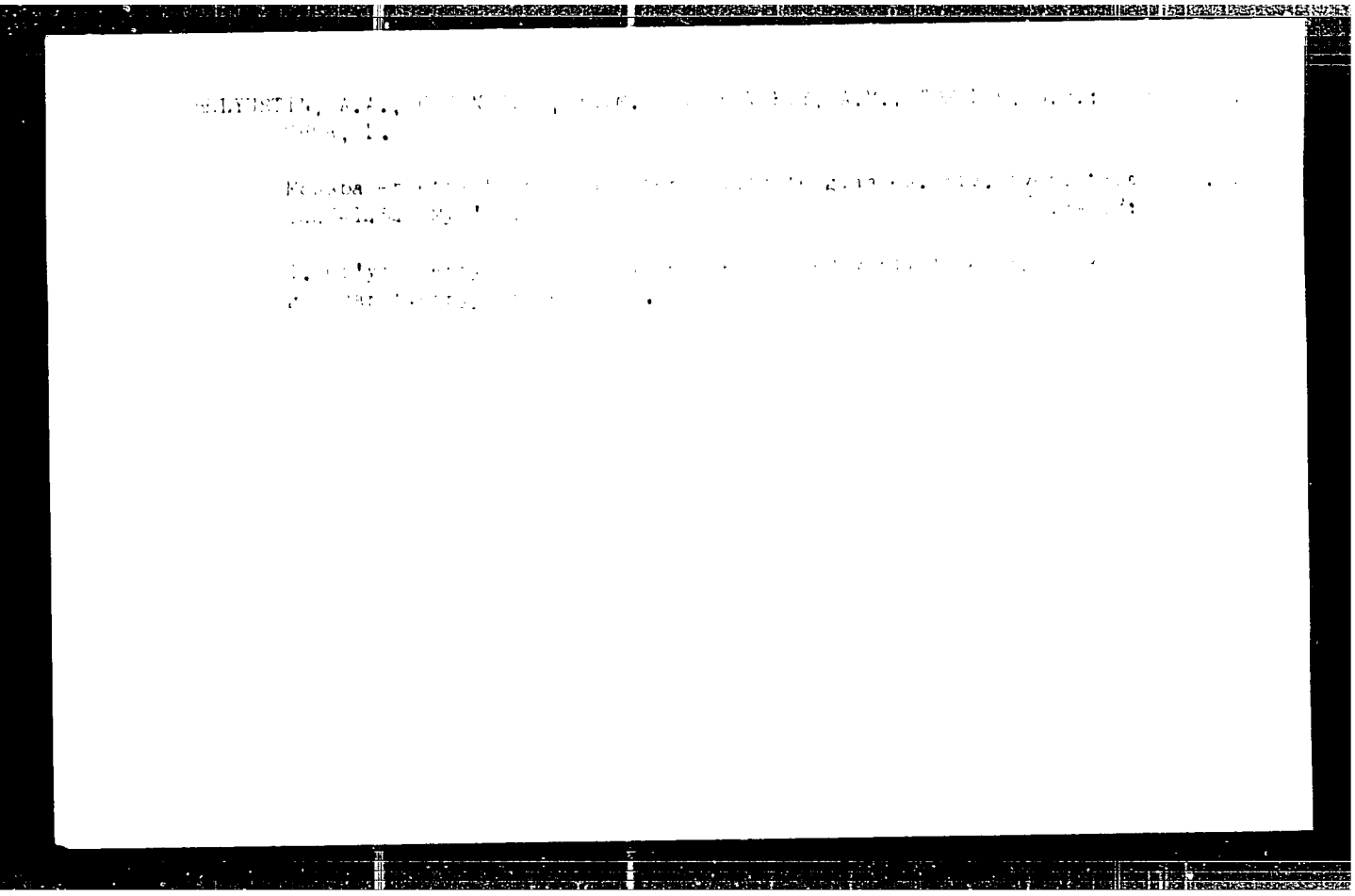
ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research); Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: 07Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 008

Card 2/2





[illegible]

: [illegible]

: Luryal Kongai State Testing Section

: [illegible] of winter rye.

: [illegible]

: In the work of selecting winter rye, [illegible] the first one, from [illegible] through the year 19[illegible], the method of [illegible] of varieties was [illegible] according to their [illegible] action and [illegible] with plant growth on a [illegible] agricultural level. As a result the [illegible] and [illegible] varieties were [illegible] varieties are regional with high [illegible] hardiness [illegible] productivity, these varieties are fine-grained for the creation of the coarse-grained form, during the second [illegible] of the selection work with winter rye, summer [illegible]

*Agricultural

Country : USSR
Category : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. Leguminous Plants. Tropical Cereals. M

Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24824

Author : Ostanin, A. M.
Inst : Buryat-Mongolian State Agricultural Experimental Station.
Title : Selection of Spring Rye.

Orig Pub : Tr. Buryat-Mong. gos. s.-kh. opytn. st., 1957, vyp. 2, 18-22

Abstract : The selection of spring rye began in 1932. Family selection was conducted from a material consisting of 4 variety groups: the Transbaikal local group (1); a few inbreeding lines of the Transbaikal rye (2); Cisbaikal local rye from Irkutskaya Oblast (3), and an individual selection from the German Jaegers variety repol-

Card : 1/3

Country : USSR
Category : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. Leguminous Plants. Tropical Cereals. M

Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24824

Author :
Inst :
Title :

Orig Pub :

Abstract : linated by the local Transbaikal rye (4). The best harvest was produced by a mixture from the 4th group of the original material; it was designated as "Onokhoy". It comprised 111 percent of the local population's harvest; seeds of the original material's 1st group - Transbaikal - took second place with 104 percent of the harvest. Onokhoy rye is divided into districts. In

Card : 2/3

OSTANIN, A.M.

Developing properties of winter and spring crops in different biological forms of rye. Agrobiologiia no.3:385-393 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Buryatskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya. (Rye breeding)

[illegible]STAHIN, A.M.

Meteorological Abst.
Vol. 4 No. 3
March 1953
Part 2
Bibliography on Frost
and Frost Forecasting

3) [illegible]

4C-1F2 [illegible]

551.524.37 [illegible]

[illegible] **Resul'taty ispytaniia selektsionnykh sortov zerna** [illegible] *Sotsialisticheskoe Stroitel'stvo Buriato Mongolii* No. 2 44-50 1936 [illegible] Buriato Mongol'skii Gosudarstvennyi Nauchno-issledovatel'nyi Institut [illegible] Buriato Mongolii [illegible] 249, 1946. DLC—Description of soil, geographical [illegible] conditions of Eastern Siberia. Results of special agricultural and meteorological observations are given. *Subject Headings*: 1. Frost effects on plants 2. Eastern Siberia U.S.S.R.

MAKAROV, I.P.; KRASNOZHENOV, M.S.; OSTANIN, D.I.

Our methods for the maintenance of tracks with asbestos ballast.
Put' i put. khoz. 7 no.5:18-19 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Chleny Obshchestvennogo konstruktorskogo byuro Ishimskoy distantsii Sverdlovskoy dorogi.
(Railroads---Track) (Ballast (Railroads))

OSTANIN, G.V., inzh.

Obtaining mineral wool on a vertical centrifuge. Energ. stroi. no.22:60-62 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Dubrovskiy proizvodstvennyy kombinat tresta "Sevenergostroy". (Mineral wool) (Centrifuges)

OSTANIN, O.V., inzh.

Blocking of cupola-furnace tapping holes and steam spouting nozzles in making mineral wool. Stroi.mat. 5 no.3:28 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

(Cupola furnaces) (Mineral wool)

OSTANIN, Grigoriy Vasil'yevich; KOMAROVSKIY, M.F., red.; SHILLING, V.A., red.izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn.red.

[Making mineral wool in a multistage vertical centrifuge; practices of the Dubrov factory of the "Sevenergostroi" Trust] Proizvodstvo mineral'noi vaty na mnogostupenchatoi vertikal'noi tsentrifuge; opyt raboty Dubrovskogo zavoda tresta "Sevenergostroi." Leningrad, 1961. 15 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Stroitel'naia promyshlennost', no.24).

(MIRA 15:4)

(Mineral wool)

OSTANIN, G.V.

We expand the production of industrial materials for construction in the power industry. Stroi. mat. 7 no.10:26-30 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera Dubrovskogo proizvodstvennogo kombinata tresta Sevenergostroy.
(Building materials industry)

OSTANIN, Grigoriy Vasil'yevich, inzh.; KOMAROVSKIY, M.F., red.; FOMICHEV, A.G., red.izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Work of the Dubrovskiy Reinforced Concrete Elements Plant in producing keramzit "gravel" and mesh-reinforced keramzit concrete slabs] Opyt raboty Dubrovskogo zavoda zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsii po vypusku keramzitovogo graviia i armokeramzitobetonnykh panelei. Leningrad, 1961. 19 p. (Leningradskii Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Stroitel'naia promyshlennost', no.19). (MIRA 14:12)

(Lightweight concrete)

OSTANIN, I. (poselok Chagdamyn, Khabarovskogo kraya).

Where can copies of bylaws be obtained? Sov. profsoiuzy 5 no.4: 76 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Trade unions--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

OSTANIN, M.

Skill. Avt.transp. 40 no.11:56 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Motorbus drivers)

KRINITSYN, V.; OSTANIN, M.

Automotive transportation unit promotes a better passenger service.
Avt.transp. 40 no.1:6-7 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Kirovskogo avtoupravleniya (for Krinitsyn).
2. Nachal'nik Kirovskogo passazhirskogo avtokhozyaystva (for Ostanin).
(Kirov--Transportation, Automotive)

OSTANIN, N.S.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels. I-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2449

Author : Ostanin, N.S.

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Peat Industry.

Title : Oxication Processes During Spontaneous Heating and Ignition of Milled Peat.

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta torf. prom-sti, 1957, No 15, 35-50

Abstract : As a result of experimental work it was ascertained that intensity of biochemical and chemical processes of oxidation which take place during spontaneous heating of peat, is increased with increase in moisture content. Oxidation of peat by atmospheric oxygen is intensified with rising temperature. Samples of peat that have been

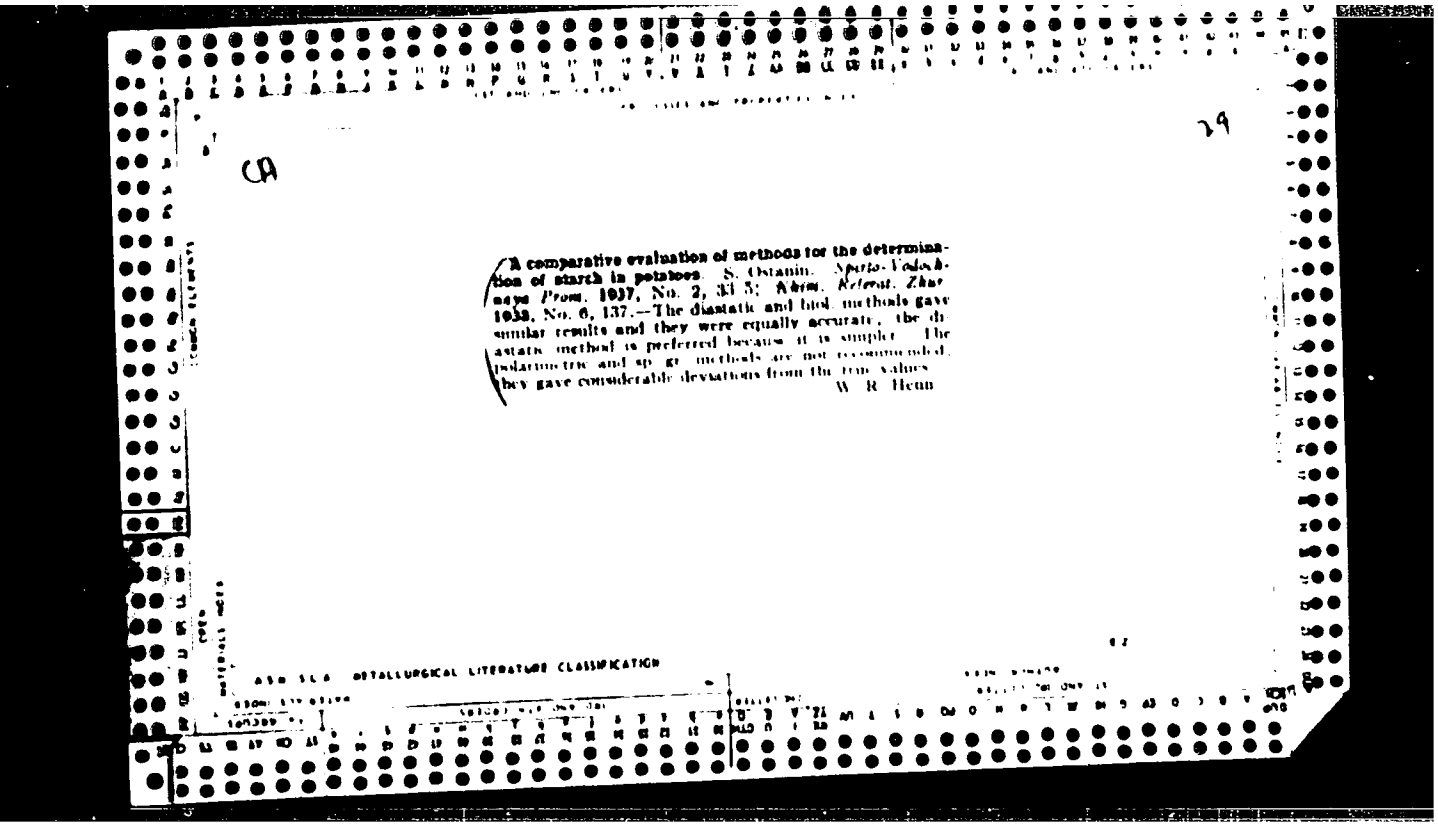
Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels. I-

Abs Jour Ref Zhur Khimiya, No ., 1958, 2469

sterilized with steam, in an autoclave, at 1.5 atmospheres, absorb oxygen with greater intensity than prior to sterilization, which is due to the formation of readily oxidizable substances. The presence of peroxides and of unsaturated compounds in the zone of maximal temperature indicates the occurrence, in addition to the process of biological oxidation, of a chemical process of oxidation during spontaneous heating and ignition of peat (with peroxides as intermediate products). Addition of H_2O_2 to peat and semi- ke results in evolution of a large amount of heat.

Card 2/2



A comparative evaluation of methods for the determination of starch in potatoes. S. Ostanin. *Sporto-Vodsh-naya Prom.* **1937**, No. 2, 31-5; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* **1938**, No. 6, 137.—The diastatic and hist. methods gave similar results and they were equally accurate; the diastatic method is preferred because it is simpler. The iodarimetric and sp. gr. methods are not recommended; they gave considerable deviations from the true values.
W. R. Henn

A comparison of the methods of determining the starch and distillation quality of potatoes. S. N. Ustanm. *Bull Applied Botany, Genetics Plant Breeding* (U. S. S. R.) Ser. III, No. 14, 149-58 (in English 158)(1936). The bud (yeast fermentation and distn.), Evers (polarimeter method and detn. of starch by sp. gr.), and diastase methods were compared. The diastase method is as good as the bud., which is taken as the standard.

J. S. Joffe

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238

The acidic properties of the juices from potato tubers. S. N. Ostanin. *Bull. Applied Botany, Genetics Plant Breeding* (U. S. S. R.) Ser. III, No. 14, 120 (Sum Eng lish 118-120)(1936). The pH of the juices of a no. of potato varieties varied from 6.30 to 5.75. The buffer index varied and increased with the shift, either to the acid or alk. side, from the neutral point. Late varieties gave a higher buffer index. J. S. Joffe

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Biochemical properties of starch from new kinds and various grades of potatoes. S. N. Ostanin. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Akad. Sel'skokhoz. Nauk im. Lenina* 1940, No. 2, 26-30; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 8, 37; cf. C. A. 34, 6842[4]. A comparison was made of the ash and P content, α, temp. of glutination, sp. rotation, velocity of saccharification (according to Ehler and Swanberg), etc., for 21 kinds of potatoes. The P and ash contents were approx. twice as great in *Sol. andigenum* as in *Sol. tuberosum*. The velocity of saccharification did not depend on the content of P. It differed more in starch not sepd. from a potato mash. This is explained by the effect of the substances in the potatoes on the saccharification process. Saccharification of starch could not be brought to completion. This unsaccharified residue was especially large in potatoes with a smaller content of P.

W. R. Henn

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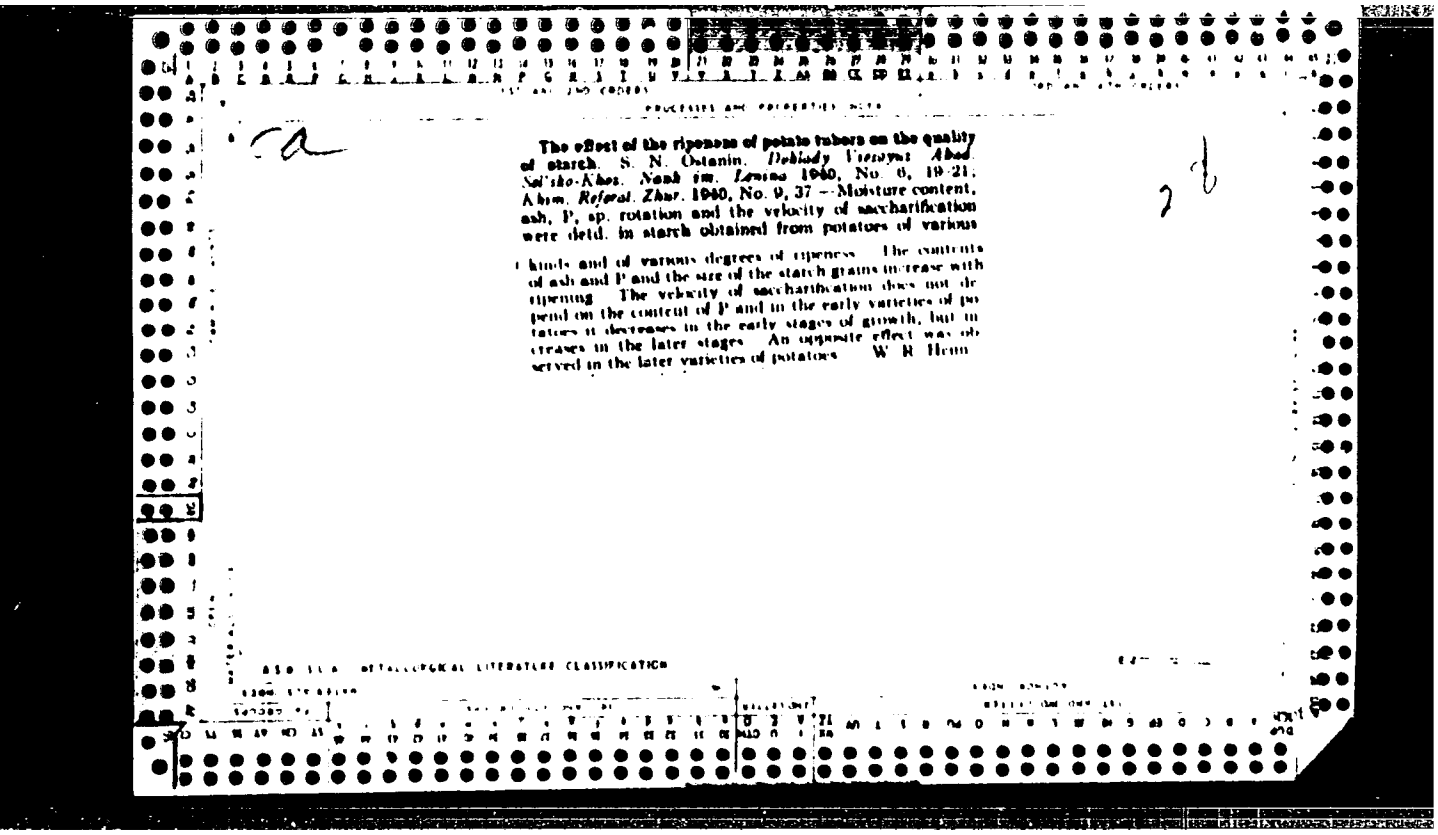
A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The effect of the ripeness of potato tubers on the quality of starch. S. N. Ostanin. *Doklady Vsesoyuz. Akad. Sel'sko-Khoz. Nauk im. Lenina* 1940, No. 6, 19-21; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 9, 37.—Moisture content, ash, P, sp. rotation and the velocity of saccharification were detd. in starch obtained from potatoes of various kinds and of various degrees of ripeness. The contents of ash and P and the size of the starch grains increase with ripening. The velocity of saccharification does not depend on the content of P and in the early varieties of potatoes it decreases in the early stages of growth, but increases in the later stages. An opposite effect was observed in the later varieties of potatoes. W. R. Horn

OSTANIN, S. N.

Nov 1946

USSR/Medicine - Yeast - Action
Medicine - Xylose

"Mechanism of the Splitting of Glucose and Xylose by the Yeast Monilia Murmanica," A. M. Malkov, S. N. Ostanin, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydrolysis Industry, Moscow, 8 pp

"Mikrobiologiya" Vol XV, No 5

Equations are given for the splitting of hexose (glucose) and xylose by the yeast Monilia murmanica under near anaerobic conditions. Splitting of xylose by the yeast, which has been acclimatized to xylose-containing medium, under near anaerobic conditions is also described. Six tables are included.

PA40T44

OSTANIN, S.N., kand.biol.nauk

Reaction of peat with hydrogen peroxide. Torf.prom. 34 no.6:25-28 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy naucno-issledovatel'skiy institut torfyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Peat) (Hydrogen peroxide) (Combustion, Spontaneous)

OSTANIN, S.N., inzhener.

Biological processes in peat during spontaneous heating.
Torf.prom. 32 no.8:15-17 '55. (MLRA 9:4)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut torfyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Peat) (Catalase)

OSTANIN, V.

On ships of the Northern Line. Blok. agit. vod. transp. no.9:24-25 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)

(Merchant seamen)

ACC NR: AP6031708 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/03[illegible]/66/000/007/0041/0042

AUTHOR: Frumkin, I. A. (Engineer); Kozlov, V. I. (Engineer); Kuznetsova, A. V. (Engineer); Ostanin, V. G. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Attempt to construct a high-pressure reactor for operation at high temperatures

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 7, 1966, 41-42

TOPIC TAGS: metal heat treatment, thermal fatigue, pressure vessel, metallurgic process, chemical reactor / 25Kh2MF steel, 25Kh3MF steel

ABSTRACT: The design of a reactor for operation at 1500 atm and 400°C (for the production of synthetic minerals) is described. The reactor (autoclave) body was made of 25Kh2MF steel and the cover was made of 25Kh3MF steel. After forging, both pieces were subjected to lengthy, multi-stage thermal treatment at 150-1010°C and 4-56 hr duration. After this treatment, both the reactor body and the cover had higher mechanical properties than those required for operation at 1500 atm and 400°C. The assembled reactor passed the 1875 atm test. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 18, 13 SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001

UDC: 66.023.7-987.002.2

Card 1/1

OSTANIN, V. S., TOLSTOV, YU. I. and YEVDOKIMOV, E. S. (Engineers, Turkmen Scientific-Research Institute of Agriculture, and Veterinary Surgeon of the Turkmen Republic Veterinary-Bacteriological Laboratory)

"A simplified rotary single-stage shaking machine for the production of native forms of antibiotics"

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, no. 10, October 1961, pp. 76

YEVDOKIMOV, E.S., veterinarnyy vrach; TOLSTOV, Yu.I., inzh.; OSTANIN, V.S., inzh.

Simplified rotary single-stage shaking machine for the production of liquid forms of antibiotics. Veterinariia 38 no.10:75-76 O '61. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Turkmenskaya respublikanskaya veterinarno-bakteriologicheskaya laboratoriya (for Yevdokimov). 2. Turkmenskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya (for Tolstov, Ostanin). (Antibiotics)

Use of High-Alumina Brick in Cowper Stoves. A. I. Kulik, [illegible], T. I. Fogin and V. V. [illegible] ([illegible], 1956, (?), [illegible]) [In Russian] Increasing the working temperature of Cowper-stove bricks are obtained by increasing their alumina content. 15% Al_2O_3 is suggested as a technical economic optimum.—R. E.

OSTANIN, V. V.

12880 Use of High-Alumina Brick in Hot-Blast Stoves, A. I. Kulik, A. P. Rogach, L. D. Salganik, T. I. Papin, and V. V. Ostanin. *Henry Brutcher Translation No. 5887*, 6 p. (From Stal', v. 16, no. 7, 1956, p. 582-585.) Henry Brutcher, Altadena, Calif.

Comparative behavior of chrome-magnetite brick and silica brick when exposed to top gas having an above-normal dust content.

KULIK, A.I., inzhener; ROGACH, A.P., inzhener; SALGANIK, L.D., inzhener; PANIN, T.I., inzhener; OSTANIN, V.V., inzhener.

The use of high-alumina bricks in air preheaters. Stal' 16 no. 7:582-585 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Chasov-Yarskiy ogneupornyy i Konstantinovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

(Firebrick) (Heat regenerators)

MAKKAVEYEV, N.I.; OSTANIN, V.Ye.; SAKHAROVA, Ye.I.

Geomorphological studies on which to base plans for improving the navigable conditions of rivers; experience of the Northern Dvina expedition of the Geography Department of Moscow University. Vop.geog. no.52:100-104 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Rivers—Regulation)

OSTANIN, V.Ye.

Special features of the structure and formation of the floodplane relief of meandering rivers divided into arms using the example of the Irtysh, Northern Dvina and Vychegda. Vest. Mosk.un. Ser. 5: Geog. 16 no.5:60-67 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kafedra geomorfologii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Irtysh Valley--Landforms) (Northern Dvina Valley--Landforms)
(Vychegda Valley--Landforms)

OSTANIN, V.Ye.; FROLOV, V.A.; VOTINOV, M.V.

Large hail in the Komi A.S.S.R. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 18 no.4:72-73 Jl-Ag'63. (MIRA 17:2)

OSTANIN, V. Ye.

Morphology of the Irtysh Valley from Tobol'sk to the mouth of the river and the history of its formation. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 15 no. 5:44-51 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Kafedra geomorfologii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Irtysh Valley--Physical geography)

OSTANIN, Ye.S., kand.sel'khoz.nauk, otv.red.; SOKOLOV, N.O., kand. sel'khoz.nauk, red.; SHIPEROVICH, V.Ya., kand.biol. nauk, red.; SOKOLOV, D.V., red. izd-va; AREF'YEVA, G.P., tekhn. red.

[Problems of silviculture and forest entomology in Karelia] Voprosy lesovedeniia i lesnoi entomologii v Karelii. Moskva, Akad.nauk SSSR, 1962. 119 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Karel'skiy filial, Petrozavodsk.
(Karelia—Forests and forestry)
(Karelia—Forest insects)

KOSINSKAYA, N.S., prof.; BOGOMAZOVA, V.P., kand.med.nauk; OSTANINA, A.N., ekspert-khirurg; ZADVORNOV, Yu.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Work capacity in degenerative-dystrophic diseases of the joints of the upper extremities. Trudy LIETIN 2:267-286 '59.
(MIRA 13:7)

(DISABILITY EVALUATION) (EXTREMITIES, UPPER--DISEASES)

YEROFEYEV, N.M.; KORSUNOVA, L.P.; OSTANINA, M.B.

Characteristics of the sporadic E layer of the ionosphere over Ashkhabad during the International Geophysical Year and International Geophysical Cooperation (1957-1959). Trudy Fiz.-tekh. inst. AN Turk. SSR 8:201-222 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Ashkhabad—Ionospheric research)

L 42381-65 EWT(l)/EWG(v)/FCC/EEC-4/EEC(t)/EWA(h) Pe-5/Pi-4/Po-4/Pq-4/Pae-2/
Peb RB/GW/WS-4

ACCESSION NR: AT5009244 UR/2831/64/000/013/0035/0040

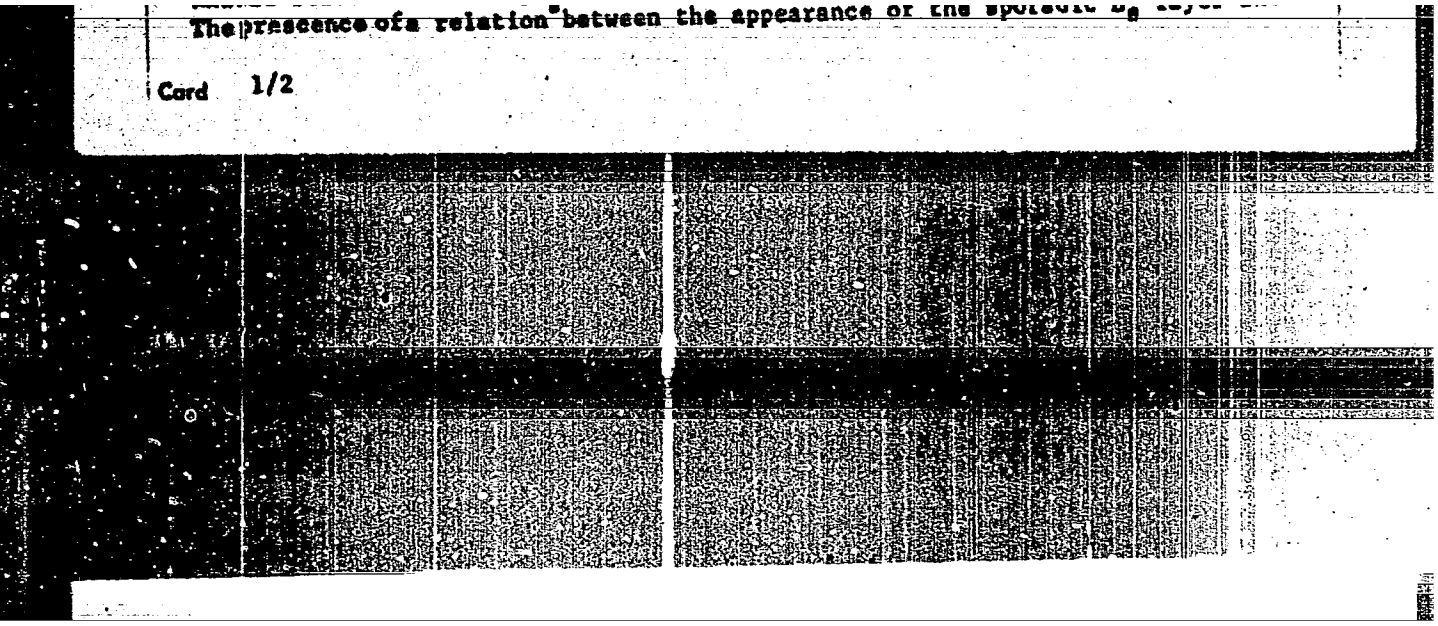
AUTHOR: Ostanina, M. B.

TITLE: Characteristics of E sub s during a cycle of solar activity based on observations in Ashkhabad

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. V razdel programmy MGG: Ionosfera. Sbornik statey, no. 13, 1964, 35-40

TOPIC TAGS: solar activity, E sub s layer, ionosphere, sunspot number, magnetic storm

ABSTRACT: The seasonal course of change in the probability of appearance of the E_s layer (pE_s) is characterized by a summer maximum (90%) and a spring minimum in March. In February, a slight increase in pE_s is observed over January and



different limit frequencies. ORIG: [illegible]

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238

L 17981-63
ACCESSION NR: AT3002085

of the order of 5 microvolt, and the pulse duration appx. 70-90 microsec, with a 50-cps repeat rate. The sporadic E layer, E_s, was predominantly noted at 100 km throughout 1957-1959; the diurnal and seasonal variations of the basic characteristics of the E_s layer remains essentially constant from year to year, exhibiting differences in small detail only. This conclusion remains valid even though the station equipment and its antenna system were altered radically. The seasonal variation of the percent of appearance of the E_s layer above Ashkhabad has one heavy summer maximum, which appears in June-July, whereas a minimum is always observed in March. During the winter months of January and February a very weak trace, which corresponds to the winter maximum observed at higher-latitude stations, was noted. The diurnal variation of the percent of appearance of the E_s layer above Ashkhabad had a basic daytime maximum observed throughout the entire year and a nocturnal midnight maximum which appears only during the summer months. In the morning, prior to sunrise, a deep minimum is observed; a less sharply defined minimum is noted in the evening. With an increase in the percent of appearance of the E_s layer the magnitude of its limiting frequency, the frequency of screening, and the number of fadings increase. The variation of the seasonal distribution of the content of high and low limiting frequencies of the E_s layer is similar to the variation of all other stations having a high-frequency maximum in the summer months and a minimum in the winter months, whereas

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L 17981-63
ACCESSION NR: AT3002085

the variation for the lower limiting frequencies is the opposite. The seasonal variation of all the characteristics of the E_s layer, for daytime and nightime, is fully similar to that observed at other stations. Orig. art. has 8 tables and 12 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 29Apr63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: AS, CO	NO REF SOV: 001	OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP7008937

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/005/0938/0940

AUTHOR: Orazgel'dyyev, O.; Ostanina, M. B.
ORG: Department of Exploratory Geophysics and Seismology, AN TurkmSSR (Otdel rasvedochnoy geofiziki i seysmologii AN TurkmSSR)
TITLE: Relation of E_s to magnetic activity
SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 5, 1966, 938-940
TOPIC TAGS: diurnal variation, magnetic storm / Ashkhabad
SUB CODE: 08
ABSTRACT:

For clarification of the mechanism of formation of E_s in the middle latitudes it is necessary to consider possible relationships of E_s with different geophysical phenomena; this paper gives the results of investigation of the relationship between E_s and magnetic fluxes. Data for 17 months were processed; these covered the winter and summer seasons of 1960-1962. Comparision of the diurnal variations of PE_s and f_oE_s for both periods reveals virtually no difference. In an analysis of 15 magnetic storms during 1959-1961 and the behavior of E_s during times of storms and quiet it was found that in periods of storms f_oE_s and f_bE_s do not differ significantly from periods of quiet; high values f_oE_s are observed in both cases. The E_s layer at the latitude of Ashkhabad is not related to magnetic activity since its parameters PE_s, f_oE_s and f_bE_s are not dependent on the level of magnetic activity. At Ashkhabad meteors and magnetic activity exert no influence on E_s and

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UDC: 550.388.2:550.385

ACC NR: AP7008937

cannot be regarded as a source of E_s. E_s for the most part is a product of solar shortwave radiation which apparently prepares the conditions for mechanisms leading to its formation. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.
[JPRS: 38,677]

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L 49433-65 EWT(l)/EWG(v)/FCC/EWA(d)/EEC-4/EEC(t)/EWA(h) Pe-5/Pi-4/Po-4/Pq-4/
Pae-2/Peb GW
ACCESSION NR: AP5010282 UR/0203/65/005/002/0356/0360

AUTHOR: Orezgel'dyyev, O.; Ostanina, M. B.

TITLE: Relationship between E_s and meteor showers

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 2, 1965, 356-360

TOPIC TAGS: ionosphere, ionospheric sporadic layer, meteor shower, meteoric ionization, ionospheric ionization

ABSTRACT: The authors examined the possibility of a relationship between the sporadic layer of the ionosphere (E_s) and meteor showers, proceeding from the well-known fact that the number of meteoric particles increases during such showers. To this end, the parameters characterizing the behavior of E_s (PE_s, f_0E_s and Δf_bE_s) were calculated and compared during the period of the most intense meteor showers (Perseids, Geminids, Leonids, Orionids) and in the absence of the showers (active and quiet periods, respectively). Data obtained by the Ashkhabad Ionospheric Station for 1962 and 1958-1960 were used. It was found that meteor showers have no appreciable influence on the probability of the appearance of the sporadic E layer, i.e., meteoric ionization cannot be regarded as the cause of the formation of this layer or the cause of significant changes therein. The

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ACCESSION NR: AP5010282

authors conclude that neither meteor showers (except very intense ones, which are rare) nor sporadic meteors can form E_s, although some influence of meteoric ionization on the overall ionization in the E region of the ionosphere is unquestionable. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables. [08]

ASSOCIATION: Otdel geofiziki i seysmologii, AN TurkmSSR (Department of Geophysics and Seismology, AN TurkmSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Jun64	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: ES
NO REF SOV: 004	OTHER: 010	ATD PRESS: 4003

Card 2/2

L 08703-67 EWT(1)/FCC GW
ACC NR: AT7001641 SOURCE CODE: UR/0202/66/000/004/0023/0030

AUTHOR: Ovezgel'dyyev, O.; Ostanina, M. B.

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth and Atmosphere, AN TurkmSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli i atmosfery AN TurkmSSR)

TITLE: Morning minimum of the probability of existence of the sporadic E layer and its relationship to the time of sunrise

SOURCE: AN TurkmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1966, 23-30

TOPIC TAGS: solar activity, E layer, atmospheric ionization

ABSTRACT: The sporadic E layer appears primarily in the E region where the state of ionization is determined by time of day and season, the level of solar activity and the coordinates of the place of observation. For a given level of solar activity the critical frequency of the E layer (f_0E) is a function of solar zenith distance. One of the peculiarities of the regular E layer is that the increase of ionization in it begins long before sunrise at the level of this layer and f_0E does not have a morning minimum. This indicates that the sporadic E layer, which appears and exists in the E region, is not the result of direct ionization by

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.388.2:388.3

solar radiation. Otherwise, by analogy with the regular E layer a morning PE_s minimum would not be observed, nor a morning minimum of f_0E_s and fE_s. On the other hand, the time of onset of the morning minimum is regulated by the time of sunrise. Hence the problem arises of how short-wave radiation influences E_s. The authors believe that solar radiation exerts an indirect influence, acting on mechanisms leading to the formation of the sporadic E layer. The dependence of the morning minimum PE_s on the time of sunrise can be explained on the basis of the mechanism described earlier (O. Ovezgel'dyyev, Izv. AN TSSR, Ser. FTKhiGN, No. 4, 1965), provided that it is assumed that in the period of sunrise at the level of the E layer there is an increase of the vertical temperature gradient or a decrease of the vertical wind velocity gradient. In the E region in the morning, as at other times of day, there is a great vertical wind gradient. At sunrise the temperature gradient probably increases. At low- and middle-latitude stations PE_s has a morning minimum whose time of onset has seasonal and latitudinal changes and is regulated by the time of sunrise, following it with some regular lag, increasing from the winter to the summer months. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 38,230]

SUB CODE: 04, 03 / SUBM DATE: 15Feb66 / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 004

OSTANINA, M.N.

116 Electrochemical Properties of Cadmium in Alkaline Solutions. B. A. Rozentsveig, B. V. Ershler, R. L. Shtrum, and M. N. Ostanina (Trudy Soveshchaniya po Elektrokhimii, 1950, [illegible]).—(In Russian). The solubility of Cd oxides in alkalies increases with an increase in alkali concentration. In both the anodic oxidation of Cd to $Cd(OH)_2$ and the cathodic reduction of the hydroxide to the metal, a Cd-contg. anion is formed as an intermediate. The change in the capacity of the double layer and the resistance of the Cd electrode during anodic polarization were measured. The rates of change increased with decreasing alkali concentration and increasing anodic c.d. An oxide coating several layers thick is formed on the Cd. The anodic efficiency decreases on dilution of the alkali, and is inversely proportional to $(c.d.)^2$, but the efficiency of the cathode process is almost independent of both concentration and c.d. Only a small part of the vol. of the anodic oxide layer on the Cd participates in the formation of the passive layer.—G. V. E. T.

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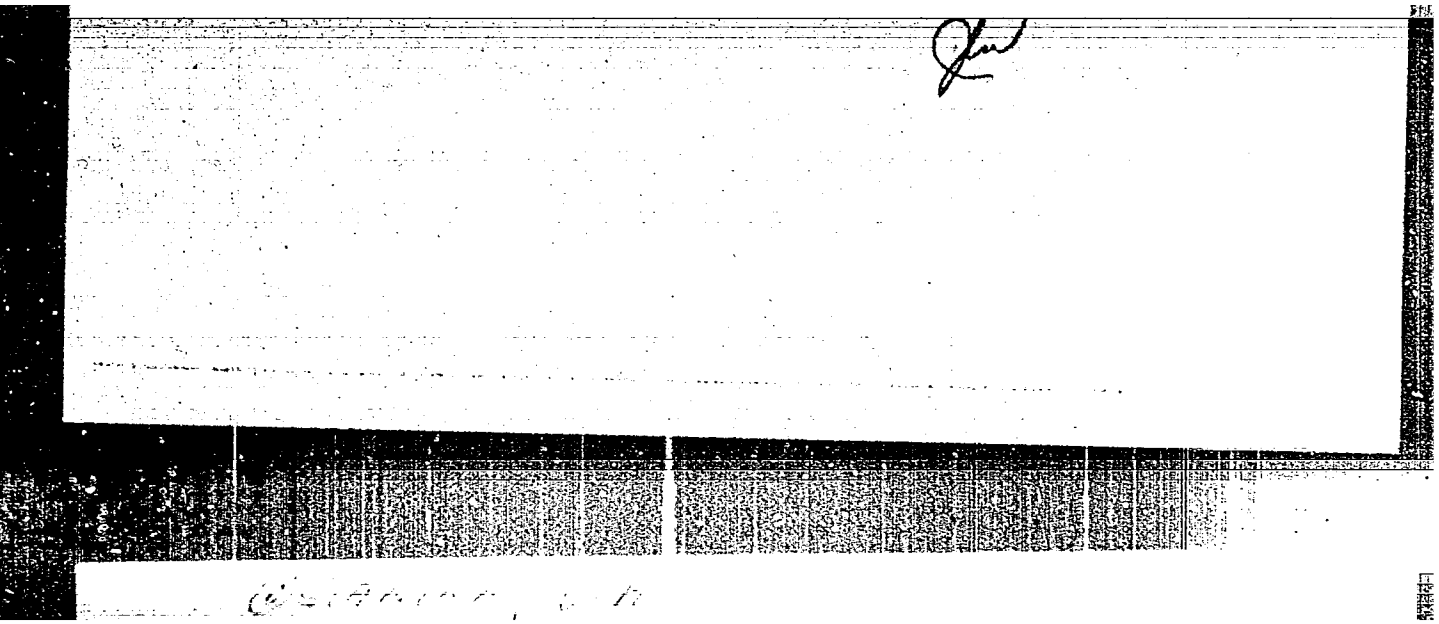
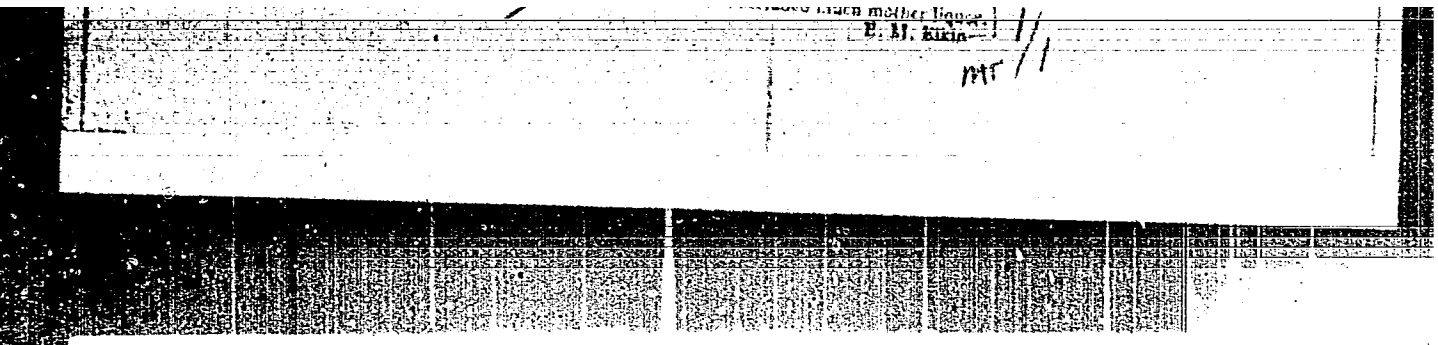


Extraction of soda by evaporation of soda solutions. V. M. Bukshtein, Yu. Ya. Kaganovich, V. A. Ostapina, and M. A. Shuaro. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Galurgii* 1956, No. 31, 143-54.—Lab. and pilot plant expts. showed that Na_2CO_3 solns. contg. Na_2SO_4 and NaCl can be evapd. in tubular evaporators



S/080/62/035/006/003/013
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Klebanov, G. S. and Ostankevich, N. A.

TITLE: The preparation of cadmium selenide

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 6, 1962, 1199-1206

TEXT: CdSe was prepared by the gradual addition of aq. $CdSO_4$ or $CdCl_2$ to a calculated amount of aq. Na_2SeSO_3, by the reaction which was proved to be $Cd^{2+} + SeSO_3^{=} + H_2O \longrightarrow CdSe + 2H^+ + SO_4^{=}$. The precipitate was washed with water, dried at 110 - 120°C and analyzed. With a molar ratio (n) of Se to $SO_3^{=}$ (in the selenosulphate) equal to 0.42, the yield of CdSe increased from 36.1% at 0°C to 90.8% at 150°C. Below 60°C the main products were CdSe, $CdSO_3$ and ~0.2% of free Se. At 60 - 150°C up to 1.9% CdS was also found. The proportion of $CdSO_3$ decreased with rising temperature.

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The preparation of ...

Formation of Se is ascribed to a side reaction: $SeSO_3^{=} + 2H^{+} \longrightarrow Se + SO_2 + H_2O$. Cadmium sulphite was readily removed with 0.5 N/HCl and Se with hot 1M Na_2SO_3. Separation of CdSe and CdS was very difficult. The optimum value of n at 96°C was 0.57, whilst the concentration of Na_2SO_3 from which the Na_2SeSO_3 was prepared, the Cd^{2+}:Se ratio and the time of holding the product at 96°C had practically no effect on the yields of CdSe. The addition of Cd^{2+} to the Na_2SeSO_3 should be completed in 0.5 - 1 hour. Acidity of the medium in dependence on the amount of Cd^{2+} added and the effects of Na_2CO_3 additions on the yield and composition of CdSe were also investigated. Conclusions: (1) To obtain >99.9% pure CdSe in ~48% yield n should be 0.42 and the temperature of reaction <60°C. $CdSO_3$ is removed with hot 0.5N HCl or 20% NH_4OH, followed by washing with hot 1M Na_2SO_3 to dissolve Se. (2) For 96 - 97% yields of

Card 2/3

The preparation of ...

CdSe containing 0.5% CdS, the reaction should be carried out at 96 - 100°C, with n = 0.71 - 0.72, adding Na_2CO_3 to neutralize the acid formed. The product is then washed with warm 0.5N HCl to remove $CaCO_3$. There are 1 figure and 9 tables.

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1961

Card 3/3

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