_ OSTROMECKA, M.

Effect of granulating various phosphate fertilisers on the availability of the phosphate to plants. A. Byczkowski and M. Ostromecka (*Roczn. Nauk Rol.*, 1954, 69, A, 151—165).—In pot experiments with oats and flax, granulation of superphosphate increased its efficiency; similar treatment of " nitrophosphate " or of a " thermophosphate " had adverse effects. In spite of daily watering of the pots all P fertilisers remained substantially in the soil layer in which they were incorporated.   A. G. POLLARD.

OSTROMECKA, M.

Journal of the Science of
Food and Agriculture
April 1954
Agriculture and Horticulture

Fertiliser action and availability of phosphorus from superphosphate, rock precipitate, and granulated and pulverised nitrophosphate on various soils. A. Byczkowski and M. Ostromecka (*Rocm. nauk Roln.*, 1953, 66, A, No. 4, 5—28).—In pot trials with oats and flax on four soil types, nitrophosphate was as effective as superphosphate. Granulation of nitrophosphate lowered the availability of its P, especially in soils containing excess of $CaCO_3$ or mobile $Fe^{···}$.

A. G. Pocman

OSTROMECKA, Maria

Nitrogen intake from urea and ammonium nitrate by oat in water culture.
Rocz nauk roln rosl 82 no.2:473-488 '61.

1. Katedra Chemii Rolniczej, Szkola Glowna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego,
Warszawa. Kierownik Katedry: prof. dr. Marian Gorski.

CARD:1/

AMS/A+B

MAY   1951

OSTROMECKI, JERZY

POL.
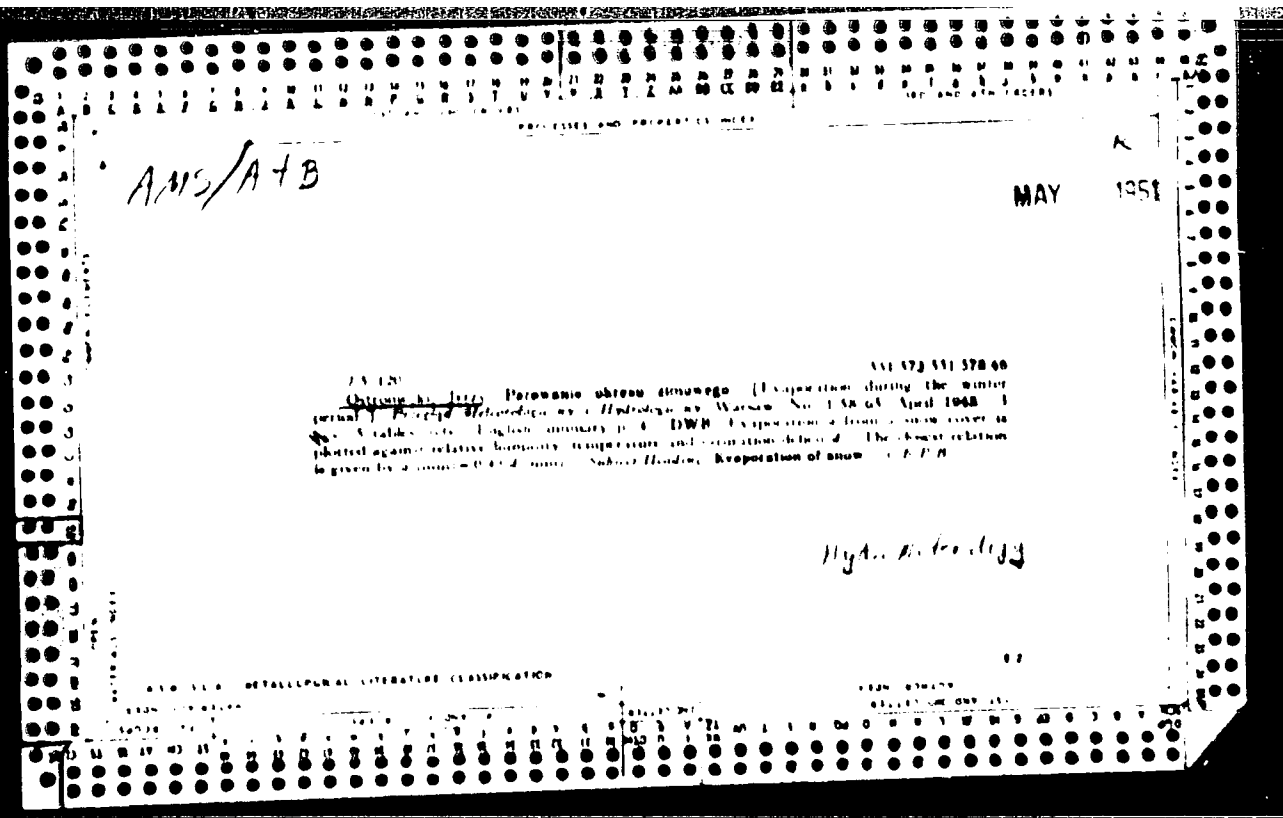
§4-253

Ostromecki, Jerzy. Les recherches de l'équilibre du bilan d'eau des bassins marécageux améliorés. Partie 2... carte des besoins d'eau. [Studies on the equilibrium of the water balance of large ameliorated basins, Pt. 2. The map of water needs.] *I.U.G.G. Association of Scientific Hydrology, Oslo, 1948, Transactions, 1:75-82,* [n.d.] DWB—Author developed a formula for the dependence of meadow evapotranspiration on the weight of a single crop, the saturation deficit and the depth of the ground water level (h). It is assumed that $h = \frac{H}{3}$ is the optimal ground water distance (H—total precipitation during one crop period). The saturation deficit was computed from temperature and precipitation records by means of an empirical relationship. A map of Poland gives the water need for the first hay crop, computed as the difference between optimal evapotranspiration and actual precipitation. A summary of published sources for the water need of meadows is added. *Subject Headings:* 1. Evapotranspiration 2. Hydroclimatic maps 3. Agricultural climatology 4. Poland.—A.A.

551.573:551.579:63

Ostromecki, J.

Ostromecki J. Evaporation from and Water Management in Flat Meadows.

„Parowanie i gospodarka wodna na madach pylkich". Gospodarka Wodna. No. 1, 1953, pp. 9—17, 17 figs, 3 tabs.

Results of field research carried out, by means of lysimeters, in flat silt meadows located on the thicker alluvial deposits. Detailed analysis of the correlation between the thickness of the silts, the ground water level and the hay crop. Analysis of the parameters of local evaporation, water consumption per crop unit, conditions for efficacious saturation, variations of retention resources during the period of vegetation, and determination, on the basis of such analyses, of the correct watering doses for various types of silts, peat and sand according to the water capacity of the profile of the soil and moisture content prior to irrigation. These doses are, as distinct from those theorellically determined by laboratory analyses, lowest in the case of deep loams and highest in the case of sands. The author concludes that it is desirable to determine experimentally the initial values for computations in respect of every individual irrigation scheme.

OSTROMECKI, J

Ostromęcki J. Notes on the Subject of Estimating Flood Irrigation. "Uwagi w sprawie obliczenia nawodnień zalewowych". Gospodarka Wodna. No. 3, 1953, pp. 93—99, No. 4, 1853, pp. 133—137, 10 figs., 5 tabs.

The author deals with the methods of computation principally used hitherto and reviews the formulae for flooding time; he gives in the light of the phenomena of water capacity of soil profiles and practi-cability of formulae hitherto effective, an analysis of the considerations on which such formulae are based. Impracticability of such formulae for flood irrigation of land with a high level of ground waters. Correct methods for determining the coefficient of permeability. Description of measuring apparatus and measuring technique. Determination — in cases of high water level — of the absorptive capacity of the soil ac-cording to the difference in weight as between a sample of soil in its natural state and after saturating it with water, and the volumetric weight of the sample; determination and computation — in the case of deep water level — by flooding an experimental sector of land, of the following factors: rate of penetration, coefficient of permeability, maximum absorptive capacity of the soil, porosity, minimum admissible water reserve prior to irrigation, and ground water level. The author has compiled and reviews a number of formulae for computing the time required for flooding the experimental sector, due allowance being made for the variability of the level of ...

of individual formulae. Review of the scope of practical applicability

Ostromecki, J.

3019

633.11 / 631.32

Ostromecki J. Soil Evaporation of Wheat on Loams.

„Parowanie terenowe pszenicy na madach", Gospodarka Wodna No.
6. 1953, pp. 203—209, 6 figs., 5 tabs.

Two series of experiments have been carried out over soil evapora-
tion of wheat on loams, viz.: 1) a three-year series in mobile rain gauges
filled entirely with Vistula loam; 2) a one-year series in stationary rain
gauges filled with a flat layer of loam on a sand base. An empirical formu-
la is quoted for rough computation of wheat evaporation on loams, accor-
ding to the deficiency in atmospheric moisture, depths of the ground
water level below the surface, and straw and grain crop. It has been
ascertained that soil evaporation of wheat increases in proportion to the
increase in the straw yield. The rate of increase in evaporation increases
from sprouting until harvest time, whereafter it begins to decline as the
grain develops. It was observed, during the second series of experiments,
that as the layer of loam becomes more shallow, or the level of ground
waters sinks, there is a corresponding decrease in the straw and grain
crop.

OSTROWECKI, J.

"Evaporation and water-supply management of meadows." p. 9
(Gospodarka Wodna, Vol 13 No 1 Jan 53 Warszawa)

OSTROGECKI, J.

"Remarks on the calculation of flood irrigation." p 133
(Gospodarka Wodna, Vol 13 No 4 Apr 53 Warszawa)

OSTROMĘCKI Jerzy

130-169

Ostromęcki, Jerzy, Parowanie terenowe pszenicy na sadach. [Evaporation from wheat on sands.] Gospodarka Wodna, Warsaw, 13(6):205-209, June 1953. 6 figs., 5 tables. DLC

A report on results of observations of evaporation from wheat plants (summer wheat) on loamy soils of various texture and with different levels of ground water. The experiments were carried out by the Department of Water Economy I.U.N.G. at Bydgoszcz in the years 1950-1952. Subject Headings: 1. Evaporation from soil 2. Soil moisture 3. Bygdoszcz, Poland. —A.M.P.

531.573:531.579.5

OSTROMECKI, J.

"Water management in California's agriculture."

p. 501 (Gospodarka Wodna) Vol. 17, no. 11, Nov. 1957
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI, LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
       April 1958

551.573 : 631.67 : 633.2.03

3878

Ostromęcki J. Computing Water Requirements for Meliorated Meadows. "Obliczanie zapotrzebowania wody dla łąk zmeliorowanych". Gospc- /\G
darka Wodna No. 10, 1954, pp. 386-391, 3 figs, 9 tabs.

It is important in every meliorational scheme to compute the quan-
tity of water used to cover increased evaporation of the area due to
plant transpiration, soil evaporation and evaporation of part of the rain-
fall directly from the surface of the plants. Water requirements "Z" for
meliorated meadows can be expressed by the following formula: $Z = P - O - \triangle R$, in which P denotes terrain evaporation, O — precipita-
tion, $\triangle R$ — possible ground moisture reserves. Data necessary for the

formula quoted can be found as follows: precipitation O, in publications
of the State Hydro-Meteorological Institute; terranean evaporation P is
computed according to methods given in the present article, and moi-
sture reserves are evaluated according to the table attached.

OSTROMECKI, J.

Ostromecki, J.; Obraczka, R.

"Tasks of the Institute of Drainage, Soil Conservation, and Pasture Lands
in the Light of Recent Scientific Research." p. 41   Gospodarka Wodna,
Vol. 14, No. 2, Feb. 1954, Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 6, Library of Congress, June,
1954, incl.

OSTROMPCKI, Jerzy, prof., dr.

Local vaporization in the meadows located on light sandy soile.
Gosp wodna 22 no. 3:127-128. Mr '62

1. Przewodniczacy Komitetu Redakcyjnego miesiecznika "Gospodarka
    Wodna".

OSTROECKI, J.

Wstep do melioracji rolnych

Warszawa, Poland, Panstwowe Wydawn.Rolnicze i Lesne, 1957.   311 p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, September 1959.
Uncl.

JINDUSKI, J.

The 5th anniversary of Stanislav Leca's (...)

(...)

Monthly List of East European Accessions (...)

OSTROLECKI, J.

Expected consumption of water for increased production in the fields and pastures.

p. 135 (Frace I Studia) No. 1, 1956, Warszawa, Poland

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

OSTROMECKI, JERZY

Poland/Physics of the Hydrosphere - Dynamics of Sea and Land Water, N-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36279

Author: Ostromecki, Jerzy

Institution: None

Title: The Water Balance of Poland from the Point of View of the Present and of the Demands of the Future

Original
Periodical: Zesz. probl. nauki polsk., 1955, No 3, 15-31; Polish

Abstract: Analysis of the thermal and water balances of the territory of Poland from the point of view of the influence on the individual bra____ of the national economy, particularly agriculture. Data are given on the thermal and water balances for individual basins. For the water balance, the author gives the secular values, the variation in the individual components (precipitation, evaporation, runoff, and change in the reserve of ground water) by years and their monthly variations during the year. It is indicated that it is necessary to have a full utilization of the water reserves in

Card 1/2

Poland/Physics of the Hydrosphere - Dynamics of Sea and Land Water, N-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36279

Abstract: the national economy, and the author remarks that the planning of the amount of water required for individual regions should be carried out with allowances for the thermal balance and for the vegetation, existing or planned for the territory of this region. Hydrotechnical measures are not always enough, for they affect only the individual components of the balance. Great importance is ascribed to the role of soil evaporation and transpiration, and this must be taken into account in planning. Graphs are given for the dependence between the crop and the evaporation from the soil.

Card 2/2

OSTROWECKI, J.

Wiadomosci Sluzby Hydrologicznej I Meteorologicznej - Vol. 4, no. 2/3, 1953.

Individual changes in the elements of water resources of a basin after drainage and farming. p. 153.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955
Uncl.

OTROMECKI, J.

The calculation of water requirements for drained meadows. p. 386.

GOSPODARKA WODNA. (Naczelna Organizacja Technicznal) Warszawa.
Vol. 14, no. 10, Oct. 1954.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress,
          Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1956.

OSTROMENTSKII, N.M.; FONTANOV, G.A.; PROKOF'YEV, A.P., nauchnyy red.;
MAKEYEV, V.I., red. izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Industry's requirements as to the quality of mineral materials]
Trebovaniia promyshlennosti k kachestvu mineral'nogo syr'ia; spra-
vochnik dlia geologov. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. No.39. [Tin] Olovo. Nauchn.
red. A.P.Prokof'ev. 1961. 50 p.   (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mine-
ral'nogo syr'ya.
                        (Tin ores)

OSTROMENSKIY, P.I.; KHON, V.F.

Theory of piezoelectric acceleration transducers. Izv. SO
AN SSSR no. 10. Ser. tekh. nauk no. 3:32-36 '65   (MIRA 19:1)

1. Novosibirskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut. Submitted
November 9, 1964.

WW/BC/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5017863   UR/0286/65/000/011/0110/0110
                                                 531.768,537.228.1

                                                            82
                                                            B

AUTHOR: Alabuzhev, P. M.; Ostromenskiy, P. I.; Khon, V. F.

TITLE: A piezoelectric accelerometer. Class 42, No. 171676

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1965, 110

TOPIC TAGS: accelerometer, pressure sensor, acceleration measurement

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a piezoelectric accelerometer which contains a pressure-sensitive element fixed to a frame, an inertial mass and an indicator. The design is simplified by making the pressure-sensitive element in the form of a spherical piezoceramic shell which is metallized on the outside. The shell is filled with an electrically conducting liquid which serves as the inertial mass and is at the same time the internal electrode of the pressure-sensitive element.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

L 59378-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017863

SUBMITTED: 09Apr64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 000   OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

OSTROMENSKIY, V.R.; ROVNER, R.B.

Use of mechanized settlers in sugar factories. Sakh.prom. 36 no.9:
35 S '62.   (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vinnitskiy sakharnyy trest.

OSTROMENSKIY, V.R. [Ostromens'kyi, V.R.]; ROVNER, R.B.

Use of mechanized settling tanks in sugar refineries. Khar.
prom. no.1:11-12 Ja-Mr '62.   (MIRA 15:8)

1. Vinnitskiy sakharnyy trest.
     (Vinnitsa--Sugar industry) (Sewage--Purification)

OSTROMENTSKII, Yuriy TSezarevich; FORTAYEV, Lev Petrovich;
        BYCHKOV, D V., prof , doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.;
        OSIPOVA, E.M.; red.

[Approximate and abridged methods of calculating statica.-
ly indeterminate systems; Priblizhennye i sokrashchennye
sposoby rascheta staticheski neopredelimykh sistem. Mo-
skva, Stroiizdat, 196... 174 ;.   (MIRA 17:12)

OSTROMENTSKIY, Yu.T.S., inzh.

    Designing nonplane girder and frame networks made of thin-
walled elements. Trudy MIIGS no.8:64-93 '58.   (MIRA 14:7)
                   (Structural frames)

OSTROMENTSKIY, Yu.TS., inzh.

Designing the frame of the main building of a thermoelectric station by breaking it up into elemental frames. Trudy MIIGS no.8:94-105 '58.   (MIRA 14:7)
   (Electric power plants)
   (Structural frames)

BYCHKOV, Dmitriy Vasil'yevich, prof.dokt.tekhn.nauk;KLEYN,Georgiy Konstantinovich, prof.; FEDULOVA-LOKKENBERG, Lidiya Konstantinovna, dots.; PORTAYEV, Lev Petrovich, dots.; OSTROMENTSKIY, Yuriy TSezarevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; CHELBAYEVA, Yevgeniya Mikhaylovna, assistent; GUSEV, Boris Mikhaylovich, inzh.; VILKOV, G.N., red. izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye. L., tekhn. red.

[Manual for practical work in the theory of structures] Rukovodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiiam po stroitel'noi mekhanike. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit., i stroit. materialam, 1961. 326 p. (MIRA 14:9)

(Structures, Theory of --Study and teaching)

OSTROVETSKIY, A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk

Petr Alekseevich Olyshev. Mast. ugl. 8 no.5:28 My '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

(Petr Alekseevich Olyshev, 1817-1896)

OSTROMETSKIY, A., dots, kand.tekhn.nauk

     A.I.Uzatis. Mast.ugl. 8 no.9:28 S '59.   (MIRA 13:2)
        (Uzatis, Aleksei Ivanovich, 1814-1875)
          (Mining engineering)

OSTROMETSKIY, A. A.

Outline history of Russian mining engineering. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1953. 1 p.

OSTROMETSKIY, A.A.

[Historical outline of Russian mining engineering] Ocherki po istorii russkoi gornoi mekhaniki. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1953. 153 p.
(MIRA 8:3)

(Mining engineering)

OSTRUMSKIY, ... A.

Ccherki po istorii russkoi gornoi mekhanik /Outline history of Russian
mining machinery_/ Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1 . 1. p.

SC: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. No. 1 March 1 ..

Technology

(Handbook for workers in lubrication units of enterprises). Moskva, ..., 1961.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 19... ...

BOGDANOV, M.N.; KU RYAVTSEV, G.I.; MANDROSOVA, F.M.; SPIRINA, I.A.;
OSTROMOGOL'SKIY, D.Ye.

Synthesis of some polyamides based on α,ω-aminocarboxylic acids
with benzene or cyclohexane rings in methylene chains. Vysokom
soed. 3 no.9:1326-1331 S '61.   (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna.
                              (Polyamides)

SALALYKIN, V.I.; LEBEDEVA, S.A.; OSTROMOGIL'SKIY, D.Ye. (Moskva)

Sterilization of crystalline urea with ultraviolet rays. Vop.
neirokhir. 27 no.1:10-11 Ja-F '63.   (MIRA 16:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
Institut neyrokhirurgii imeni N.N.Burdenko AMN SSSR i opytno-
eksperimental'nyy zavod "IREA".
          (UREA—STERILIZATION)   (ULTRAVIOLET RAYS)

27569
S/190/61/003/009/004/016
B110/B101

IS.8080

AUTHORS: Bogdanov, M. N., Kudryavtsev, G. I., Mandrosova, F. M.,
             Spirina, I. A., Ostromogol'skiy, D. Ye.

TITLE: Synthesis of some polyamides on the basis of α,ω-amino-
             carboxylic acids with benzene or cyclohexane rings in
             methylene chains

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 9, 1961,
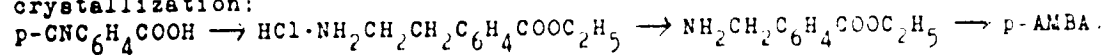   1326-1331

TEXT: Polyamides from α,ω-aminocarboxylic acids with aromatic rings in
the chain (p-aminomethyl-phenyl-alkane carboxylic (p-AMPA) and p-amino-
ethyl-phenyl-alkane carboxylic acids, are important for the production of
thermostable fibers (400-500°C). The spinnability of polyamides (PA) and
copolyamides (with ε-caprolactam (ε-CL)) based on p-aminomethylbenzoic
acid (p-AMBA) and m-aminomethylbenzoic acid (m-AMBA) was tested. The
following compounds were synthesized. 4-aminomethyl-cyclohexyl carboxylic
acid (4-AMCA); 3-aminomethyl-cyclohexyl carboxylic acid (3-AMCA); 4-amino-
ethyl-cyclohexyl propionic acid (4-AECA); cis-4-aminocyclohexyl butyric acid
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B110/B101

Synthesis of some polyamides . .

(cis-4-ACBA); trans-4-aminocyclohexyl butyric acid (trans-4-ACBA); and
their polyamides. Pure p- and m-AMBA were prepared from the corresponding
cyanobenzoic acids via the ethyl ester which can easily te purified by
crystallization:

$p-CNC_6H_4COOH \longrightarrow HCl \cdot NH_2CH_2CH_2C_6H_4COOC_2H_5 \longrightarrow NH_2CH_2C_6H_4COOC_2H_5 \longrightarrow p-AMBA.$

4-AMCA, 3-AMCA, and 4-AECA were obtained by hydrogenation of the
corresponding aromatic acids. Instead of Pt catalyst, rhodium black on
Al_2O_3 which is more effective for the hydrogenation of aromatic was used
according to A. A. Balandin, M. L. Khidekel (Ref. 12: Dokl. AN SSSR,
123, 84, 1958). Cis- and trans-4-ACBA which were separated by means of
hot acetone were synthesized as follows: $p-NH_2C_6H_4(CH_2)_3COOH$

$\longrightarrow p-CH_3CONHC_6H_4(CH_2)_3COOH \longrightarrow (cis + trans)-4-CH_3CONHC_6H_{10}(CH_2)_3COOH$
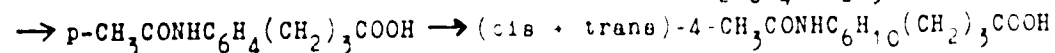
$\longrightarrow cis-4-ACBA + trans-4-ACBA.$ The following substances were synthesized
for the first time: 4-AECA; cis- and trans-4-ACBA; the lactam of 3-AMCA;
the hydrochlorides of the ethyl esters of p- and m-AMBA; cis- and trans-
N-acetyl-4-ACBA and N-acetyl-p-aminophenyl butyric acid. The polymers of
p- and m-AMBA are only slightly viscous, do not form fibers, and melt
under decomposition above 300°C, as their "aromatic" carboxyl groups

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Synthesis of some polyamides ...

undergo side reactions. p-AMPA and 4-AMCA in which benzene ring and COOH groups are separated by -CH₂-groups form polymers with higher molecular weight. The copolymers of p-AMBA with ε-CL, on the other hand, form strong fibers from the melt which can be cold-drawn. The p-AMBA carboxyl groups are assumed to form more heat-resistant amide groups with the amino groups of the ε-aminocaproic acid radicals. The copolycondensation products of m-AMBA with ε-CL and ω-aminoenanthic acid are little more viscous than m-AMBA homopolymers. Polycondensation is rendered difficult because of the instability of the carboxyl groups, and because of chain cleavage owing to cyclization of the end group as a result of a favorable mutual position of the amino groups and CO groups of the amide bonds. The high-molecular PA of 4-AMCA and trans-4-ACBA cannot be spun from the melt owing to decomposition. The PA of cis-4-ACBA was not pure, bubbly, colored and low-viscous. The high-molecular PA of 4-AECA which is stable even at 340°C forms strong fibers from the melt which can be cold-drawn. 3-AMCA forms, when heated, a non-polymerizable lactam. p-cyanobenzoic acid dissolved in 15% NH₃ was hydrogenated at room temperature and 15 atm pressure of H₂. The reaction product was dried, suspended in ethanol, and the

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Synthesis of some polyamides

suspension was saturated with HCl. The hydrochloride of the ethyl ester of p-AMBA (melting point = 237-238°C) was obtained, which yielded p-AMBA after treatment with 18% NH₃. The hydrochloride of the ethyl ester of m-AMBA (melting point = 151-152.5°C) resulted from the hydrochloride of m-AMBA by treating it with ethanol and HCl. In the same way as with the p-compound, m-AMBA was obtained therefrom (melting point = 265-266°C). 4-AMCA was prepared from p-AMBA by means of hydrogenation in a sealed capillary (melting point = 239.5-240°C). The following data are given: 3-AMCA: melting point = 191.5-192.5°C; 4-AECA: melting point = 231-232°C; N-acetyl-p-aminophenyl butyric acid: melting point = 174-175°C; trans-N-acetyl-4-amino-cyclohexyl butyric acid: melting point = 146-147°C; cis-N-acetyl-4-amino-cyclohexyl butyric acid: melting point = 113-114°C. Trans-4-ACBA was obtained from the trans-N-acetyl-4-amino-cyclohexyl butyric acid by sulfuric acid hydrolysis at 150-155°C and separation in a column with ЗАЗ -10П (EDE-10Р) anionite. Cis-4-AMBA (melting point = 226-228°C) was prepared from cis-N-acetyl-4-AMBA. The lactam (melting point = 152-153°C, well soluble in benzene and H₂O) was obtained from 3-AMCA by elimination of water. Polycondensation of the amino acids was

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Synthesis of some polyamides ...

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B110/B101

carried out in N_2 stream in test tubes. Copolymerization with ϵ-CL was first performed in a sealed ampul, then in N_2 stream. Fiber formation was examined on a special device according to M. B. Sigal et al. (Ref. 16: Khim. volokna, 1959, no. 5, 29). The authors thank B. V. Suvorov, Head of the laboratories of the Institut khimii AN KazSSR (Institute of Chemistry of the AS Kazakhskaya SSR) for providing p-cyanobenzoic acid. There are 2 tables and 16 references: 7 Soviet and 9 non-Soviet. The three most recent references to English-language publications read as follows:
US Patent 2, 868, 769; M. Levine et al., J. Organ. Chem. 24, 115, 1959;
US Patent 2, 910, 457.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennog
               volokna (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of
               Synthetic Fibers)

SUBMITTED: October 22, 1960

Card 5/5

L 8605-66   EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)   IJP(c)   DS/JD/RM/JG/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5021163   UR/0139/65/000/004/0017/0022

AUTHOR: Ostroumenko, P. P.; Rossikhin, V. S.

TITLE: Temperature investigation of the discharge of a hollow cathode

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 4, 1965, 17-22

TOPIC TAGS: gas discharge spectrography, carbon, molybdenum, helium, oxygen, carbon dioxide, spectral line, temperature characteristic, pressure effect

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the rotational and vibrational temperatures in a hollow carbon and molybdenum cathode discharged in He, O_2, and CO_2 on the working gas, its pressure, and the discharge current are investigated. The cathode was constructed of graphite and molybdenum, 18 mm in diameter and 30 mm long (inside hollow). The discharge emission was projected on the slit of a Hilger spectrograph. The temperature was measured from the intensity distribution of a number of rotational lines of the CO^+ ion. The external heating of the cathode was observed and found to be nonuniform, the heating being most intense in its central portion. The rotational temperatures measured simultaneously from different molecules coincide with each other within the limits of error. The vibrational temperatures obtained from the bands of CO^+ do not coincide with the rotational ones. The rotational temperatures depend strongly on the working gas, its pressure, and the current.

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L 8605-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021163

The temperature of the gas in the hollow of the cathode and the cathode walls can therefore be smoothly varied within a broad range. The CO^+, N_2^+, C_2, CN, and OH molecules in the hollow cathode can be characterized by a single rotational temperature corresponding to the temperature of the gas. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gosuniversitet imeni 300-letiya vossoyedeniya Ukrainy s Rossiyey (Dnepropetrovsk State University)

SUBMITTED: 21Dec63   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: OP, GP

NR REF SOV: 007   OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

MASLOV, V.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAL'KOV, P.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; PROTSAYLO, M.Ya., inzh.; SMORGUNOV, M.P., inzh.; KROTOV, V.I., inzh.; OSTROMOV, A.M., inzh.; SHESTAKOV, V.M., inzh.

Experience in burning brown coals in wet-bottom furnaces with shaft-type impact mills. Teploenergetika 10 no.2:15-19 F '63.   (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vostochnyy filial Vsesoyuznogo teplotekhnicheskogo instituta, Chelyabinsk, Krasnoyarskenergo i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.
　　(Boilers)　　　　　　(Furnaces)　　　　　　(Lignite)

RIKIN, Samuil Simonovich; OSTROMUKHOV, Ya.G., inzh., retsenzent; SLIV,
E.I., kand.tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; CHERKOV, R.I., kand. fiz.-
mat. nauk, nauchnyy red.; KLIMINA, Ye.V., red. izd-va; FRUMKIN,
P.S., tekhn. red.

[Theory of gyroscopic devices] Teoriia giroskopicheskikh ustroistv.
Leningrad, Sudpromgiz. Pt.1. 1962. 506 p.   (MIRA 15:7)
                         (Gyroscopic instruments)

BLITSHTEYN, I.I., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; MOLDAVSKAYA, V.D., professor;
RODKIN, S.V., dotsent; CHERNYAVSKAYA, F.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk;
LEVITAN, B.B.; GRODZIESKAYA, A.I.; OSTROMUKHOVA, B.L.

The role of lamblia and hymonolepis nana in dusentery of young
children. Sov.med.21 no.3:22-26 Mr '57.   (MLRA 10:7)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii imeni
prof. V.Ya.Bubashkina (dir. I.A.Demchenko),Khar'kovskogo instituta
okhrany materinstva i detstva (dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk A.I.
Kornikova), detskoy bol'nitsy No.24 (glavnyy vrach L.M.Poyarkova) i
detskikh yasley No.81 (glavnyy vrach B.L.Ostromukhova) Khar'kov.
        (DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, in inf. and child
            in giardiasis & tapeworm infection, ther.)
        (GIARDIASIS, in inf. and child
            in bacillary dysentery, with tapeworm infect., ther.)
        (TAPEWORM INFECTION, in inf. and child
            in bacillary dysentery, with giardiasis, ther.

OSTROMOUKHOVA, G.A.

Treating phlegmon in newborn infants. Vop. okh. mat. i det.
6 no.12:52-55 D '61.   (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz detskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.2 imeni
I.V. Rusakova (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR dotsent
V.A. Kruzhkov) i kafedry detskoy khirurgii TSentral'nogo in-
stituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. - prof. S.Ya.
Doletskiy).
                    (INFANTS (NEWBORN)---DISEASES)
                           (PHLEGMON)

SHUTSKAYA, S.R., kand.med.nauk (Moskva, Sadovo-Spasskaya ul. d.19, kv.149);
POMIZOVSKAYA, B.M.; OSTROMOUKHOVA, G.A.

Strangulated inguinal hernias in children [with summary in English].
Vest.khir. 81 no.12:56-58 D '58.   (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz kliniki detskoy khirurgii (zav. - V.A. Kruzhkov) TSentral'-
nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i klinicheskoy detskoy
bol'nitsy imeni Rusakova.
              (HERNIA, INGUINAL, in inf. & child
                  strangulated, surg. (Rus))

OSTROUMOV, B., prof.

        The first concert transmitted by radio. Radio no.9:9 S '62.
                                    (MIRA 15:9)

                    (Radio)

OSTROUMOV, E.A.; VOLKOV, I.I.

      Sulfates in marine ooze. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.3:91-102 '63.

                                           (MIRA 17:1)

      1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

OSTROUMOV, L.; ZUBAREV, A.

Compressors for the brake system of the ZIL-130 motortrucks.
Av.transp. 40 no.7:41-44 Jl '62.   (MIRA 15:8)
                    (Motortrucks--Brakes)

OSTROVERKHOV, G.Ye., prof. (Khar'kov, ul. Artema, d.6, kv.4);
    TOSHCHAKOV, R.A.

Intrathoracic segmental esophagoplasty with the small intestine.
                                                      (MIRA 15:11)
Vest.khir. no.6:11-20 '62.

1. Iz Kafedry operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii
(zav. - prof. G.Ye. Ostroverkhov) 2-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta im. N.I. Pirogova.
        (ESOPHAGUS)   (INTESTINES—TRANSPLANTATION)

KUDREVICH, Boris Ivanovich , zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk[deceased]; FORMAKOVSKIY, S.F., doktor tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; RIVKIN, S.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; OSTROUKHOV, Ia.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; SHAPIRO, M.V., kand. tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KVOCHKINA, O.P., red.; SHISHKOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Theory of gyroscopic instruments] Teoriia giroskopicheskikh priborov; izbrannye trudy. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz. Vol.1. 1963.
327 p.
(MIRA 16:5)
(Gyroscopic instruments)

RIVKIN, Samuil Simonovich; OSTROMUKHOV, Ya.G., inzh., retsenzent;
SLIV, E.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; CHERTKOV,
R.I., doktor fiz-mat. nauk, nauchn. red.; KLIMINA, Ye.V.,
red.

[Theory of gyroscopic devices] Teoriia giroskopicheskikh
ustroistv. Leningrad, "Sudostroenie." Pt.2. 1964. 547 p.
(MIRA 17:7)

OSTROMOUKHOVA, G.A.

Two cases of megaduodenum in newborn infants. Vop. okhr. materin.
dets. 8 no.1:84-85 '63   (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz detskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.2 imeni I.V.
Rusakova (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR dotsent V.A.
Kruzhkov) i kliniki detskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. S. Ya.
Doletskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

DOLETSKIY, Stanislav Yakovlevich, prof.; LENYUSHKIN, Aleksey
Ivanovich, kand. med. nauk; AFANAS'YEVA, V.M., kand.
med. nauk; GOLOSOVA, T.V., kand. med. nauk; YERMOLIN,
V.N.; KALAMKARYAN, A.A., kand. med. nauk; KRUCHININA,
I.L., kand. med. nauk; NOVIKOVA, Ye.Ch., kand. med. nauk;
YEGOROVA, A.M.; OSTROMOUKHOVA, G.A.; PONIZOVSKAYA, B.M.;
FRIDMAN, R.A., red.

[Pyoinflammatory diseases in newborn infants] Gnoino-
vospalitel'nye zabolevaniia novorozhdennykh. Moskva,
Meditsina, 1965. 282 p.   (MIRA 18:8)

Ostromukhova, S. P.

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

Abst Journal : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 33875

    Author :   Aglintsev, K. K., Karavayev, F. M., Konstantinov, A. A.,
               Ostromukhova, S. P., and Khol'nova, Ye. A.

Institution : None A-U Sci Res Inst of Metrology

    Title :   Standardization of radioactive compounds

    Original
    Periodical : Atomnaya Energiya, 1956, No 2, 55-62

    Abstract :   Description of methods and apparatus used in the All-Union Scientific-
                 Research Institute of Metrology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev for precise
                 measurements of many dosimetric characteristics of radioactive com-
                 pounds: activity (calorimetric and ionization methods and the me-
                 thod of the absolute β count), γ-equivalent (ionization chamber with
                 a solid angle of 4π) and the intensity of the dose of λ-radiation
                 (normal ionization chamber). The measurement limits and accuracies
                 of the results are indicated.

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OSTROMUKHOVD, 6.P.

6-pmt

Standardisation of radioactive preparations. K. K. Aglintsev, P. M. Karavaev, A. A. Konstantinov, O. P. Ostromukhov, and H. A. Khalzova. Atomic Energy (U.S.S.R.) (English translation) 1, No. 8, Pub. in J. Nuclear Energy 3, 547-55(1956)).—Description of various standardization methods used.   James L. Lauer

pmt ap

OSTROMUKHOVA, G. I.

SOV/112-59-3-9251

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika 1959, Nr 3, p 135 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Aglintsev, K. K., Bilon, Z. P., Datsiper, B. S., Karavayev, F. M.,
Karaman, A. S., Konstantinov, A. A., Ostromukhova, G. P.,
Pisarevskiy, A. A., Rulinova, S. A., Simonov, O. I., Dolinova, Ye. A.,
Shostopalov, S. A., Yudin, M. F., and Yaroferes, I. A.

TITLE: Metrology of Penetrating Radiations
(Metrologiye pronikavushchikh izlucheniy)

PERIODICAL: V ch. Atomn energiya v mirnykh tselyakh. Gosenergoizdat,
1957, pp 165 181

ABSTRACT: Projects are described at the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut metrologii (All-Union Scientific Research Metrology Institute) imeni
D. I. Mendeleyev on standardisation of measures in the ionising-radiation
field, and on the construction of standard and reference outfits for reproducing
the fundamental units in the while range of energies and intensities of radiations
of all types. The following outfits are described: (1) a standard reproducing

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the roentgen in the range of 60 400 Kev. (2) a reference outfit for measuring
the roentgen for electromagnetic radiation doses having the quantum energy of
400-1300 Kev. (3) an outfit for measuring roentgens the electromagnetic
300-1300 Kev. (3) an cell for measuring energy of 1 20 Kev with an error of 1%. (4) two
radiation doses with quantum energy of 1 20 Kev with an error of 1%. (5) differential
standard outfits for measuring radium gamma equivalents of various prepara-
lead-ball gamma-calorimeters for measuring the activity of various prepara-
tions on the basis of their gamma radiation. (6) a isothermal calorimeter
operating on the principle of liquid nitrogen evaporation for measuring the
activity of beta preparations. (7) a differential alpha calorimeter for
measuring the activity of radium preparations. An activity measurement
method by counting the number of particles emitted by a preparation is being
developed in terms of the total solid angle and by a delicate solid angle and
the same in the total solid angle by means of counters. The beta-particle
counter with a defined angle permits measuring preparations with an activity
of 10^{-6} 10^{-5} cure with an error of 4 6%. Two alternate designs of

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Metrology of Penetrating Radiations

SOV/112-59-3-9251

counters are described. One for measuring beta preparations
with an activity of 10^{-10} 10^{-8} ... with an error of 1.6% and the second
3×10^{-11} 3×10^{-7} ... The outfits have been built for
measuring beta streams for 10^4 ... has been built for
A gamma spectrometer. ... 30 1000 Kev. To
investigate of gamma spectra ...
conduct ...
diffraction gamma ...
but also ...
for the range of 200 Kev. Methods ... life from a few hours to
few weeks ...
years ...

N. G. I.

Card 3/3

AGLINTSEV, K.K.; OSTROMUKHOVA, G.P.; YUDIN, N.F.

Model unit for roentgen measurement of gamma radiation with quanta energies up to 1.5 Mev. Trudy VNIIM no.30:109-116 '57.   (MIRA 12:1)
    (Gamma rays--Measurement)   (Ionization chambers)

21(3)

AUTHORS: Aglintsev, K. K., Ostromukhova, G. P.,   SOV/89-6-1-8/3.

TITLE: Distribution of Ionization Along a γ-Beam and Reproduction
of the Roentgen With Normal Ionization Chambers (Raspredeleniye
ionizatsii vdol' puchka γ-izlucheniya i vosproizvedeniye
rentgena normal'nymi ionizatsionnymi kamerami)

ABSTRACT: Measurement of the ionization effect of γ-radiation which
corresponds to one roentgen unit is carried out in a pressure
ionization chamber. Measurement of the roentgen unit is
reduced to measurement of the ionization current and to
determination of the measuring volume. The gauging method
for reproduction of the roentgen requires knowledge of the
point at which the measured ionization effect is produced.
Hitherto it has been assumed that the measured ionization
current is proportional to the radiation energy absorbed
in the measuring volume. The value of dose output, on the
other hand, refers to the center of the measuring electrode.
Ionization in the chamber is brought about by the electrons
which are produced not only in the measuring volume (above
the measuring electrode), but also in such parts of the

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Distribution of Ionization Along a γ-Beam and   SOV/89-6-1-8/33
Reproduction of the Roentgen With Normal Ionization
Chambers

volume as are located before and behind the measuring elect-
rode. The influence exercised by this additional ioniza-
tion upon the ionization in the measuring volume is theoretical-
ly calculated and experimentally checked also for Co^{60}
γ-radiation.
It follows from measurements and calculations that the
measuring method generally used for determining the γ-dose
be means of normal ionization chambers is systematically at
fault, because the absorption of γ-radiation in the air is
not properly taken into account. In order to avoid such
errors, it is necessary to take the absorption of γ-rays
in the part X_o into account, which is located between the
effective absorption point of the γ-quanta and the center
of the measuring electrode. This is done by multiplying
the measured ionization current by the coefficient k

$$k = e^{-\mu P x_o}$$

Card 2/3   where μ denotes the linear attenuation coefficient of the

Distribution of Ionization Along a γ-Beam and   SCV/89-6-1-5/33
Reproduction of the Roentgen With Normal Ionization
Chambers

radiation to be measured in air at P - 1 atm and T - 20°C.
The value for k is 0.992 for Co^{60} and 0.996 for Cs^{137}. There
are 5 figures and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: September 1, 1958

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SOV/11?-59-?-??/?8

21(8)
AUTHOR: Aglintsev, K.K., Ostromukhova, G.P., Khol'nova, Ye A.

TITLE: Determining the Process of Air Ionization for Co^{60} Gamma Radiation (Opredeleniye raboty ionizatsii v vozdukhe dlya gamma-izlucheniya Co^{60})

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 195?, ? ?? Nr 2, p 5? (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author believes that there is a lack of information so far on the importance of ionization in the field of hard gamma radiation. Tests were made to determine the value of ionization in the air for Co^{60} gamma radiation. This was found by measuring the same preparation Co^{60} m with the help of a normal ionization chamber to ascertain the number of ion elements and of gamma calorimeters, which give the value of the absolute activity of this preparation. Tests with four different Co^{60} preparations showed that the mean value of ionization equaled 33.7 = 1.5 ev. There are ? references, ? of

Card 1/1   which are Soviet and ? English.

OSTROMUKHOVA, G. P. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Development and
investigation of a calibrated device for the reproductions of
x-ray in the 250-3,000 K.E.V. energy range," Leningrad, 1950 (sic), 12 pp,
200 cop. (Phsico-technical Institute, AS USSR) (KL, 44-60, 13041 31)

S/115/60/000/012/012/018
B021/B058

AUTHORS: Aglintsev, K. K., Ostromukhova, G. P., and Khol'nova, Ye.A.

TITLE: Measurement of the Gamma Constant of Radium

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, No 12, pp. 40-42

TEXT: Methods and results of the determination of the gamma constant of radium which were obtained at the VNIIM (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledova-tel'skiy institut metrologii im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)), are given in this paper. The values of the γ-constant were determined by measuring the values of the dose rate and the activity of one and the same preparation,

i.e. $\Gamma (Ra) = \frac{P.3600}{Af}$, P being the dose rate in 1-cm distance from the preparation, in r/sec; A the activity of the preparation in millicurie, f the coefficient of correction. Radon preparations were used instead of radium, in order to exclude errors due to self-absorption of γ-radiation in the source. The linear attenuation factor of the γ-radiation of radium

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Measurement of the Gamma Constant of Radium   S/115/60/000/012/012/018
                                                   B021/B058

in air was determined experimentally. The measurement results are represented
graphically. The probable errors of quantities involved in the calcula-
tion of the dose rate are listed. The activity of the radon preparations
was determined by the calorimetric method. The greater part of the studies
for determining the γ-constant of radium is based on measuring the dose
rate by means of thimble chambers. Finally it is stated that all measure-
ments made by means of thimble chambers up to the publication of the
theories mentioned, require checking. The dependence of the data on the
conditions of diaphragming is described as being the second error source
in the measurement of the γ-radiation by means of thimble chambers.
Moreover, no method for calculating the correction for scattered radiation
in air is elaborated for thimble chambers. Measurement results of the
γ-constants of radium during filtering by means of 0.5-mm platinum,
obtained by various authors, are mentioned next. According to the authors'
data, this quantity will be 8.04 r/h.mg.cm in the case of an open-air
chamber, if the number of decays per mg radium is assumed as being

$3.68 \cdot 10^7$. Other authors determined the γ-constant at 8.26, 8.16 and
8.4 r/h.mg.cm. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 16 references: 4 Soviet,
9 US, 2 British, and 1 Canadian.

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39714

S/263/62/000 007 013 014

1007/1207

AUTHOR: Avotina, M P and Ostromukhova, G P.

TITLE: Absolute measurement (in roentgen units) of X-rays having an intensity range of 20 60 kv

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk Ismeritel'naya tekhnika, no 7, 1962, 52, abstract 32 7 348 "Tr in-tov kom-ta standartov, mer i izmerit priborov pri Sov Min SSSR", no 55 (115), 1961, 35 41

TEXT: A system, designed at the VNIIM-Vsesoyuznıy nauchno issledovatel'skıı institut metrologii im D I Mendeleyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology im D I Mendeleyev) for measuring X-rays of an intensity from 20 to 60 kv (in roentgen units). The system consists of a reference ionization chamber, feeding and electrometric devices and a graduation bench with table for fastening the measuring chamber The plan-parallel chamber comprises measuring, voltage and protection electrodes Since the ionization capacity of soft X-rays is subject to marked variations on their path from the inlet diaphragm to the center of the measuring electrode as well as along it, a minimum admissible distance was established between the electrode and the diaphragm The length of the electrode was reduced to 30 mm A special protection electrode, designed to equalize the electric field, enveloped the measuring electrode at 4 points The ionization currents are measured by means of the Townsend compensating device containing the CГ-1-M

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Absolute measurement .

S 263/62 000 007 013 014
1007 1207

(SG-1-M) type electrometer. The device permits measurements of currents from 10^{-9} to 10^{-12} Amp with an accuracy of ± 0.5 to 1.0%. The radiation source in the ionization chamber is a PYM-7 (RUM-7) X-ray unit provided with a 1-БПВ-60 (1-BPV-60) tube in which the radiation outlet window is covered with a 1 mm beryllium cover. The final part of this report deals with the problem of graduation of working dosimeters for X-rays having an intensity range from 20 to 60 kv. There are 4 figures. 1 table and 1 reference.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/263/6 /000/006/014/015
I008/I2 J8

AUTHORS: Aglintsev, K.K. and Ostromukhova, G.P.

TITLE: A unit for producing 1 roentgen in the γ-radiation
              range of quantum energy of 0.25-3 Mev.

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 32. Izmeritel'-
              naya tekhnika, no.6, 1962, 53, abstract 32.6.338.
              (T. In-tov Com-ta standartov, mer i izmerit. priborov
              pri Sov. Min. SSSR, 1961, vyp(115), 55-65)

TEXT: A standard unit of VNIIM for producing 1 roentgen in the
X-radiation range of quantum energy of 0.25-3 MeV is described.
The ionization chamber was installed in a tank, in which the air
pressure could be increased up to 20 atm. This was sufficient to
enable one to measure with an ionization chamber of d = 40cm and
.r = 40cm parameters radiations in a reactor of quantum energy up
to 3 MeV. The anode voltage was 20 kV. The ionization currents
were measured by the null method, using a d.c. amplifier of the
ЭМУ-3 (EMU-3) type. In this method the nonlinearity of the am-

Card 1/2

S/263/62/000/006/014/015
I008/I208

A unit for producing 1 roentgen...

plifier did not introduce an error in the measurements of the
current strength. At the same time the error in the ionization
current did not exceed ± 0.3. Taking into account all the correct-
ion coefficients the value of the γ-constant of Co^{60} measured by
means of this standard unit agreed with the values measured by the
U.S A. National Bureau of Standards within 2.5%. There are 9
figures, 1 table and 20 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

3h2?2
S/___/__,___/__ /002/___
DO51/D113

24 6P20
21. 6000

AUTHORS: Avotina, M.P.; Ostroukhova, G.P.

TITLE: Device for absolute measurements (in roentgens, of X-ray
             radiation from 20 to 60 kv

SOURCE: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
             Trudy institutov Komiteta, n . 5 (115), Moscow, 1961.
             Issledovaniya v oblasti izmereniya ioniziruyushchikh
             izlucheniy, 35-41

TEXT: The design and theory f a device for calibrat. X-ray design
within an excitation voltage range from 20 to 60 kv are given. The device,
which was built in 1959 at VNIIM, shows a measuring error of - 1.5%. It
consists of the following basic parts: a feeding and a measuring instal-
lation, a calibration bench with a small table for chamber installation,
and a standard ionization chamber of the plane-parallel type. The latter
consists of measuring, potential, and protection electrodes. It was

Card 1/3

Device for absolut measurements...

3428 2
S/589/61/000/055/002/006
D051/D113

found that a 30 mm long measuring electrode surrounded by a 50 mm thick protection electrode at a distance of 40 mm between potential and measuring electrodes, are most suitable. The chamber is placed in a three-layer casing of brass, lead and aluminum, the ionization currents being measured with a Townsend compensation system. The device permits measuring currents from 10^{-9} to 10^{-12} with an error of $\pm$ (0.5$\pm$1.0)%. The feeding installation consists of a set of dry batteries, a relay, and a switchboard. In an idle state, the chain of serially connected batteries is disconnected by sections of 400 v each. Serial connection of all sections guarantees potential differences of up to 4500 v. An РУМ-7 (RUM-7) X-ray apparatus with a 1-БПВ-1-60 (1-BPV-1-60) X-ray tube serves as radiation source. Various aspects of the standard chamber for verifying the uniformity of the electrical field in the measurement volume and for selecting the optimum distance between the potential and the measuring electrodes are described. The measurement of the volt-ampere characteristics showed that for dose rates of 50,000 r/min, the saturation current in the chamber is obtained by applying a potential f 4400 v. The device

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S/5&/61/000/0...../........
Device for absolute measurements...   D051/D113

was compared with the standard apparatus for radiation of the medium spectral range (group standard device - 60±250 kev). The dos rat values measured with these apparatus coincided within ± 2%. Recommendations concerning the calibration of dosimeters using the device built at VNIIM are given. Z.P. Balon and Ye. F. Fedorov assisted in the study. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 12 references: 6 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The two English-language references are: F.H. Day and L.S. Taylor, J. of Research. NBS, v. 40, no. 5, 1958; J.G. Maxwell, A treatise on electricity and magnetism, v. 1, 1873, p 246.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIM

SUBMITTED: February 29, 1960.

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S/589/61/00./05: 003/006
D051/D113

21 6 CCC

AUTHORS: Aglintsev, K.K.; Ostromukhova, G.P.

TITLE: Roentgen reproduction within the range of γ-radiati. with a quantum energy of 0.25÷3 Mev

SOURCE: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov. Trudy institutov Komiteta, no. 55 (115), Moscow, 1 1. Issledovaniya v oblasti izmereniya iniziruyushchnikh izlucheniy, 55-65

TEXT: The results of an investigation of a standard device for roentgen reproduction within the range of γ-radiation with a quantum energy up to 3 Mev are given. A previously described VNIIM installation of this type was intended for γ-radiation of up to 1.5 Mev. In order to raise the upper energy limit, some modifications were made. The standard chamber was placed into a tank permitting the air pressure in the chamber to be increased to 20 atm. This amount of pressure combined with

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Roentgen reproduction within the range...

chamber parameters of d = 40 cm and r = 40 cm proved to be suitable for measuring 3 Mev radiation in roentgens. Further details concerning parameters, component parts and arrangement of the device are given. Determining the saturation current, the authors had to take into account the error due to increased air pressure, which makes it practi ally impossible to measure this current in the chamber. Using the Jaffe-Zanstra method (Ref. 11: Zanstra H., Physika, No. 2, 1935, p 817; Ref. 12: Jaffe G., Ann.d.Phys., Bd 42(4), 1913, S.303; Le radium, t. 10, 1913, p 126) and experimentally verifying the derivations obtained by measuring β - radiations of S^{35} and γ -radiations of Co^{60}, it was found that at up to 20 atm the corresponding saturation currents can be calculated according to this method with potential differences on the electrodes from 6-9 i 18 kv. The constant C must equal $1.24 \cdot 10^{-4}$ in this case. The theoretical method of carrying out absolute measurements of the doses of γ - radiation using the standard device is described. The dose rate P of γ -radiation directed towards the plane of the diaphragm, narrowing the ray beam, is calculated ac ording to the formula

$$P = K \frac{J_{sat} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^9}{V} \quad r/sec \qquad (4)$$

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ASSOCIATION: VNIIM

SUBMITTED,   March 30, 1960.

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AGLINTSEV, K.K.; OSTROMUKHOVA, O.P.; KHOL'NOVA, Ye.A.

Experimental determination of self-absorption along the axis in Co^{60} preparations of cylindrical shape. Atom. energ. 10 no.1:75-76 Ja '61. (MIRA 13:12)

(Cobalt--Isotopes)   (Gamma rays)

OSTROMUKHOVA, G.F.

Standard chamber for measuring exposure dosages of X radiation.
Nov. nauch.-issl. rab. po metr. VNIIM no.2:21-24 '64.

DARWIN, T.N.

OSTROMUKHOVA, K.

Increase the responsibilities of central boards of administration.
NTO 5 no.9:14-15 S '63.

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Volgogradskogo mezhotraslevog
soveta Nauchno-tekhnicheskikh obshchestv SSSR.

OSTROMUKHOVA, K,

What are the duties of a scientific secretary?   NTO 2 no.6:57-58
Je '60.   (MIRA 14:2)

1. Chlen prezidiuma Stalingradskogo oblastnogo soveta Nauchno-
tekhnicheskikh obshchestv.
         (Stalingrad Province—Technical societies)

OSTROMUKHOVA, K.

     Public institute of new equipment. NTO   no.7:41-43   Jy   '59.
                                                 (MIRA 12:11)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Stalingradskogo oblastnogo pravleniya nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva mashinostroitel'noy promysh-lenosti.
                    (Technical education)

OSTROPOLETS, S.G.; KOSEL'MAN, R.S.

Treatment of hip fractures. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. or-
top. i travm. no.15:133-136 '59   (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz ortopedo-travmatologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. S.G.
Ostropolets) Sumskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach
Yu.V.Zhukov) i nauchno-opornogo punkta Ukrainskogo naucho-
issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii imeni
prof. M.I.Sitenko (dir.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.P.
Novachenko).

OSTROPOL'SKAYA, Ye.A.

Calculi of the urinary tract in children. Vest. khir. 85 no. 8:79-
81 Ag '60.
(CALCULI, URINARY)   (MIRA 14:1)

OSTROUCH, Stanislaw

Professor Boryniec's siphon spinning frame for the production
of rayon staple. Polimery tworz wielk 9 no.3:84-86 Mr '64.

1. Artificial Fiber Works, Tomaszow Mazowiecki.

ZHUKOV, Yu.; OSTROUKH, F.

Quite reliable protection. Voen. znan. 40 no.12 :22-23 D '62
                                        (MIRA 18:1)

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S/194/62/000/012/072/101
D295/D308

2t./440
24/6761

AUTHORS: Gurtoviy, M. Ye., Ostroukhov, A. A. and Pekar, S. I.

TITLE: Theory of space-charge compensation in electric vacuum
             devices

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
             no. 12, 1962, 55, abstract 12 Zh 344 (Nauk. zap.
             Kyyivs'k. un-t, v. 18, no. 3, 1959, 173-183 (Ukr.;
             summary in Rus.))

TEXT: Experimental and theoretical papers that consider the com-
pensation of volume charge in the interelectrode space by charges
of opposite sign are briefly reviewed. A theory of a vacuum diode
filled with gas vapor ionized at the surface of the hot cathode
is developed. A system of two Boltzmann equations for the distri-
bution functions of electrons and ions and of Poisson equation
with suitable boundary conditions is solved. The thermionic current
and the surface ionization of atoms of gas are taken into account
at the cathode, and the absorption and reflection of electrons and

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Theory of space- ...

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the neutralization of atoms are taken into account at the anode.
The equations are solved for small concentrations of the gas when
the collision integrals may be neglected in Boltzmann's equations;
the case is also considered of a single potential minimum in the
vacuum. An equation is obtained that connects the depth of the po-
tential minimum with the electron and ion currents, the anode vol-
tage and other parameters of the gas and of the diode; this equa-
tion makes it possible to determine the appearance of full compen-
sation of the electron charge by the ion charge, for which the po-
tential minimum in the vacuum vanishes. Expressions for the through
electron and ion currents are shown. An analysis of the results
obtained shows that the case considered of low gas pressures in-
cludes the range of operating conditions of a vacuum diode which is
of interest in practice. The results of the investigation can be
applied to the theory of thermoelectron converters of thermal ener-
gy at low pressure. 10 references. / Abstracter's note: Complete
translation. /

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5/181/62/004/006/021/051
B104/B112

AUTHORS: Nakhodkin, N. G., Ostroukhov, A. A., and Romanovskiy, V. A.

TITLE: Inelastic scattering of electrons in thin layers

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 6, 1962, 1514 - 1524

TEXT: Using a generalized model of continuous losses (T. Everhart. J. Appl. Phys., 31, 1483, 1960), a theory was developed for the inelastic single scattering of fast electrons within a double-layer target. The slowing down of the electrons in the target is described by $v^n(x) = v_0^n - c\rho x(1)$, where v_0 is the electron velocity at the surface of the target, $v(x)$ is the electron velocity after a distance x, ρ is the target density, and c is a slowing-down factor. The coefficient of inelastic scattering

$$\eta(y, a, p) = \frac{(a + p^2) a - 2p^6}{(a + 2p^2)(a + p^3)} - a\left(1 - \frac{y}{p}\right)^{\frac{a}{p^2}}\left[\frac{1 - p^2}{a + 2p^2}\left(1 - \frac{y}{p}\right)^2 + \frac{2p^2}{a + p^3}\left(1 - \frac{y}{p}\right) - \frac{p^2}{a}\right],$$ (8)

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Inelastic scattering of...

and the energy distribution of the inelastically reflected electrons

$$\frac{d\eta}{d\left(\frac{E}{E_0}\right)} = \frac{4}{a+1}\frac{E}{E_0}\left\{1 - \left[1 + \frac{a}{2}\left(1 - \frac{E^2}{E_0^2}\right)\right] \times\right.$$

$$\left.\times\left(\frac{1 + \frac{E^2}{E_0^2}}{2}\right)^a\right\}\left(1 - \frac{E^2}{E_0^2}\right)^{-2}. \qquad (19)$$

are derived. Here, $y = x/R$; x is the thickness of the target; R is the distance determined by (1) with $n = 4$ and $p = \cos \vartheta$; ϑ is the angle of incidence; and $a = \tilde{} z^2 e^4 N_A/m^2 A c$. The theory is applicable to light elements ($Z \leq 30$). In high-density substances it is necessary to allow for multiple collisions. Experimental results agree well with estimates using the above formulas. There are 8 figures.

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MILLER, A.F., gornyy inzh.; OSTROUKHOV, A.I., gornyy inzh.; MALAYEV,
  I.N., gornyy inzh.; PROKHODA, S.G., gornyy inzh.

"Working deep-seated ore deposits in the Krivoy Rog Basin" by
G.M.Malakhov, A.P.Chernous, V.M.Kiselev. Reviewed by A.F.
Khivrenko and others. Gor.zhur. no.4:75-76 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
   (Krivoy Rog Basin--Mining engineering)   (Malakhov, G.M.)
               (Chernous, A.P.)   (Kiselev V.M.)