On the Question of the Formation of Hydroxy-scandiates of the Alkali Metals

water, at the same time scandium hydroxide is formed. The pro-
[illegible] alkylroxo-scandiate by [illegible]
hydroxide in a little hydroxide solution, did not [illegible]
successive. [illegible] figure and [illegible]
which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED October 26, 1957

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5(2,3) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3061

Ostroumov, Esper Aleksandrovich

Primeneniye organicheskikh osnovaniy v analiticheskoy khimii (Using Organic Bases in Analytical Chemistry) Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959. 125 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut okeanologii.

Resp. Ed.: V.N. Nikitin, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: D.N. Trifonov; Tech. Ed.: S.G. Markovich.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists, mineralogists and others interested in the compositional analysis of minerals, rocks and sea-bottom deposits. It may also be used by students and teachers in higher educational institutions to supplement textbook methods of chemical analysis.

COVERAGE: The book contains the accumulated materials on methods tested by the Chemical Analysis Laboratory of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Mineral Raw Materials (VIMS) which are used in the Chemical Analysis Section of the Marine Deposits Laboratory attached to the Oceanology Institute,

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AS USSR, and in other laboratories. Methods employing pyridine, α-picoline and hexamethylene tetramine for accurate and rapid isolation and identification of a number of elements are outlined. The book is dedicated to Vasiliy Ivanovich Lisitsyn (deceased), former head of the Laboratory and proponent of the stated analytical method. The author thanks L.S.Maslennikova, B.N. Ivanov-Emin and R.I. Bomshteyn (deceased) for laboratory assistance, and I.I. Volkov for technical and editorial assistance. There are 99 references: 22 Soviet, 60 German, 11 English, 3 French, 2 Italian and 1 Rumanian.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

3 (5), 3 (8)

AUTHORS: Ostroumov, E. A., Fomina, L. S. SOV/20-126-2-44/64

TITLE: Forms of Sulphur Compounds in the Bottom Deposits of the Marian Depression (O formakh soyedineniy sery v donnykh otlozheniyakh Marianskoy vpadiny)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 2, pp 385-388 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Although reductive process investigations are essential for better understanding of the diagenesis processes in the ocean-bottom sediments, such studies on the Pacific are seldom. With the beginning of the reductive reactions the direction of the diagenesis process and with it the character of the migration and the entire picture of the elemental re-distribution is changed. The reductive processes in the said sediments are caused by the life activity of the micro-organisms in the decomposition of organic substance. The sediments of deep-sea depressions are especially interesting owing to the fact that it is here that the organic substance collects. The reductive processes concern the tetravalent manganese and the trivalent iron in its free form (of the hydroxide type). Only then does the sulphate

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reduction occur. This leads next to the formation of hydrotroilite, in which the iron oxide compounds bind the existing H_2S (Refs 1-4, 6, 8). The investigations carried out have shown that the sulphate reduction process up to H_2S, then the hydrotroilite - sulphur (free) - pyrite formation and the formation of sulphur, with its combined organic substance, follow the same natural laws, in the seas and in the oceans (Refs 5, 6). During the 27th voyage of the Institute's expedition-ship "Vityaz'" (see Association), a reduced grey mud with black interlayers, which contained hydrotroilite, was found 10830 meters deep in the sediment of the southern part of the Marian depression, covered by an about 55 cm thick layer of oxidized loamy diatomeen mud. Based on the data given in table 1, a distribution diagram of the forms of sulphur compounds was plotted. On consideration of table 1 and the said curves, the following interrelation of the forms of sulphur compounds may be seen: During the sulphate reduction there forms in the sediments of the Marian depression: ferric sulphide (hydrotroilite) free sulphur, pyrite sulphur,

Forms of Sulphur Compounds in the Bottom Deposits of the Marian Depression SOV/20-126-2-44/64

and the sulphur connected with organic substance. As is already mentioned before, these processes do not differ in principle from those observed elsewhere, or from those described in publications. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Oceanology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: January 14, 1959, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 7, 1959

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OSTROUMOV, E.A.; FOMINA, L.S.

Sulfur compounds in bottom sediments of the northwestern Pacific. (MIRA 13:6)
Trudy Inst.okean. 32:206-214 '60.
(Pacific Ocean--Sulfur compounds)

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

Forms of sulfur compounds occurring in bottom deposits of the Pacific Ocean near New Zealand. Trudy Inst. okean. 42:117-124 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Pacific Ocean--Sediments (Geology))
(Sulfur compounds)

POMOMAREV, Ardalion Ivanovich; OSTROUMOV, E.A., doktor khim.nauk, otv.red.; VOLYNETS, M.P., red.izd-va; SUSHKOVA, L.A., tekhn.red.; LAUT, V.G., tekhn.red.

[Methods for a chemical analysis of siliceous and carbonaceous rocks] Metody khimicheskogo analiza silikatnykh i karbonatnykh gornykh porod. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1961. 413 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(Rocks, Carbonate) (Rocks, Siliceous)

B/169/62/000/010/051/071
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Petelin, V.P. and Ostroumov, E.A.

TITLE: Geochemistry of the bottom sediments of the Sea of Okhotsk

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 10, 1962, 7, abstract 10V57 (In collection: Sovrem. osadki morey i okeanov, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 380-403)

TEXT: Research results, based on the data of expeditions of the Institut okeanologii AN SSSR (Institute of Oceanology, AS USSR) in 1949-1953, are generalized. The chemical composition of the sediments is described, and the nature and the distribution patterns of a number of elements are established, as are their interrelation and ways of entry into the sea. The complex of chemical elements and compounds under consideration includes Fe, Ni, V, Mn, Mo and P, most of which enter the sea with the products of denudation and volcanism; and also $CaCO_3$, amorphous SiO_2, organic S, sulfidic S, and H_2S, the origin and formation of which is related

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Geochemistry of the bottom ... S/169/62/000/010/051/071
D228/D307

to biogenic processes in seawater and in the upper sediment layer. The sediment distribution features and peculiarities characteristic of the Sea of Okhotsk are exposed.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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OSTROUMOV, E A ; VOLKOV, I I ; FOMINA, L S

Distribution of different forms of sulfur compounds in bottom sediments of the Black Sea. Trudy Inst. okean. 50: 3-[illegible]

(Black Sea--Sulfur compounds)

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

Use of cinnamic acid in analytical chemistry. Report No.2: Separation of titanium, zirconium, and thorium from manganese, nickel, cobalt, and zinc. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.4:461-465 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow. (Metals—Analysis) (Cinnamic acid)

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

Separation of titanium, zirconium, and thorium from manganese, nickel, cobalt, and zinc by using cinnamic acid. Trudy Inst. Khim. 54:170-181 '62. (MIRA 1[illegible])

(Metals--Analysis) (Cinnamic acid)

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

Use of cinnamic acid in analytical chemistry. Report 3: Separation of indium and gallium from manganese, nickel, cobalt, and zinc. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.1:52-57 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(Indium—Analysis) (Gallium—Analysis)
(Cinnamic acid)

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

Cinnamic acid in analytical chemistry. Report No.4: Determination of beryllium and its separation from manganese, nickel, cobalt, and zinc. Zhur. anal.khim. 18 no.12:1452-1456 D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

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

Sulfates in the bottom sediments of the Black Sea. Trudy Inst. [illegible]. 67:92-100 '64. (MIRA 17:[illegible])

Separation of indium and gallium from manganese, nickel, cobalt and zinc with the help of cinnamic acid. Ibid.:141-150

A new method of gravimetric determination of beryllium and its separation from manganese, nickel, cobalt and zinc with the help of cinnamic [illegible]. Ibid.:151-156

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

Use of cinnamic acid in analytical chemistry. Report V.: Precipitation of uranium and it's separation from manganese, nickel, cobalt, and zinc. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.2:216-220 '64. (MIRA 17:4

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

ACCESSION NR: AP4043460 S/0075/64/019/008/0955/0958

AUTHORS: Kunenkova, Ye.N.; Ostroumov, E.A.

TITLE: Separation of indium from iron, aluminum, chromium, manganese, nickel and cobalt by sulfide precipitation

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 19, no. 8, 1964, 955-958

TOPIC TAGS: indium analysis, indium sulfide precipitation, sulfide group separation, iron, aluminum, chromium, manganese, nickel, cobalt

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work was to select an optimum medium for the deposition of indium sulfide, to maintain a sufficiently low and constant pH, which would in turn permit separation of indium from iron, aluminum, chromium, manganese, nickel and cobalt. It was shown that by means of monochloroacetic acid alone it is possible to obtain solutions of pH = 2.5, which are completely suitable media for the separation of indium sulfide from the above metals. The optimum conditions are as follows: the weakly acid solution of indium is neutralized with Na_2CO_3 solution until the solution becomes cloudy and then one adds 10 ml of 2 N monochloroacetic acid, upon which

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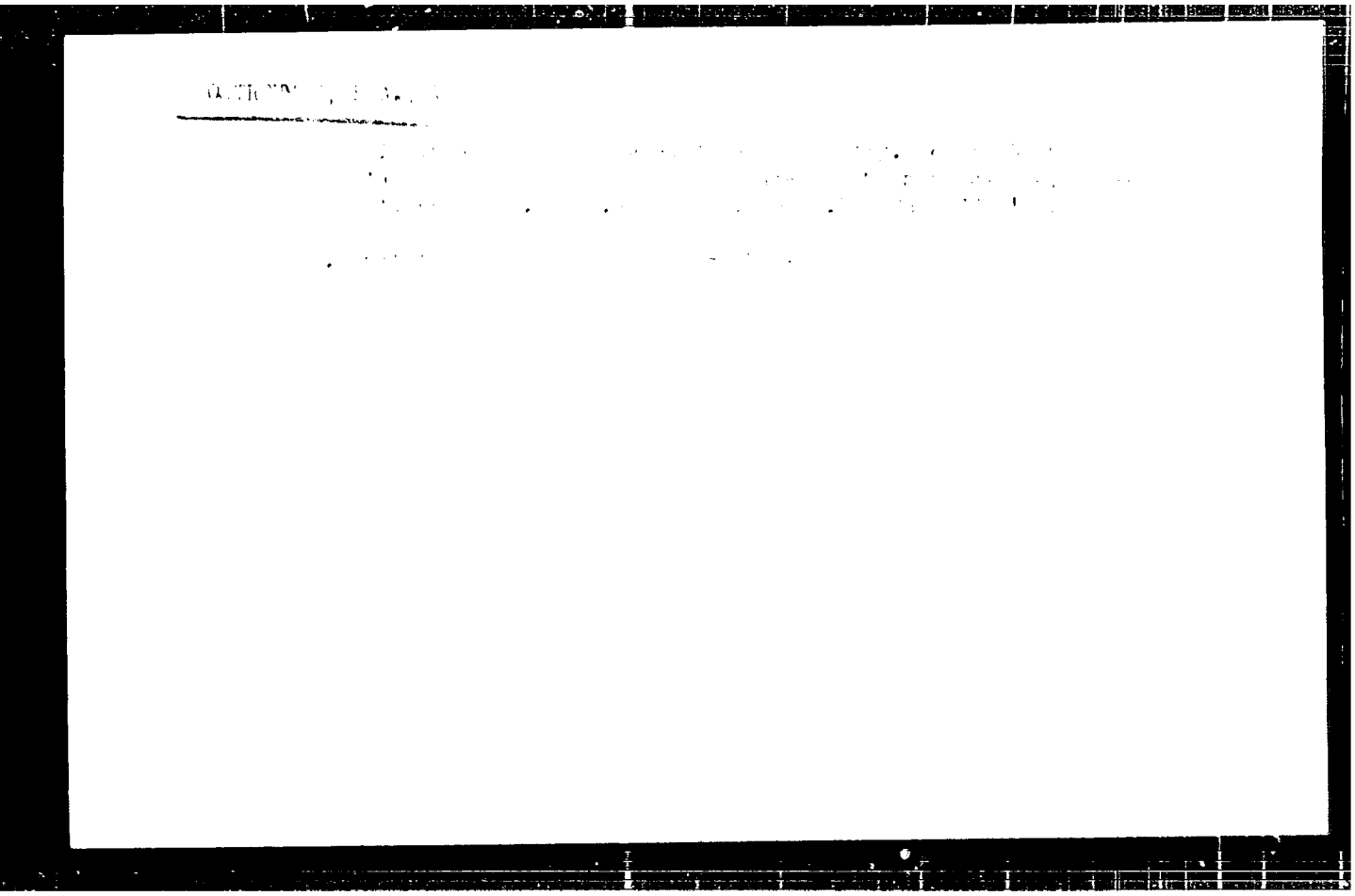
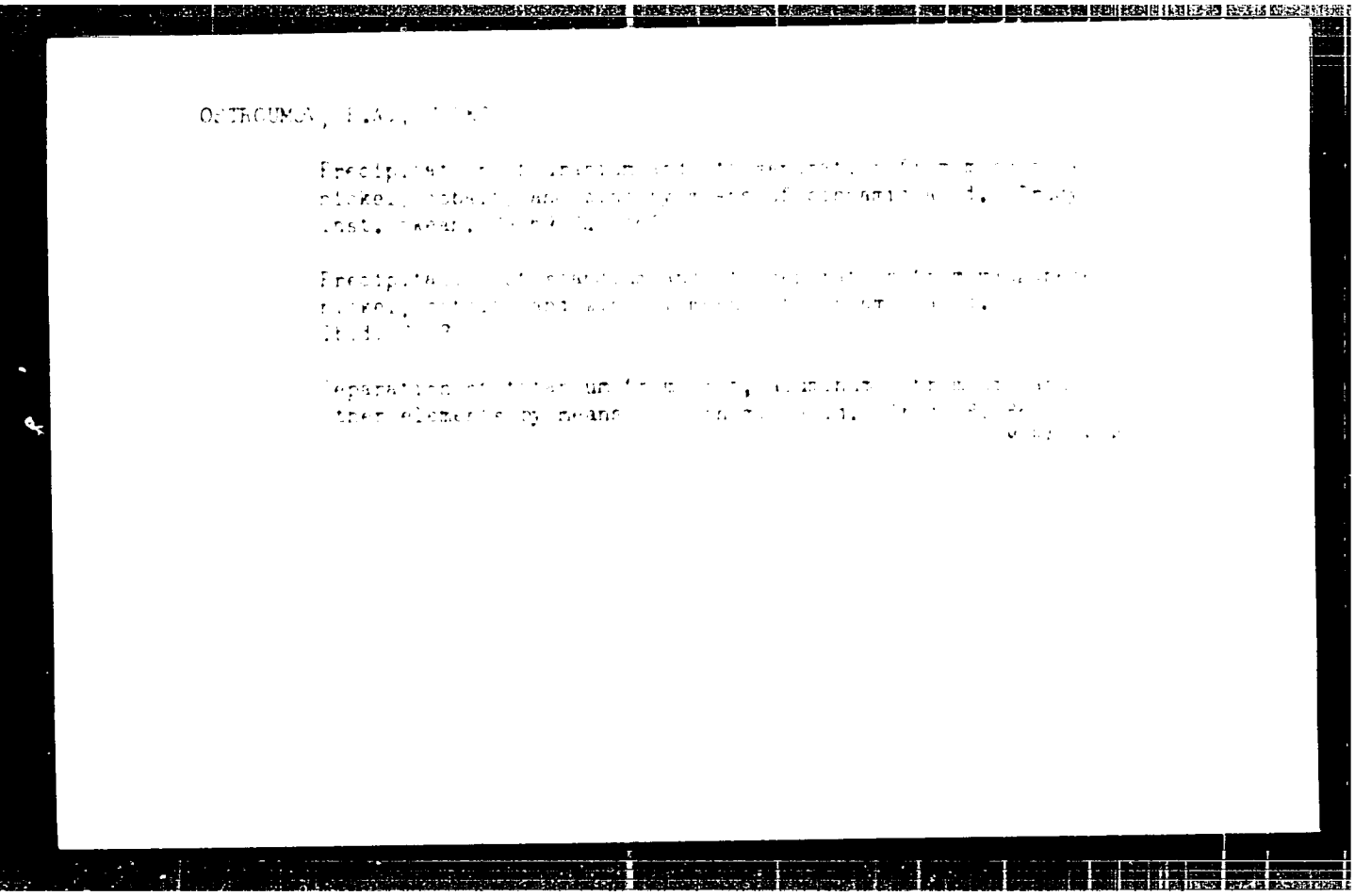


VOLKOV, I.I.; OSTROUMOV, E.A.

Cinnamic acid in analytical chemistry. Report No.7: Separation of titanium from iron, aluminum, chromium, and other elements. Zhur.anal. khim. 19 no.10:1223-1227 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institute of Oceanology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.



SIRYY, N.S.; OSTROUMOV, E.Ye.; SNITKO, L.P.

Effect of T_e and T_{do} time constants on the dynamic stability of an electric power transmission system. Sbor.rab.po vop.elektromekh.no. 8:161-167 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Electric power distribution)

Odtroumov E Ye

BUYEVICH, V.V. (Leningrad); ODTROUMOV, E.Ye. (Leningrad);
FOMINA, Ye.N. (Leningrad); YUREVICH, Ye.I. (Leningrad)

Simulation of a turbine with intermediate steam superheating as an element of the electrodynamic model in an electric power system. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Energ. i transp. no.3:340-344 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, L.N.; OSTROUMOV, E.Ye.; SHITKO, L.F.

Study of the stability of electric power transmission lines in the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Station and Moscow. Sbor. rab. po vop. elektromekh. no.6:84-104 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Moscow--Electric power) (Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Station)

OSTROUMOV, G.

You will live under communism. IUn. tekh. 6 no.10:4-7 O '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Technical education)

OSTROUMOV, G., inzhener.

Planet in the laboratory. Tekh.mol.25 no.1:9- 0 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)
(Geophysics)

OSTROUMOV, G., inzhener; GUSHCHEV, S., inzhener.

The machine has come to the stock farm. Tekh.mol. 22 no.8:1-4 Ag '54.
(Agricultural machinery)

OSTROUMOV, Georgiy

Scientists of the world at the round table. Tekh.mol.23 no.11:7-15 N'55. (MLRA 8:12)

(Geneva--Atomic power--Congresses)

OSTROUMOV, G.

High energy. IUn. tekh. 4 no.10:14-20 O '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Nuclear physics)

S V/29-59-1-2/26

21(0)
AUTHOR: Ostroumov, G., Engineer

TITLE: At the Rise of a New Sun (Na voskhode novogo solntsa)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1959, Nr 1, pp 1 - 4 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this scientific article for general information, the author writes on the future of thermonuclear energy. At the beginning of September the 2nd International Conference of the UN on problems of the peaceful use of atomic energy was held in Geneva. 2300 scientists as delegates from 66 countries as well as 3000 experts and observers attended this Conference. There were about twice the number of specialists present as compared with the meeting in 1955. At that time, there were still many sceptics who doubted the possibility of controlled thermonuclear reaction. At this 2nd meeting, scientists were agreed on the difficulties but also on the importance of research work in this field. The famous lecture held by the Academician I. V. Kurchatov at Harwell in 1956 was a valuable contribution. The present article is based on a lecture recently delivered in China by the Academician

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At the Rise of a New Sun SOV/29-59-1-2/26

I. V. Kurchatov, Director of the Institut atomnoy energii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Atomic Energy, Academy of Sciences USSR). The lecture began with a reference to the outstanding importance of atomic equipment. By the presence of a sufficient quantity of atomic energy in any place on the earth, the welfare of all people would be secured. The way towards this aim is the guidance of thermonuclear reactions. Most simple would be the guidance of the reaction for a mixture of deuterium and triterium. As triterium occurs in very small quantities, reactors will have to be run with pure deuterium. The simplest calculations show that deuterium as a fuel will last for hundreds of millions of years. The obtaining of deuterium is very expensive, but its costs as a fuel are less than 1% of the costs for 1 kW/h produced from coal. Besides, thermonuclear energy can be directly transformed into current. Further, I. V. Kurchatov reported on investigations carried out by the Institute of Atomic Energy. These investigations are based on the work by the Academicians A. D. Sakharov and I. Ye. Tamm who examined the possibility of thermal isolation of plasma by a magnetic field, and its heating by Joule's heat. These investigations represent one of the directions in the

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field of research of thermonuclear reactions. Corresponding to them are such toroidal plants as Britain's "Zeta" and Soviet "Al'fa". The other direction is the research of the behavior of plasma in straight tubes which the press reported after Kurchatov's lecture at Harwell. After G. I. Budker had suggested a system with so-called magnetic plugs in 1952, calculating it in 1954, a new direction began in this field. Later on, such systems were designated as adiabatic traps. Their application makes it possible in principle to bring about a stationary thermonuclear reaction. The largest trap in the USSR is the plant "Ogra" worked out under the direction of I. N. Golovin (Figure). Finally, I. V. Kurchatov underlined the great difficulties which might arise on the chosen way before scientists will succeed in kindling a new terrestrial sun. There are 4 figures.

ACCESSION NR: AM3001203 S/9003/63/000/142/0003/0003

AUTHOR: Ostroumov, G. (Special correspondent of Izvestiya)

TITLE: Report from the cosmodrome

SOURCE: Izvestiya, 16 Jun 63, p. 3, cols. 1-4

TOPIC TAGS: Discussion about the navigational device used in the Vostok-5

TEXT: In a discussion of the command point on the cosmodrome, Ostroumov refers to the navigational device used in the Vostoks [see SPAO No. 11]: "In the communications room, they solemnly raise up the copy, or rather the twin, of the navigation device installed in the cabin of the Vostok-5. The small, finely drawn globe is set into its upper left-hand corner. On the spherical glass there is a ring with a reticle. The globe is rotated with exactly the same angular velocity as the earth, and the oceans, continents and islands drift beneath the point of the reticle. Now it is over the eastern part of the Indian Ocean. This means that the ship is there."

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ACCESSION NR: AM3001203

Further description and a demonstration of the device by its designer indicate that there is another, smaller circle within the larger one; it is used during the Greentry and landing of the ship. To change the globe's setting from "orbit" to "landing," a switch is thrown, causing the globe to skip to a new position. Here a reticle on the small circle shows the point at which the ship would land had the cosmonaut began deceleration at the moment. Thus, the small circle helps the cosmonaut to choose the place for landing.

The following statement supports the earlier mention of a number of nozzles on the carrier rocket: "The rocket seems to float. A wedge of flame, shining like the sun itself, plunges furiously from the discharge nozzles to the ground."

Regarding the power of the rocket, he says, "I am writing these lines amid the thunder of the rocket. In a glass standing near me a small spoon is jingling. Over my head the roof of the observation-point veranda is shaking."

Ostroumov's article also indicates that the Chairman of the State Commission, the Chief Spaceship Designer, and the Chief of the Launch

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ACCESSION NR: AM3001203

Command are in charge of the cosmodrome during the preparation and launch of space vehicles.
SPAO - Item no. 14

DATE ACQ: 19Jun63

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OSTROUMOV, G.

Coming-of-age of the atom. IUn.tekh. 5 no.3: 8-10 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Nuclear reactors)

OSTROUMOV, Georgiy

Through the eyes of a witness. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.9:11-14 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Chlen redaktsionnoy kollegii zhurnala "Nauka i zhizn'".

(Astronautics)

OSTROUMOV, G.

23031 Tvortsy geologicheskoy nauki. (O rus. uchenykh-geologakh). Ill. A. Pobedinskiy. Tekhnika-molodezhi, 1949, No. 7, C. 27-32. - Prodolsh. Sledvet.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 13, 1949

OSTROUMOV, G.A.; SHTEYNBERG, A.A.

Method for measuring pulse voltages. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 8 no.3:85-89 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Oscillography)

ZAKIMATOV, D.P., inzh.; LOKSHIN, A.M., inzh.; OSTROUMOV, G.A., prof.; SHTEYNBERG, A.A., inzh.

One cause for accelerating the corrosion of hydrogenerator thrust bearings. Elek. sta. 34 no.7:38-42 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

MEL'NIKOV, N.P.; OSTROUMOV, G.A.; SHTEYNBERG, A.A.

Adapter for an OK-17M oscillograph. Prib. i tekh. eksp. no.1:136-137 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

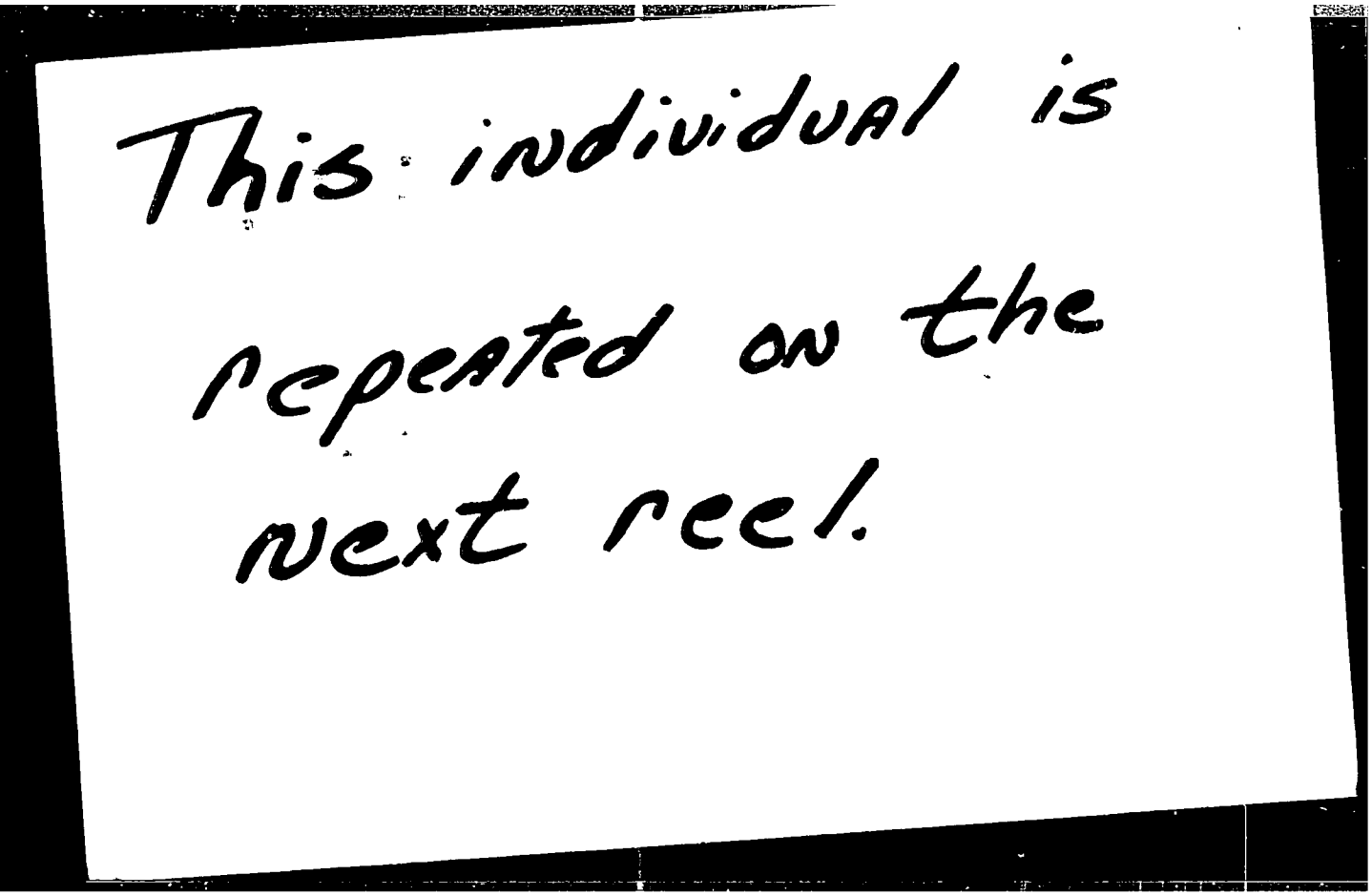
1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

OSTROUMOV, G. A.

"Natural Convective Heat Transfers in Closed Vertical Pipes." Sub 12 Apr 47, Physics Inst imeni P. N. Lebedev, Acad Sci

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55



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

End

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