L 44686-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/T-2/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(l)

ACC NR: AP6005375 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0120/0120

WW/JD

AUTHORS: Umarov, G. Ya.; Alimov, A. K.; Ovechkin, N. F.

60 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Rapid-action electrodynamic membrane valve. 23 Class 47, No. 177720

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 120

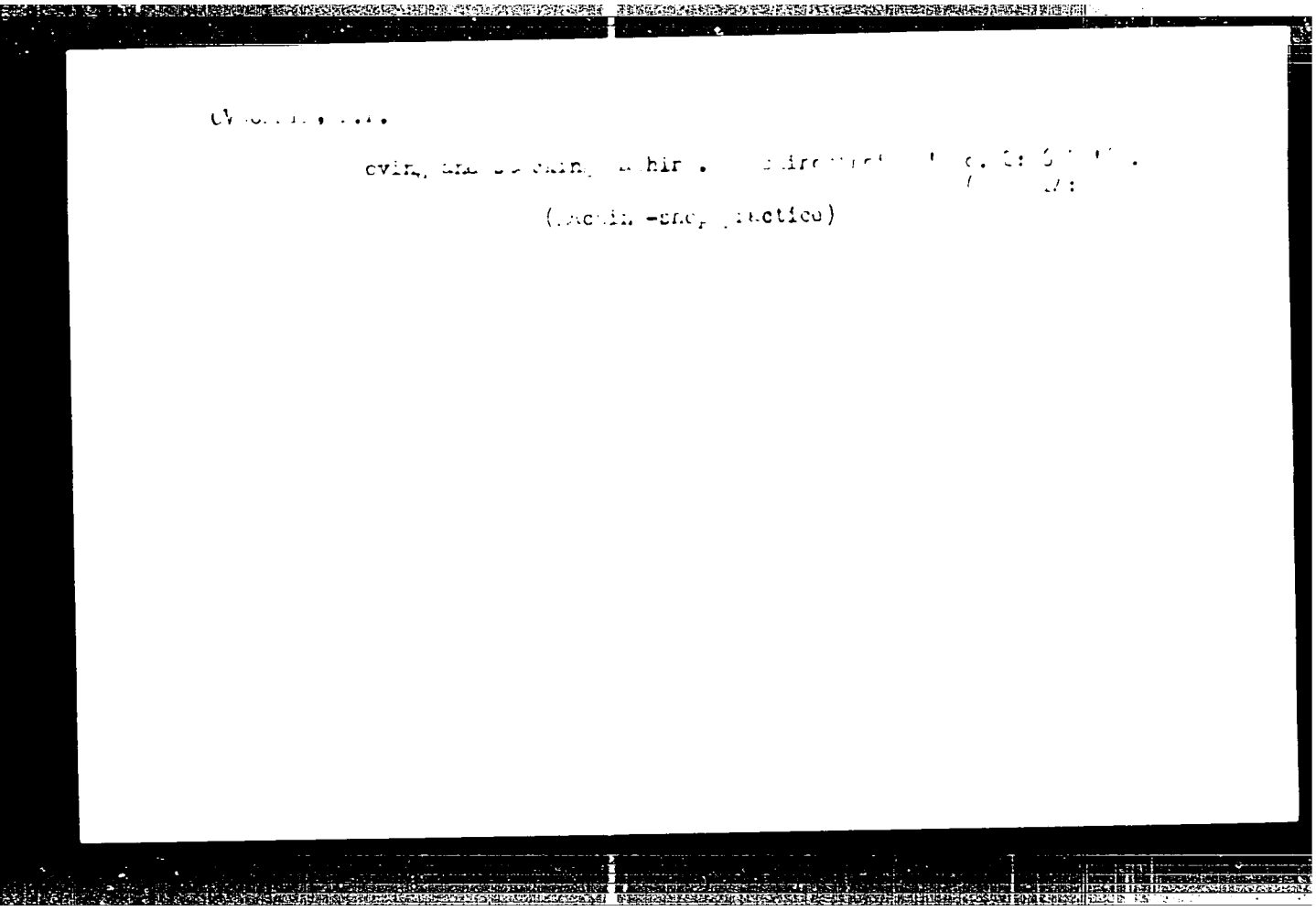
TOPIC TAGS: valve, vacuum technology, gas flow

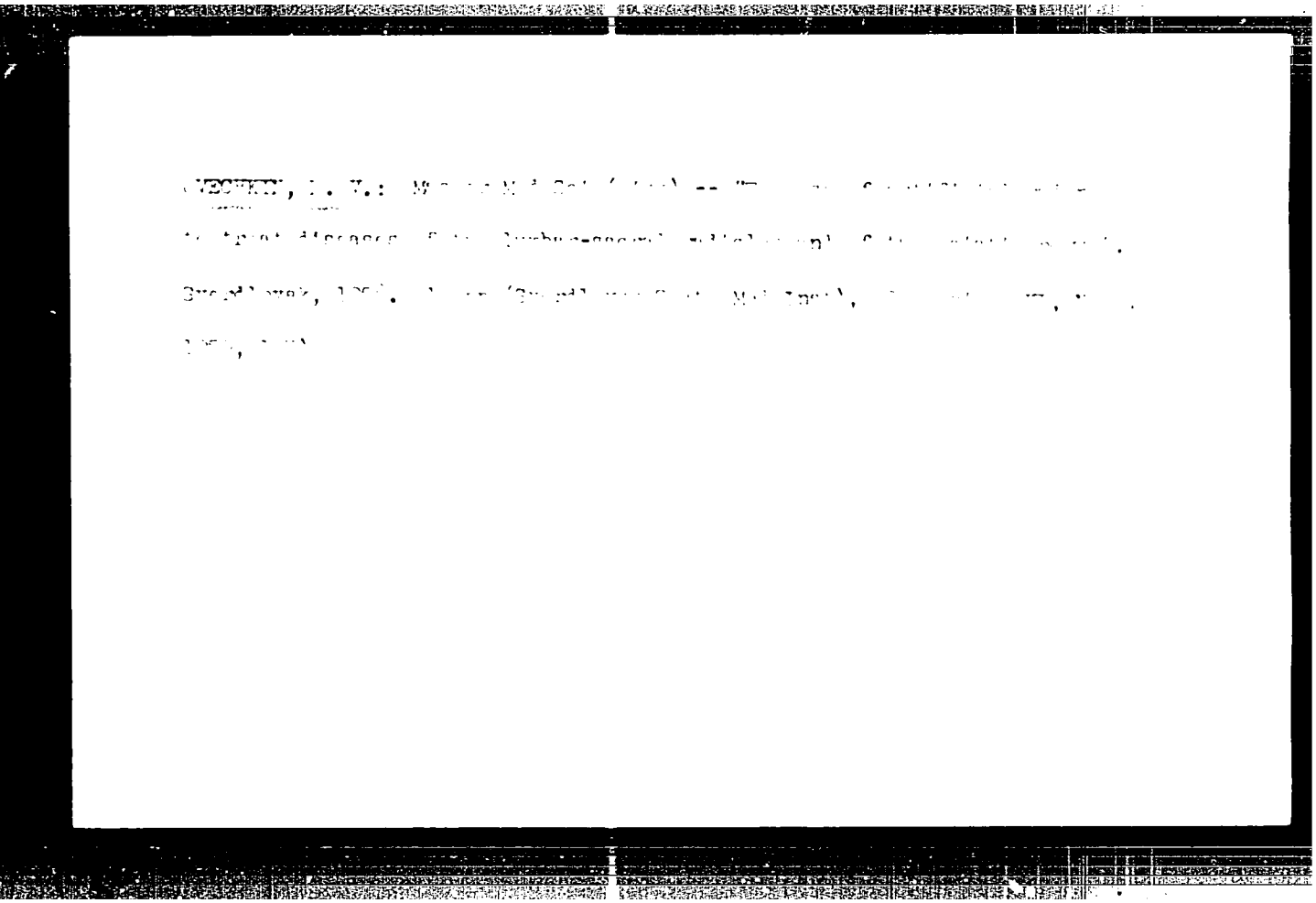
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a rapid-action electrodynamic membrane valve (after Author Certificate No. 128243) for delivering a small dose of gas into a high-vacuum chamber. The valve is provided with a closing mechanism consisting of a metallic membrane mounted above a spiral. To open the valve for a short interval of time, electric current from a discharging condenser is passed along the spiral. To be mounted on a long vacuum chamber for radial injection of gas into a cylinder, the valve carries a perforated plate membrane. The latter is held at the edges with pressing and adjusting bars and is fixed in the central part by elastic stiffener rings (see Fig. 1). These rings are located at the outlet of the vacuum duct. This outlet has lateral openings through which gas may pass into the cylinder. The outlet nipple passes through the central openings in the membrane and in the base of the casing to which it is attached.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621 646.86--278

OVECHKIN, N. K. DECEASED 1961 1963/

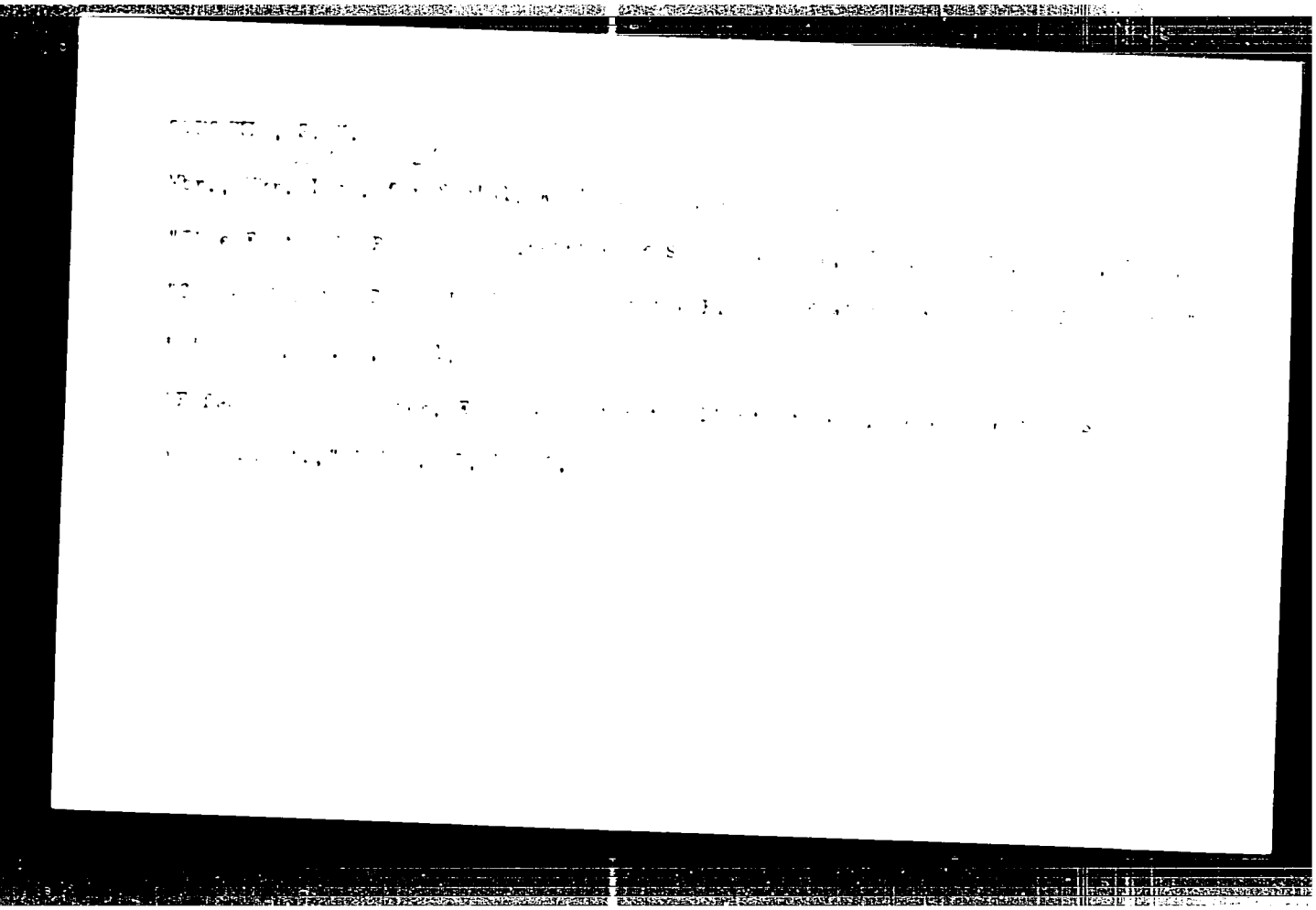
Geology





OVECHKIN, R.V. (Sverdlovsk)

Differential diagnosis of some symptoms in diseases of the lumbo-sacral region of the peripheral nervous system. Kaz.-med.zhur. 40 no.2:81-82 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(NERVES, PERIPHERAL--DISEASES)



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

USSR/Biology - Fertilizers
Phosphates
Nov 49

"Effect of Phosphates, Employed After the Light Stage of Development on Spring Wheat Plants," S. K. Ovechkin, Inst of Genetics and Selection, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR, Khar'kov, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIX, No 3

Discusses results of series of tests conducted in 1938 in Dept of Agrophysiol, Ukrainian Sci Res Inst of Socialistic Agr at Khar'kov. Shows phosphates administered after the light stage of development exert positive effect on general

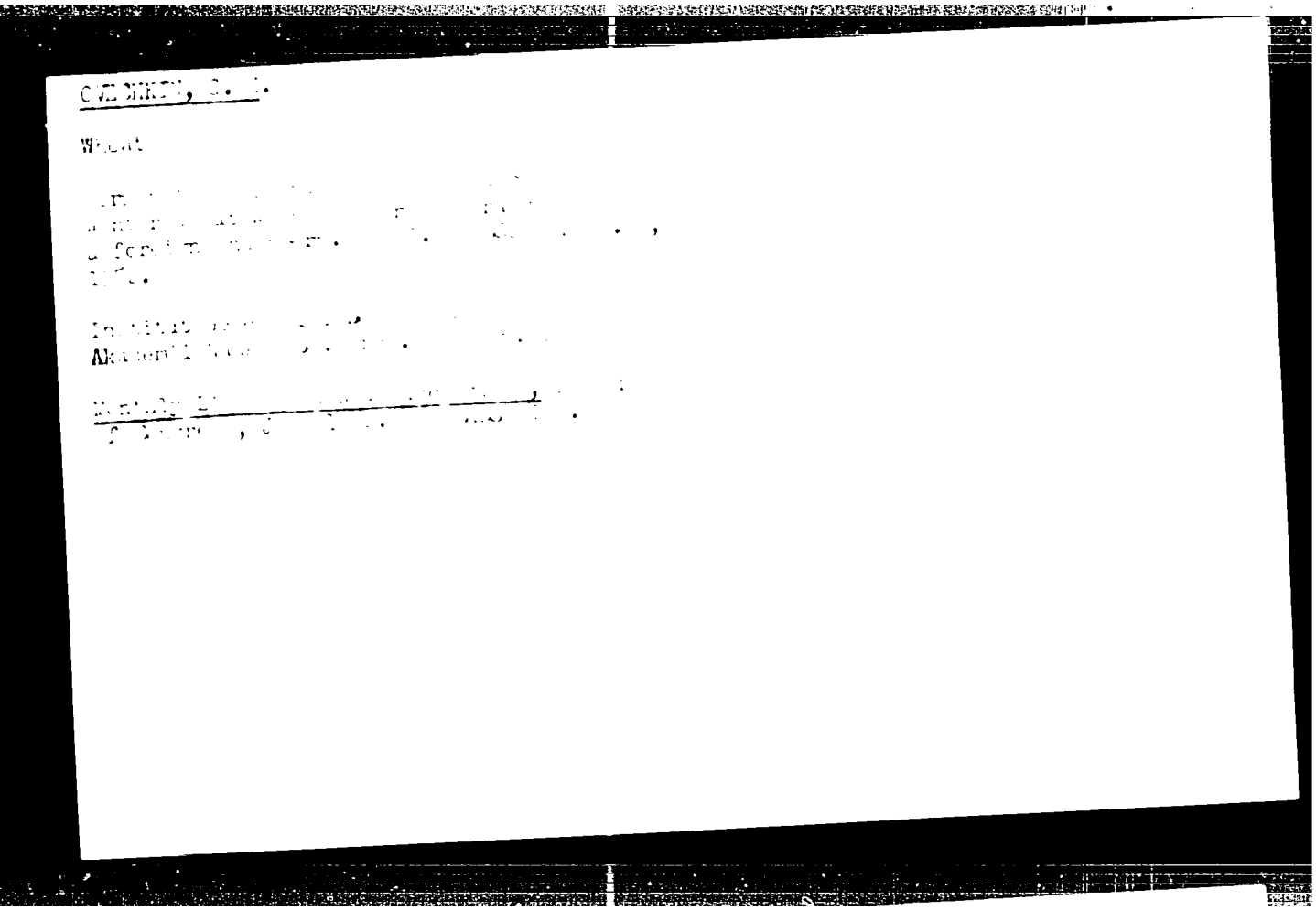
USSR/Biology - Fertilizers
(Contd)
Nov 49

yield and seed yield of the plants. Includes table compiled during tests Submitted 29 Aug 49.

158T6

CA 11D

Absorption of mineral substances by barley plant in various stages of initial vegetation. S. K. Ovchinin. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 74, 147-8(1950).—In open vessels the absorption of K, NO_3, and PO_4 ions is most vigorous in younger plants and in nonwinterized specimens. Under conditions of restricted transpiration (under bell jars) winterized specimens show higher rates of ion absorption except for K, but the overall level is below that shown by open-culture plants. G. M. Kosolapoff



Country : USSR
Category : Soil Science. Fertilizers. Organic Fertilizers. J

Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24662

Author : Ovechkin, T. V.; Bitnyy, L. A.
Inst : -
Title : Results of the Application of Organic Mineral Mixtures on the Collective Farm "Testament of V. I. Lenin."
Orig Pub : Agrobiologiya, 1958, No. 4, 91-93

Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1

USSR/Soil Science - Mineral Fertilizers.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15331

Author : T. Ovechkin, L. Bitnyy
Inst : -
Title : Fertilizers and the Harvest. (Udobreniya i urozhay).

Orig Pub : Kolkhoznoye proizv-vo, 1957, No 6, 18-20

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

1. CHICHILO, I.: OVECHKIN, V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Electric Power

7. Rational consumption of electric energy.
Za ekon. mat. No. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

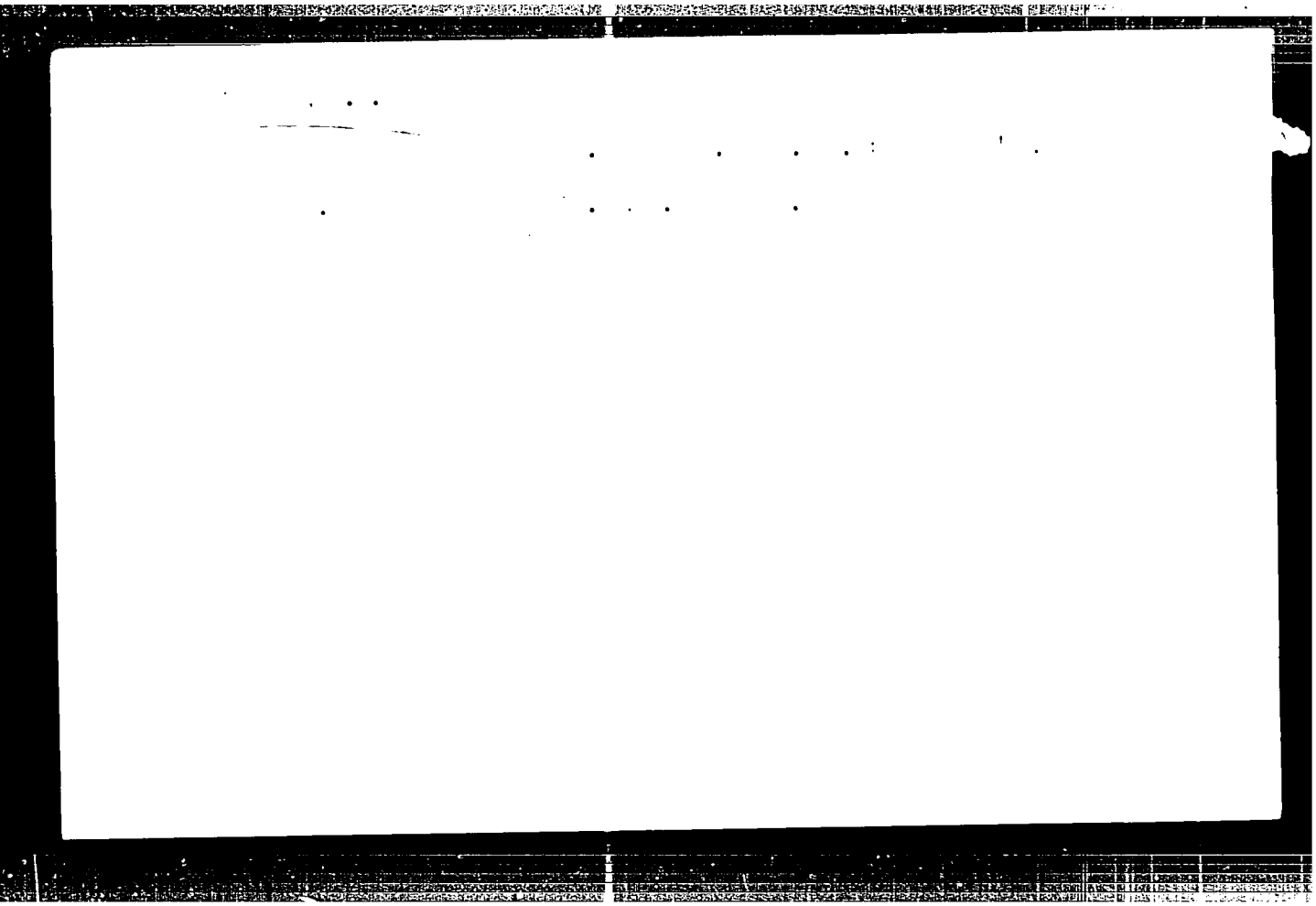
1. OVECHKIN, V.A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Roller Bearings

7. Workability of roller bearings in tractos. Podshipnik no. 10, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.



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

SMIRNOVA, N.A.; OVECHKIN, V.G.

Effect of ribonucleic acid on the working capacity of the neuromuscular preparation of a rat. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:93-97 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii zhivotnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(NUCLEIC ACIDS) (NERVES) (MUSCLE)

SMIRNOVA, N.A.; OVECHKIN, V.G.

Effect of ribonucleic acid on the excitability of a neuromuscular preparation of warm-blooded animals. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.2:101-104 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii zhivotnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(NUCLEIC ACIDS) (NERVES) (MUSCLES)

ACC NR: AT6036615 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0294/0295

AUTHOR: Ovechkin, V. G.; Nikulina, G. A.; Rodin, Yu. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Problem of the effect of hormone preparations on the organism's resistance to accelerations [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

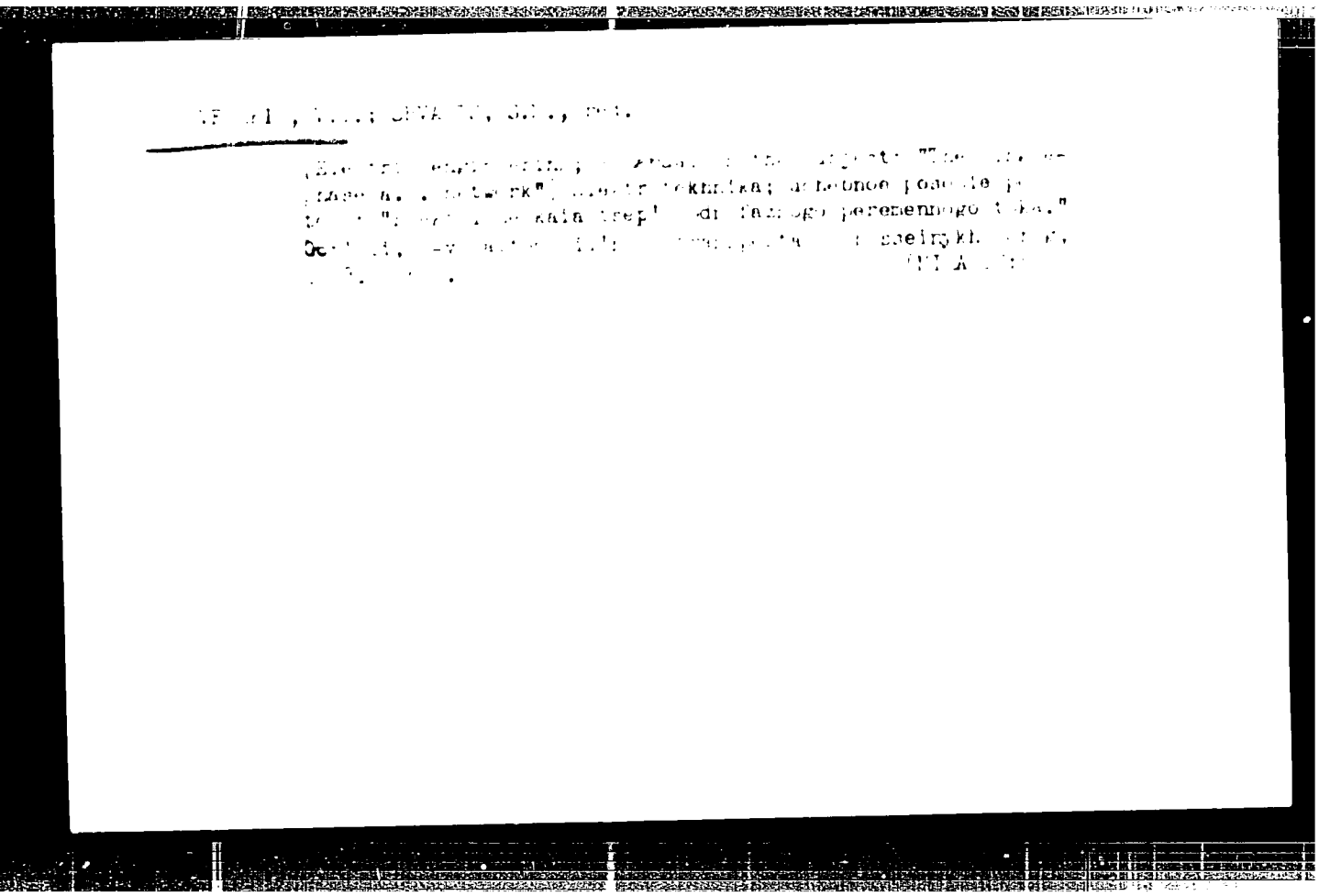
SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 294-295

TOPIC TAGS: space medicine, space physiology, acceleration tolerance, hormone, mouse, corticosteriod, biologic acceleration effect

ABSTRACT:

The effects of various hormonal preparations on the resistance of guinea pigs, rats, and mice to radial accelerations were studied. Tests were conducted on a small centrifuge. The animals were exposed to 20 G in a head-pelvis direction for 1.5—2.0 min. The following preparations were used: Desoxycorticosteronacetate (DOCA); hydrocortisone; methyl-androstendiol-dipropionate; and somatotropic hormone (STH) extracted

Card 1/2



OVCHINKIN, V. I.

USSR/Medicine - Disinfection Aug 52

"Vapor and Air Generating Electrical Disinfection Chamber 'Malyutka' (MO-3)," V. V. Mal'tsev, V. I. Ovechkin, Chair of Infectious Diseases, Novosibirsk Med Inst, (S. S. Kushelevskiy, Principal)

Sovetskaya Meditsina, No 8, pp 27-28

The vapor and hot air generating electrical disinfection apparatus "Malyutka" (MO-3), stationary type, has proved to be 100% effective, particularly against vegetative and sporiferous microbes. A current of steam and air, or steam, air and formaldehyde is used. Any value of the relative humidity can be achieved. The process is harmless to the objects treated.

248T18

PA 248T18

248T18

BERKOVSKIY V.S., inz...; OSADC..Y, ..., inzh. Prinimali uchastiye: STETSENK., N.V.; LO..EV, M.I.; AV..., ...; ...V, M.I.; IVAN...KIN, ..Ya.; OVECHKIN, V.I.; ..VETKIN, ..I.; S..V...IN, V.I.

Grooving for the rolling of strip with acute angles. Sta ... no.7: 627-631 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Rolls (Iron mills))

OVECHKIN, V.M.

Indicator method for determining airtightness. Av.prom. 26 no.8:92 Ag '57. (MIRA 15:4)
(Sealing (Technology)—Testing)

OVECHKIN V. N.

"Electric Power Economy at the State Bearing Plant No I imeni Kaganovich. Collection of Data of the Scientific and Technical Session on Electric Power Economy (Sbornik materialov nauchno-tekhnicheskoy sessii po ekonomii elektroenergii), No II. MONITOE, 1949, 13? pp.

All-Union Scientific and Technical Society of Power Engineers Moscow Division. Industrial Electrical Engineering Section.

W - 15368, 6 Dec 50

1. OVECHKIN, V. N.

2. USSR (600)

4. Electric Power

7. Saving electric energy at the First State Bearing Plant. Podshipnik, no. 12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April [illegible].

OVECHKIN, Vasiliy Nikitovich; MOYZHES,S.M., redaktor; SKVORTSOV,I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Saving electric power at the L.M.Kaganovich First State Bearing Factory] Ekonomiia elektroenergii na Pervom gosudarstvennom podshipnikovom zavode im.L.M.Kaganovicha. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1954. 31 p. (MLRA 9 2)

(Electric engineering)

OVECHKIN V N

94-3-20/26

AUTHOR: Gorin, F.I., Engineer.

TITLE: An All-Union Scientific Technical Conference on Economy of Fuel and Electric Power in the Engineering Industry (Vsesoyuznoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po ekonomii topliva i elektroenergii v mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Vol.13, No.3, pp. 33 - 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In December, 1957, there was held in Moscow an All-Union scientific conference to exchange experience in the economy of fuel and electric power in the engineering industry. The conference was organised by the Scientific-technical Society of the Engineering Industry (Nauchno-tekhnicheskiy obshchestvo mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti), the State Inspectorate of Industrial Power Engineering (Gosudarstvennaya inspektsiya po promenergetike) and the Power Inspectorate of the Ministry of Power Stations (MES). The conference was attended by 475 representatives of industrial undertakings, power suppliers and power directorates of Councils of the National Economy, design-erection and other organisations. Eighteen reports were read. The representative of the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute (Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut), Candidate of

Card1/4

An All-Union Scientific Technical Conference on Economy of Fuel and Electric Power in the Engineering Industry

factory. The chief engineer of the State Inspectorate of the Ministry of Power Stations, G.V. Serbinovskiy, gave a report on electricity supply in Europe. Engineer Yu.Ye. Zalesskiy of the Power Department of Energogiproavtoproma spoke on modern methods of electricity supply to engineering works. The following contributed to the discussion: Engineer K.P. Korel'-skikh (Izhorsk Works), Engineer I.P. Nakhodkin (Khar'kov Tractor Works), Engineer L.Yu. Ostrerov (of the Kiev Works 'Leninskaya Kuznitsa'), Engineer G.Ya. Levichev (chief power engineer of the Baltic Works), Engineer G.Ya. Nalbandyan (power engineer of the Riga Lampworks), P.K. Aksyutin (head of the sub-department for planned distribution of fuel of Gosplan of the USSR) and N.M. Chumakov (head of the State Inspectorate for Power Engineering and Power Inspection). A brief account is given of each contribution.

The decisions of the conference related to competitions in power economy, the use of secondary power resources such as exhaust steam and the heat of condensate, the organisation of centralised energy supply to industry from large economic power

Card3/4 stations and the organisation of centralised repair of electrical

SHAFER, D.G., professor; OVECHKIN, V.R.; ZYKOVA, A.T.

Tropacin therapy of diseases of the central nervous system with extrapyramidal disorders. Sov. med. 18 no.11:24-25 N '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney Sverdlovskogo med. instituta i Instituta fizicheskikh metodov lecheniya (rukovod.-prof. D.G.Shafer)

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, diseases
extrapyramidal disord., ther., diphenylacetic acid 3-tropyl ester)
(ACETIC ACID, derivatives
diphenylacetic acid 3-tropyl ester, ther. of dis. of CNS)

OVSCHKIN, V.R.; BELYANINA, M.V.

Werdnig-Hoffman familial spinal muscular atrophy in two brothers.
Zhur.nevr. i psikh. Supplement:24 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Sverdlovskiy meditsinskiy institut (dir. - prof. A.F.Zverev) i Sverdlovskaya oblastnaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa No.1 (glavnyy vrach M.S.Levchenko)
(MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY) (SPINAL CORD--DISEASES)

OVECHKIN, V. R., Doc Med Sci, "Clinical [redacted] of gunshot trauma of nerve trunks in the remote future following injury." Sverdlovsk, 1960. (Sverdlovsk State Med Inst). (KL, 3-61, 228).

OVECHKIN, V. V.

Ocherki o kolkhoznoi zhizni /Sketches of collective farm life/. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, /1954?/ 248 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 3, June 1954.

OVECHKIN, V.V.; PIRKIN, I.A.; POLYAKOV, A.S.; OCHKIN, D.V.

Method for calibrating scintillation gamma-spectrometer. Prib.i tekh. eksp. no.5:126-128 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Scintillation spectrometry) (Calibration)

QVECHKIN, Valentin Vladimirovich (1904-)

[Story of a trip] Rasskaz ob odnoi poezdke. Kursk, Kurskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 56 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Soviet Far East--Description and travel)

L 16096-65 EWT(m) DIAAP/ESD(gs)/AFWTR
ACCESSION NR: AP5000312 S/0056/64/047/005/1671/1676

AUTHORS: Grechkin, V. V.; Davidovich, M. N.

TITLE: Investigation of the gamma radiation of Xe-137 and Xe-138

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47, no. 5, 1964, 1671-1676

TOPIC TAGS: xenon, gamma radiation, gamma spectrometer, quantum yield

ABSTRACT: This research is motivated by the contradictory nature of the existing data on γ radiation of Xe^{137} and the lack of data on the absolute yield of γ quanta per decay. At the same time, a check on the published data on radiation of Xe^{138} was also desirable. The investigated isotopes Xe^{137} and Xe^{138} were obtained in an aqueous solution of U^{235} bombarded by neutrons from a Po-Be source, moderated in paraffin, using the installation illustrated in Fig. 1

Card 1/3

of the enclosure. The gaseous fission products were carried away from the remaining solution by a helium stream, and the xenon isotopes were adsorbed on cooled activated charcoal. The measurements were made with a scintillation γ spectrometer. New data were obtained on the relative intensities and total quanta yields per γ decay of Xe^{137} and Xe^{138}, making it possible to obtain more exact decay schemes of these isotopes as shown in Fig. 2 of the enclosure. The total γ quantum yields turned out to be 5 and 33% for the 0.15 and 0.44 MeV transitions of Xe^{137} and 5, 37, 23, 16, and 11% for the 0.16, 0.25, 0.42, 1.73, and 1.99 MeV transitions of Xe^{138}.
"The authors thank I. Ye. Nakhutin for interest in the work and G. A. Loshakov and Yu. V. Linde for help with the work." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

L 16096-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000312

SUBMITTED: 23May64 ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: NP NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 007

Card 3/5

L 16096-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000312

ENCLOSURE: 01

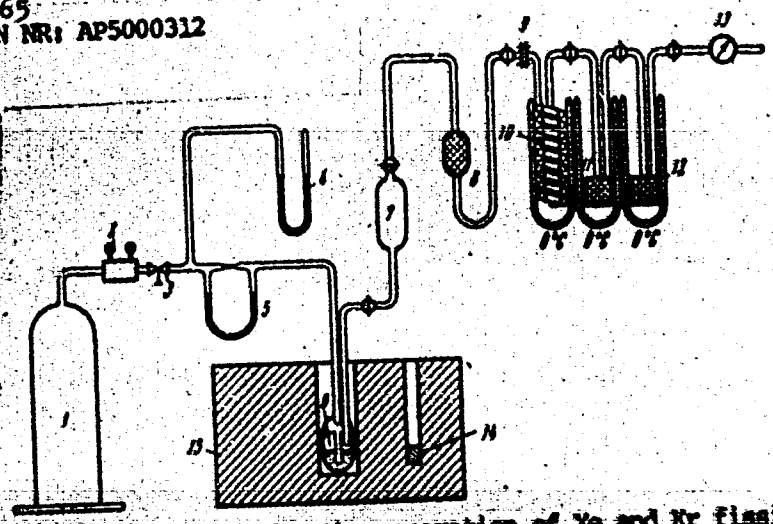


Fig. 1. Diagram of setup for the separation of Xe and Kr fission products. 1 - Flask with helium, 2- reduction valve, 3 - valve, 4 - oil manometer, 5 - rheometer, 6 - quartz ampoule with uranium solution, 7 - container, 8 - silical gel, 9 - aerosol filter, 10 - cooler, 11, 12 - activated charcoal, 13 - gas flow meter, 14 - neutron source, 15 - paraffin tank

Card 4/5

L 16096-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000312

ENCLOSURE: 02

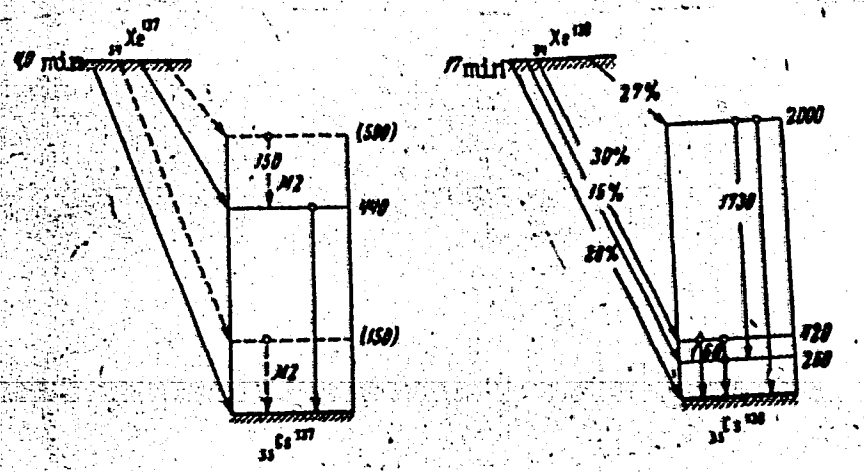


Fig. 2. -Decay schemes of Cs^{137} (left) and Cs^{138} (right)

Card 5/5

Ovechkin V V

AUTHOR: OVECHKIN,V.V., TSENTER, E.M. PA - 2514

TITLE: On K-Ionization on the Occasion of the α Decay of Po^{210}. (O K-ionisatsii pri α-raspade Po^{210}, Russian).

PERIODICAL: Atomnaia Energiia, 1957, Vol 2, Nr 3, pp 282 - 284 (U.S.S.R.).
Received: 4 / 1957 Reviewed: 5 / 1957

ABSTRACT: The authors again measured the coefficient of the interior conversion of γ-radiation of Po^{210} and qualitatively estimated the form of energy distribution of ionization-K-electrons. The results thus obtained agree fully with the data computed by MIGDAL and confirm the existence of an interior K ionization in the case of the α-decay of Po^{210}.

Experimental part: The coefficient of the internal conversion $= N_e/N_\gamma$ of the 803 MeV-γ-quanta of polonium were essentially measured by means of a scintillation spectrometer (which is coupled with a special photomultiplier FEU-19 and a six-channel amplitude analyzer). The spectrum of the electrons of Po^{210} found here is shown in form of a diagram; in its right part a peak with 25% half-width is distinctly discernible. The value of N_e = $= (52 \pm 5)$ electrons per second was found for the quantity of the conversion electrons emitted per time unit by the polonium source.

According to the results of these measurements only (10 ± 3)% of the roentgen quanta originate from the inner conversion of

Card 1/2

AUTHOR: [illegible], V. V.

TITLE: On the Relative Intensity of the γ-quanta [illegible]
(Ob otnositel'noy intensivnosti γ-kvantov P[illegible])

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, [illegible]
1541 - 154[illegible] (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the new measurement of the quantity $K_\gamma = \frac{N_\gamma}{N_\alpha}$ the value $K_\gamma = (1,2[illegible] \pm [illegible]) \cdot 10^{-[illegible]}$ quanta/decay was obtained. The results of the K_γ-measurement of recent time are given in a table. It is shown that the result obtained here coincides with those obtained by other researchers during recent years. When the results of the other researchers are averaged, $K_\gamma = [illegible] \pm [illegible]$ decay is obtained. Here [illegible] is the mean square deviation. It is shown that in the case of Po[illegible] it is expedient to determine [illegible] from the formula of Geiger-Nuttall, [illegible] ratio of the [illegible] γ-[illegible] using the [illegible] the [illegible] of the α-particles [illegible] their energy (E_α = [illegible] and E_α = [illegible] MeV). [illegible] in this connection [illegible]

Card 1/[illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00123

A A.

AUTHORS: Ovechkin [illegible]

TITLE. A Double- [illegible] Angle (K[illegible]) [illegible]

PERIODICAL [illegible] (USSR)

ABSTRACT [illegible] crystals [illegible] scin[illegible] dimens[illegible] distribution [illegible] pair [illegible] crystals [illegible] Another [illegible] meter [illegible] The dis[illegible] γ-rays and [illegible] to coll[illegible] crystal [illegible] that [illegible] The presen[illegible] [illegible] instr[illegible] creas[illegible] the power [illegible]

Card 1/3

A Double-Crystal [illegible]

crystals ar [illegible]
the γ-sca [illegible]
increas [illegible] (F [illegible]).
classical [illegible] instrument [illegible]
only [illegible]
annihila [illegible]
channel [illegible] fo [illegible]
second crystal [illegible]
is suitably [illegible] x [illegible]
the Compton [illegible]
γ-quanta [illegible]
and tends [illegible] approximate [illegible]
[illegible]
dependence [illegible]
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and width [illegible]
measurements [illegible]
using Cs [illegible]
of the [illegible]
first [illegible]

Card 2/3

OVECHKIN, V.V.; SOROKIN, A.A.

Compton two-crystal gamma-spectrometer with high illuminating power.
Prib.i tekh.eksp. no.1:36-40 Ja-F '50. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Spectrometer) (Gamma rays--Spectra)

P5360

S/120/60/000/005/034/051
E032/E314

21.5200

AUTHORS Ovechkin, V.V., Pirkin, I A , Polyakov, A.S and Ochkin, D.V.

TITLE. Method of Calibrating a Scintillation Gamma-spectrometer /9

PERIODICAL. Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No. 5 pp. 126 - 128

TEXT: The conversion of the areas under the photopeaks in scintillation γ-spectra to the total intensities of γ-rays, for a medium-sized NaI(Tl) crystal and energies $E_\gamma \geq 300$ keV, can only be carried out if the γ-ray spectrometer is calibrated in a preliminary experiment. This calibration is usually carried out with the aid of standard γ ray sources with energies close to the energy of the γ-rays under investigation. However, such standard γ-ray sources are not always available. Calculated data suitable for calibration purposes and applicable to the many practical cases, are largely not available either. An absolute calibration curve covering a wide energy interval can be obtained for a scintillation γ-spectrometer with the aid of γ-sources whose intensities are

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S/120/60/000/005/034/051
E032/E314

Method of Calibrating a Scintillation Gamma-spectrometer

not standardised, provided each of them has a number of γ-lines with known intensity ratios, including soft γ-quanta with energies $\lesssim$ 100 keV (Ref. 1). By definition, the efficiency (relative aperture) of a γ-spectrometer for γ-rays of given energy is given by $\varepsilon = S/N = f(E_\gamma)$ where S is the counting rate in the photopeak and N is the total intensity of γ rays of the given energy emitted into an angle of 4π. The ratio of efficiencies for hard and soft γ rays emitted by a given source is then

$$\varepsilon_1/\varepsilon_o = (S_1/S_o)(N_o/N_1) \qquad (1)$$

where the subscripts 1 and o refer to hard and soft rays, respectively. Since the soft γ-rays are absorbed in the surface layer of the NaI(Tl) crystal (for example, for E_γ = 90 keV, μ = 7.5 cm^{-1}), it follows that $\varepsilon_o = S_o/N_o = \omega_o$

Method of Calibrating a Scintillation Gamma-spectrometer

where ω_o is the relative solid angle subtended by the crystal at the source. The magnitude of S_o must of course be corrected for the absorption of soft quanta in the crystal envelope and in the source, as well as for the fraction of K x-rays of iodine which escape from the crystal (Ref. 2) Thus, the solid angle ω_o can be calculated from

$$\omega_o = 1/2 \left\{1 - R/\sqrt{R^2 + a^2}\right\} \qquad (2)$$

where R is the distance from the source to the crystal (diameter 2a). S_i/S_o can be measured directly and N_i/N_o can be obtained from published data Substituting the values for the various quantities in Eq. (1) for a number of γ-sources, one can obtain the calibration function $\varepsilon = f(E_\gamma)$ for a given geometry. The authors have measured this dependence for a NaI(Tl) crystal, 40 mm in diameter and 50 mm long, placed at a

Method of Calibrating a Scintillation Gamma-spectrometer

distance R = 5.3 cm from the source ($\omega_o = 3.2 \times 10^{-2}$). The following γ-sources were employed:

Hg^{203} (E_o = 71 keV, E_1 = 279 keV, α_K = 0.159 (Ref. 3), $N_o : N_1$ = 0.14)

Cs^{137} (E_o = 32 keV, E_1 = 661 keV, α_K = 0.11 (Ref. 4), $N_o : N_1$ = 0.072)

$Ce^{144} + Pr^{144}$ (E_o = 80, E_1 = 134, E_2 = 700, E_3 = 1490, E_4 = 2180 keV, $N_o\ N_1\ N_2\ N_3\ N_4$ = 7 2.15.3 3.56 0.56 1.44 (Ref. 5).

Se^{75} (E_o = 140, E_1 = 270, E_2 = 400 keV $N_o\ N_1\ N_2$ = 123 141 22 3 (Ref. 6)

Card 4/6

Method of Calibrating a Scintillation Gamma-spectrometer

In the first two cases the ratio $N_o N_1$ was calculated from α_K taking into account the fluorescence emitted from the K-shell (Ref. 7). As can be seen from Fig. 1 all the experimental points except for the 134 keV γ-rays from Ce^{144} lie on the continuous curve and agree with the four calculated points E_γ = 280, 661, 1330 and 2620 keV (full circles) which were obtained by combining the data taken from Refs. 8 and 9 and applying them to our geometry. The experimentally determined function $\varepsilon = f(E_\gamma)$ was confirmed by control measurements using the following γ-ray sources Ra^{226} + daughter products (E_o = 610, E_1 = 350, E_2 = 770, E_3 = 1120, E_4 = 1760, E_5 = 2200 keV, $N_o:N_1:N_2:N_3:N_4:N_5$ = 100 62 5 18 7 45.3 54.3 21.5 (Refs. 10, 11)) I^{131} (E_o = 640, E_1 = 364, E_2 = 720 keV, $N_o N_1 N_2$ = 11.6 100 2.4 (Ref. 12)

Card 5/6

AF 36

S/120/60/000/005/034/051
E032/E314

Method of Calibrating a Scintillation Gamma-spectrometer

Since the intensity of the γ rays in the soft part of the γ-spectrum for these isotopes is not well known, ε was normalised so that $\varepsilon_{610} = 7.3 \times 10^{-3}$ and $\varepsilon_{640} = 7.0 \times 10^{-3}$. In addition, it was assumed that $\varepsilon_{140} = 2.7 \times 10^{-2}$ in the case of Se^{75}. The γ-ray spectrum was measured with the aid of a 100-channel kicksorter (AI-100 (AI 100)). A typical γ-spectrum (Ra^{226} in equilibrium with its daughter products) is shown in Fig. 2. There are 2 figures and 12 references: 1 Swedish, 1 Italian, 4 English and 6 Soviet.

Acknowledgments are expressed to L. T. Polyakova for assistance in the measurements.

SUBMITTED July 17, 1959

Card 6/6

S/056/60
P 04 [illegible]

24.6720

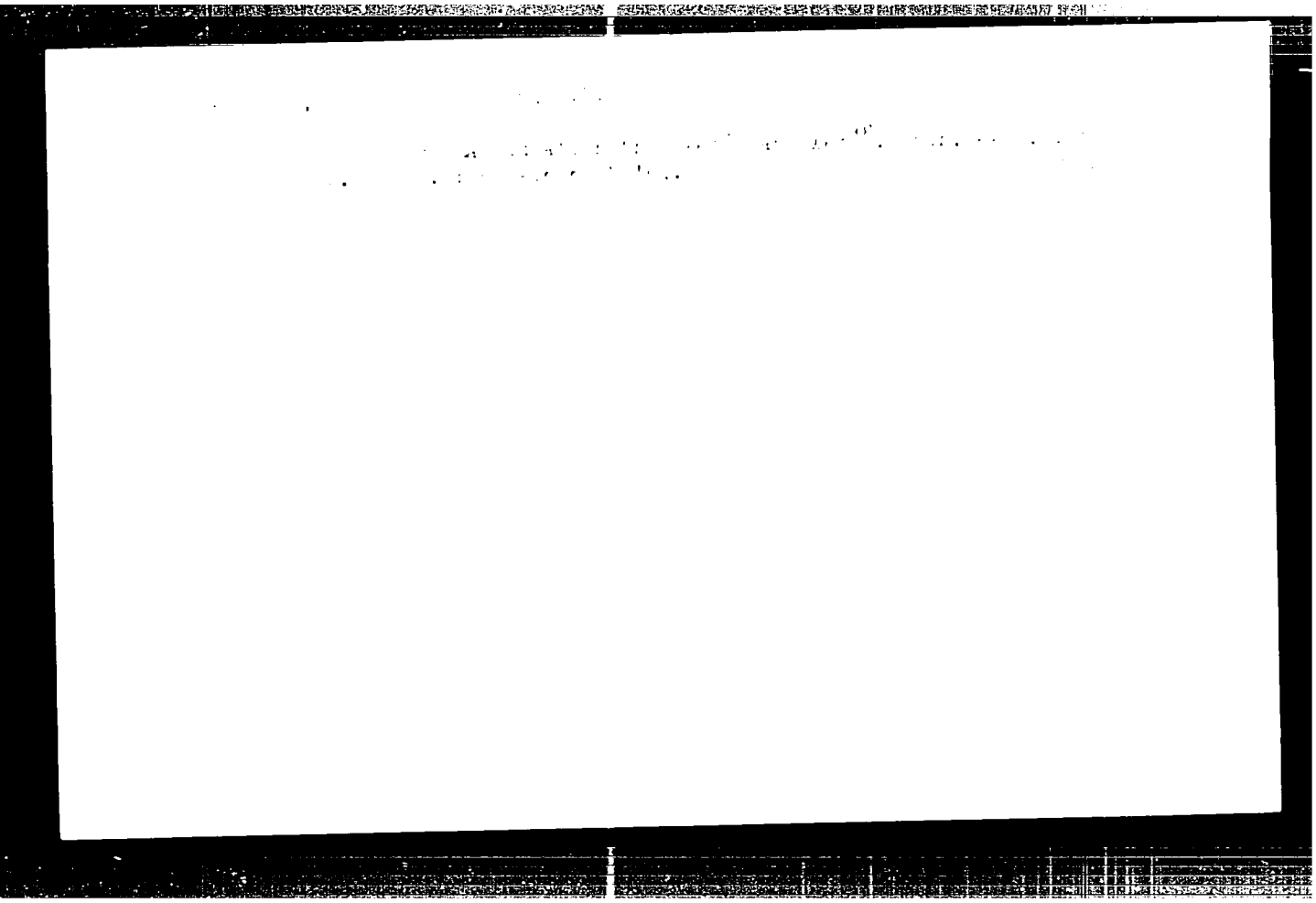
AUTHORS: Nakhutin, I. Ye., Ovechkin, V. V., Ochkin, D. V., Polyakov, A. S., Khoduleva, Z. K.

TITLE: Preparation of the Radioactive Isotope Kr^{35} and Investigation of Its Gamma Radiation 79

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 39, No. 4(10), pp. 991-992

TEXT: Kr^{35} was obtained by dissolving neutron-irradiated uranium in nitric acid and by separating chromatographically by active carbon at 77°K the gases liberated from moisture, nitrogen oxides, and radioactive iodine. For the measurement of emission, Kr^{35} was filled in a plexiglass cylinder with an aluminum foil bottom. The yield was determined from the ratio $k_\gamma = N_\gamma/N_\beta$, where N_γ, N_β are, respectively, the numbers of 517 kev gamma quanta and of β particles emitted per unit time in the solid angle 4π. The beta radiation was measured by an СИ-2Б (SI-2B) counter, and the gamma radiation by a NaI(Tl) scintillation

Card 1/2



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

L 25719-66 EWT(l)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD/WW

ACC NR: AP6002284 SOURCE CODE: UR/0188/65/000/006/0029/0036

AUTHOR: Generalov, N. A.; Losev, S. A.; Kosynkin, V. D.; Ovechkin, V. Ya.

ORG: Department of Molecular Physics, Moscow State University (Kafedra molekulyarnoy fiziki Moskovskogo universiteta)

TITLE: Investigation of the state of iodine molecules behind the front of a shock wave

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya III. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 6, 1965, 29-36

TOPIC TAGS: iodine, shock wave, shock tube, shock wave front, temperature dependence, absorption coefficient

ABSTRACT: This paper represents the first step in the investigation of phenomena which take place in iodine at temperatures exceeding considerably θ_0. The experiments were conducted with a stainless steel shock tube. The experimental installation consists of a shock tube, a system for filling the tube with iodine, a system for measuring absorption and velocity of the shock wave front, a system for heating the shock tube, an evacuation system, and a system for measuring the shock tube wall temperature. The shock tube consists of a 1 meter long high pressure chamber, 50 mm in diameter, and a stainless steel low pressure chamber, 50 mm in diameter and 300 cm in length. For the evacuation of the low pressure chamber a VN-1 pump is used. Iodine vapors are removed by means of glass traps, filled with liquid nitrogen. The vacuum in the low pressure chamber reached 2×10^{-2} mm Hg in 10-15 minutes. The evacuation stages were controlled with a VIT-1 vacuum meter. A potentiometer of the PPTV-1 type was used to measure the electro-motive forces of the thermocouples. A sensitive

UDC: 539.193: 546.15

Card 1/2

L 08499-67 EWT(1)
ACC NR: AP6034248 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/005/0240/0241

57
B

AUTHOR: Ovechkin, V. Ya.; Generalov, N. A.

ORG: Department of Physics, MGU (Fizicheskiy fakul'tet MGU)

TITLE: Production of an intensive pulse of weak x-ray radiation

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1966, 240-241

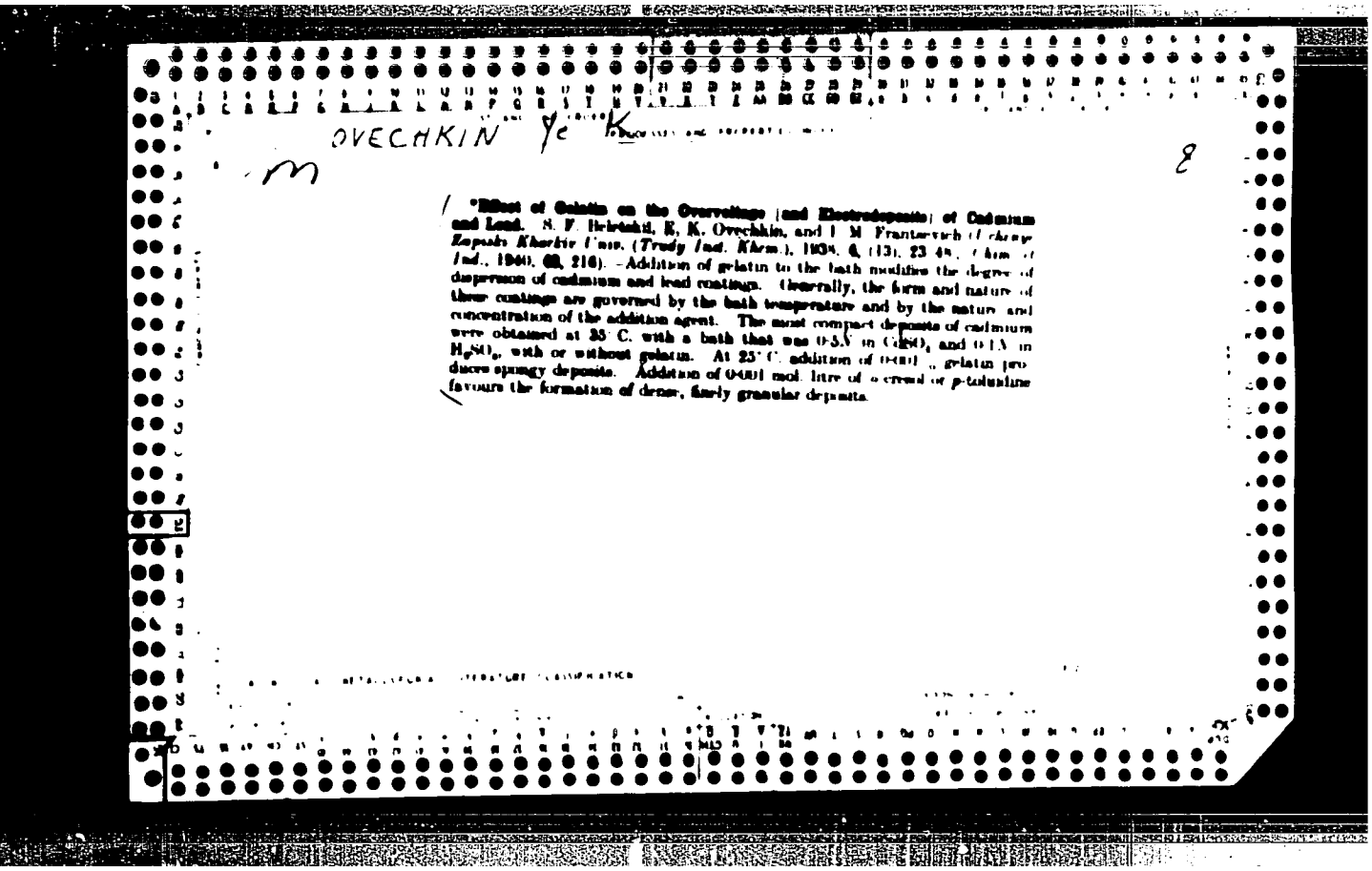
TOPIC TAGS: pulse amplitude, photomultiplier tube, x radiation, pulse multiplication, pulse signal

ABSTRACT: Construction of a special pulse x-ray tube designed for absorption of weak x-rays by heavy gases (xenon, krypton, etc.) is described. The instrument is used for measuring the instantaneous density distribution in a given gas volume. The brass tube has an inside diameter of 76 mm, and a wall 7 mm thick. The tube is evacuated to 2×10^{-6} mm Hg using an RVN-20 forevacuum pump and a TsVL-100 diffusion pump. A 3-mm L-cathode of high emission ability is employed. The anode is made of tungsten and it can be moved vertically and horizontally, thus adjusting the direction of the x-ray beam, exiting the tube through a 0.2-mm beryllium window. The voltage pulse, fed to the x-ray tube, is formed by a voltage pulse generator consisting of two chambers which are described in detail. An FEU-12 photomultiplier with a scintillator serves as an acceptor of the x-rays. The signal produced is observed on an OK-17m oscilloscope. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 SUBM DATE: 04Oct65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003/
Card 1/1 afs ATD PRESS: 5103 UDC: 621.386.2

OVECHKIN, Ye., insh.

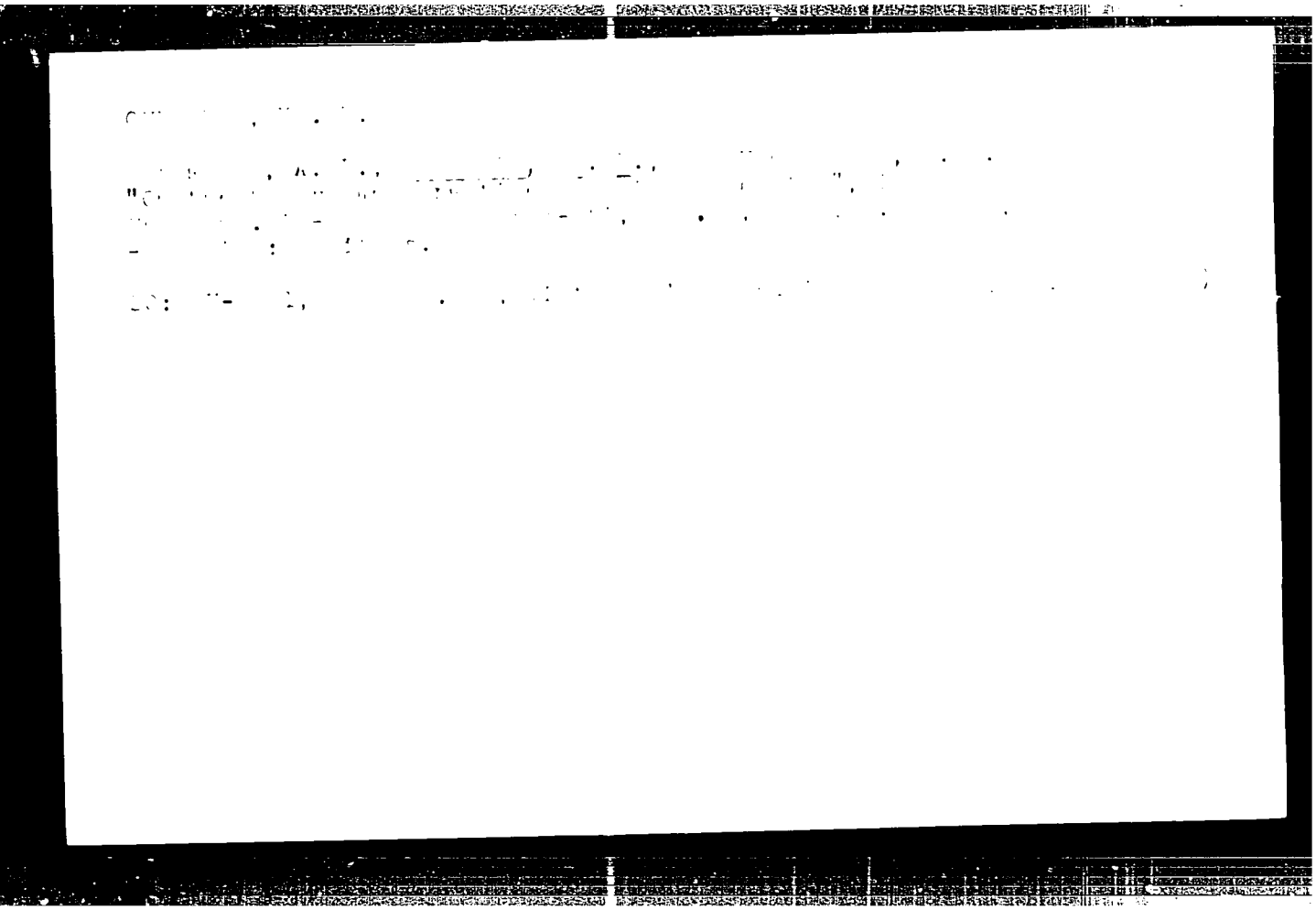
Winding machine for stretching beds. Na stroi. Ros. 3 no.12:30 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Prestressed concrete)



OVECHKIN Ye K

8

"Effect of Gelatin on the Overvoltage [and Electrodeposits] of Cadmium and Lead. S. F. Belokhvil, E. K. Ovechkin, and I. M. Frantsevich (*Trudy Zapadn. Khartsir Inst.* (*Trudy Inst. Khim.*), 1938, 6, (13), 23-48; *Chem. Zentr. Ind.*, 1940, **68**, 216). - Addition of gelatin to the bath modifies the degree of dispersion of cadmium and lead coatings. Generally, the form and nature of these coatings are governed by the bath temperature and by the nature and concentration of the addition agent. The most compact deposits of cadmium were obtained at 35° C. with a bath that was 0·5 *N* in $CdSO_4$ and 0·1 *N* in H_2SO_4, with or without gelatin. At 25° C. addition of 0·001 „ gelatin produces spongy deposits. Addition of 0·001 mol. litre of α-cresol or *p*-toluidine favours the formation of dense, finely granular deposits.



Ovechkin, Ye. K.

Rendering anolyte harmless by treatment with sodium sulfide. S. N. Sholkhet, E. K. Ovechkin, and G. P. Tverezovskii. U.S.S.R. 103,204, July 25, 1956. In the electrolysis of alkali chloride solns. by the Hg method, the anolyte is controlled by adding free sulfide (e.g. Na_2S) to the anolyte. The e.m.f. is detd. between the Hg electrode in the anolyte which has been rendered harmless and a satd. calomel electrode, the e.m.f. being registered automatically and continually. M. Hosch

DROZIN, N.N.; OVECHKIN, Ye.K.; NOVIKOVA, Ye.F.; KUTSYNA, M.I.

Causes of the incrustation of indirect saturator walls with calcium sulfate deposits. Koks i khim. no.12:32-36 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovnoy khimii.
(Coke industry—By-products) (Ammonia)

OVECHKIN, Ye.K.; DROZIN, N.N.; KUTSYNA, M.I.; NOVIKOVA, Ye.F.

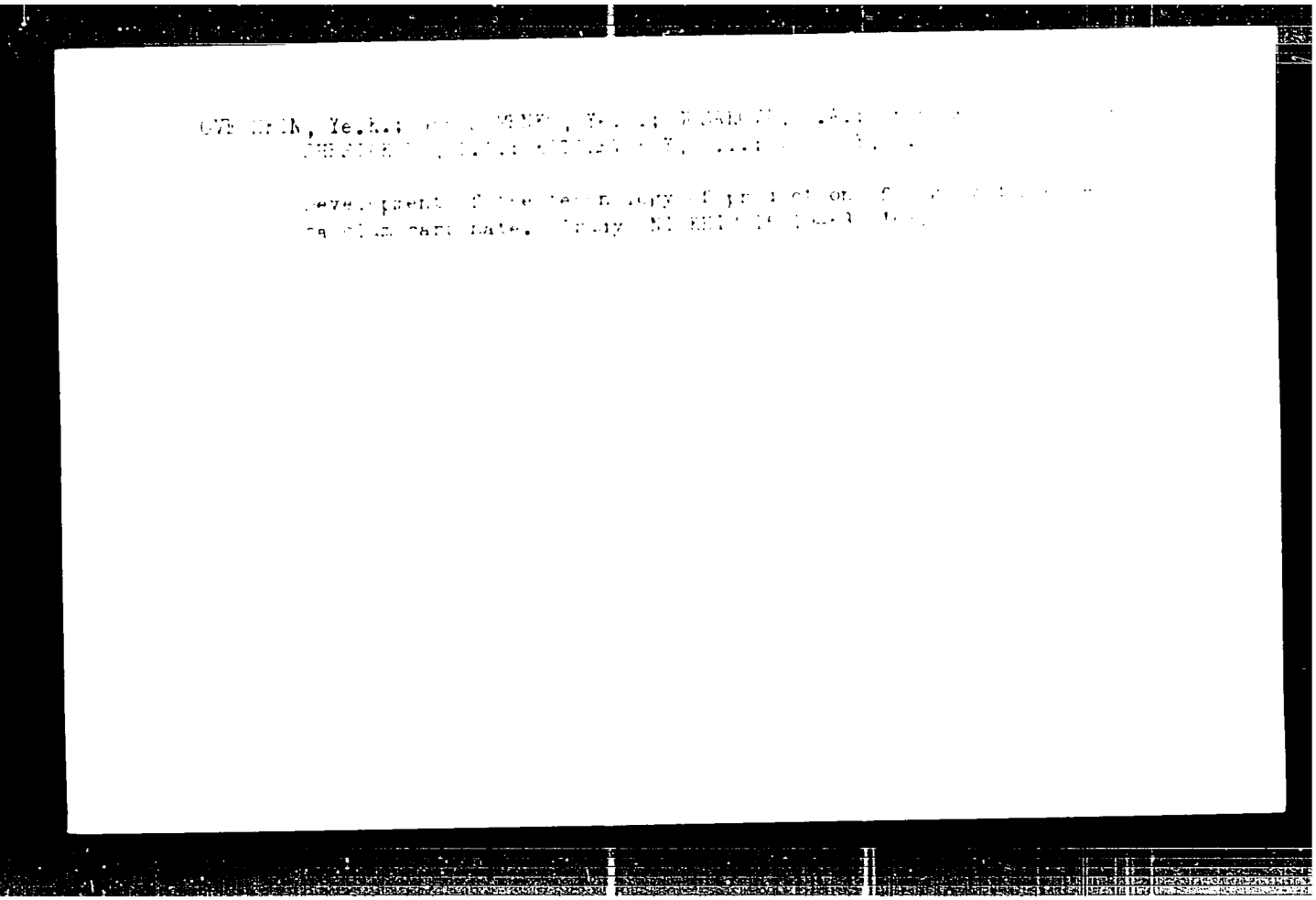
Solubility of gypsum in a distilled liquor from the soda production. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.4:788-796 ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Gypsum) (Soda industry)

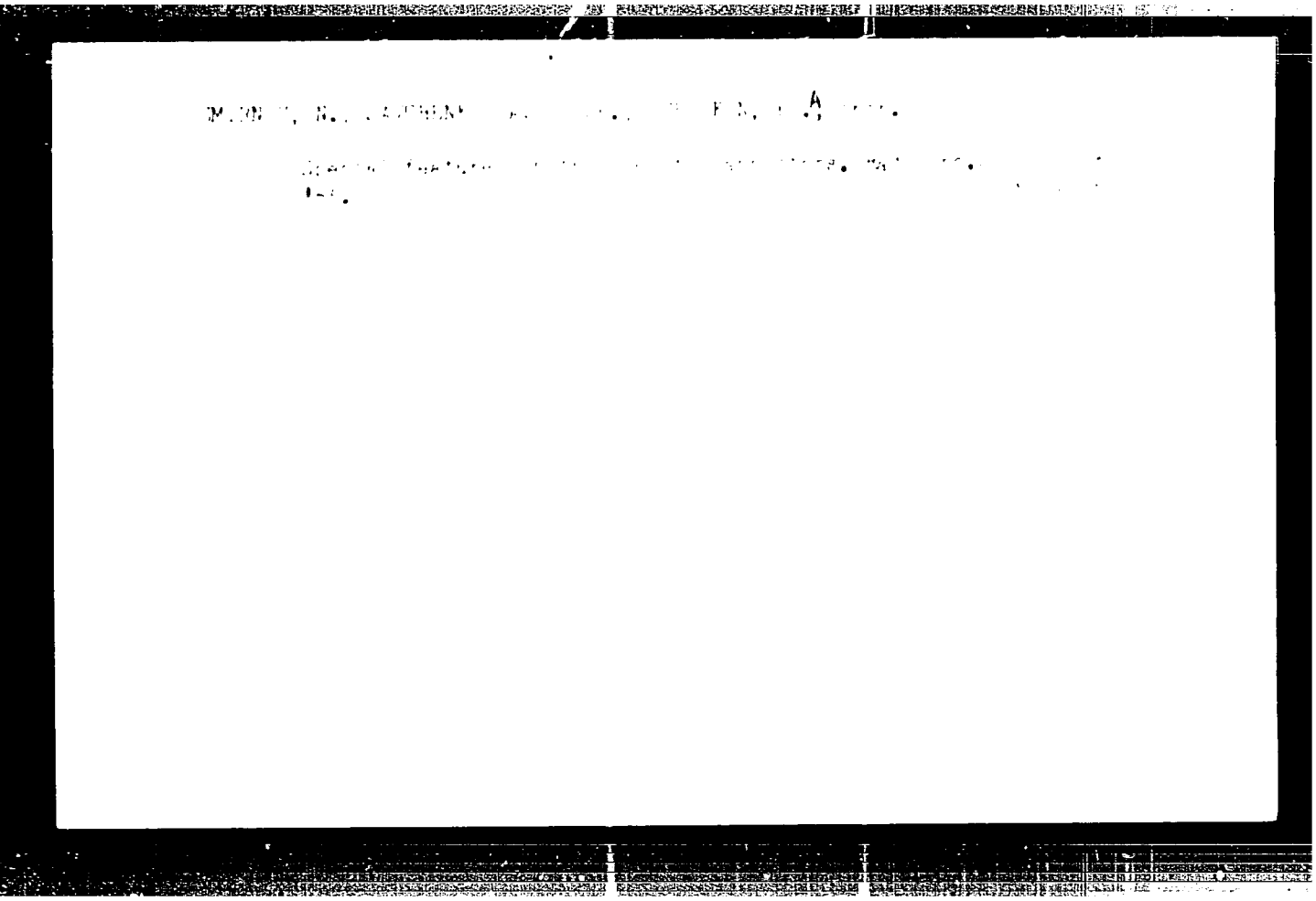
OVECHKIN, Ye.K.; DROZIN, N.N.; PUTSYNA, M.I.; SHESTAKOVA, L.A.; [illegible], Ye.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: YEREMEYEV, V.S.; KATERINICHENKO, V.A.; VORONINA, L.A.

Scale formation in distillation columns of the soda manufacture. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.9:1987-1995 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Distillation apparatus)

ZELIKIN, M.B.; MITKEVICH, E.M.; NENNO, E.S.; OVECHKIN, Ye.K.; PANOV, V.I.; RYDNIK, V.L.; TABUNSHCHIKOV, N.P.; RATMANSKIY, N.S., red.; ZAZUL'-SKAYA, V.F., tekhn.red.

[Production of soda ash] Proizvodstvo kal'tsinirovannoi sody. Pod red. M.B.Zelikina. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1959. 421 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Sodium carbonate)





GORYUNOV, N., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk; SAVCHENKO, A., inzh.;
OVECHKIN, Yu., inzh.

Features of using transistor devices. Radio no.3:40-41 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

GORYUNOV, N., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk; OVECHKIN, Yu., inzh.; SAVCHENKO, A., inzh.

Special features of the use of transistor devices. Radio no.4:44-46 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

GORYUNOV, N., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk; [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] r devices. R[illegible]
M[illegible] 1965.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00123[illegible]

GORYUNOV, N., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk; SAVCHENKO, A., inzh.; OVECHKIN, Yu., inzh.

Special operational features of transistor devices. Radio no.[illegible] Je '65. (MIRA [illegible])

L 60837-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5017670 UR/0109/65/010/007/1325/1327

539.213.011.43

22

B

AUTHOR: Goryunov, N. N.; Ovechkin, Yu. A.; Savchenko, A. M.; Stankova, A. V.; Tolkacheva, Ya. A.; Feoktistov, Yu. F.

TITLE: Investigation of secondary punch-through in transistors

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 7, 1965, 1325-1327

TOPIC TAGS: transistor punch through, secondary punch through, transistor breakdown, alloy transistor, diffusion alloy transistor, germanium transistor/P16 transistor, P416 transistor

ABSTRACT: The phenomenon of secondary punch-through was investigated in alloy germanium transistors and diffusion-alloy germanium transistors. The transistors were altered to impair heat transfer from the collector junctions in order to aid the development of secondary punch-through. A rectangular current pulse with a height of 0.05—1.0 amp and a duration of 0.1—1.5 msec was fed through the transistors. The base terminal was not connected in the circuit, and the voltage between the collector and emitter was observed with an oscillograph. In a majority of the transistors tested, a sudden drop in voltage occurred at the instant of secondary punch-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5017670

through 5—20 μsec after the start of the current pulse. In some of the specimens, the voltage drop occurred twice, with collector-emitter voltage dropping to 8—30 v and then to 2—5 v. The first drop corresponded to the development of secondary punch-through; the second was ascribed to "tertiary" punch-through which is the result of the sequential formation of two or more channels of local heat breakdown similar to the sequential "igniting" of microplasma regions during the breakdown of nonhomogeneous junctions. The effect of a 15-koe magnetic field on the development of secondary punch-through was also studied. It was found that the delay time in alloy transistors varies greatly when the magnetic field intensity and orientation are varied. When the magnetic field was perpendicular to the collector-emitter axis, delay time increased several times. If a pulse duration is chosen which is shorter than the delay time at a certain value of magnetic field intensity, the punch-through state in the transistor may be turned on and off by varying the magnetic field. The orientation of the magnetic field had no marked effect on the values of diffusion-alloy transistors. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [DW]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 003 ATD PRESS: 4063

Card 2/2

ACC NR: [illegible]

AUTHOR: Goryunov, N.N.; [illegible]

ORG: None

TITLE: Observation of heat fields [illegible] semiconductor devices

SOURCE: Tribory i teplovaya eksperim[illegible], 1966, 169-173

TOPIC TAGS: transistor, transistor [illegible] temperature [illegible], semiconductor device, heat sensing fluorescent [illegible], fluorescent coating [illegible] fluorescent compound / FKP-03K fluorescent compound / FK-101 fluorescent compound

ABSTRACT: This paper describes a methodology for the exploration [illegible] thermal fields on the surface of semiconductor devices, based upon thermal effect[illegible] fluorescent films deposited upon the investigated surface. Attention to this [illegible] was directed in general by the connection between thermal field patterns and de[illegible] in semiconductor devices; and in a more specific way, by the drawbacks of high [illegible] of other feasible methods, such as e.g. evaporographs. The films used in the [illegible] method were dried deposits from ethyl alcohol suspensions, based upon ZnS [illegible] added activators. Compound K-9 and FK-101 decrease their brightness upon heati[illegible] and FKP-03K initially increases its brightness by a temporary flash. The apparatus for the exploration of temperature effects on fluorescence of the compounds consisted of a metal ribbon with the deposited compound on one side irradiated by ultraviolet light

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.293:536

ACC NR: AP6013520

and observed by a photomultiplier thru an ultraviolet-opaque filter. [illegible] source and a thermocouple riding upon the opposite side of the metal ribbon controlled the compound's temperature. It was found possible, using three compounds as required, to cover the temperature range of 20 - 250°C., and to attain acequate sensitivity - a doubling of luminosity for a 10°C temperature fall. With this method, the distributions of surface temperatures can be adequately evaluated quantitatively for the purposes at hand. Transistor and diode surface temperature patterns during overloads and breakdowns are shown. Characteristic hot spots appear e.g. upon the surface of a diode under conditions of an avalance breakthrough. Orig. art. has 8 figures.

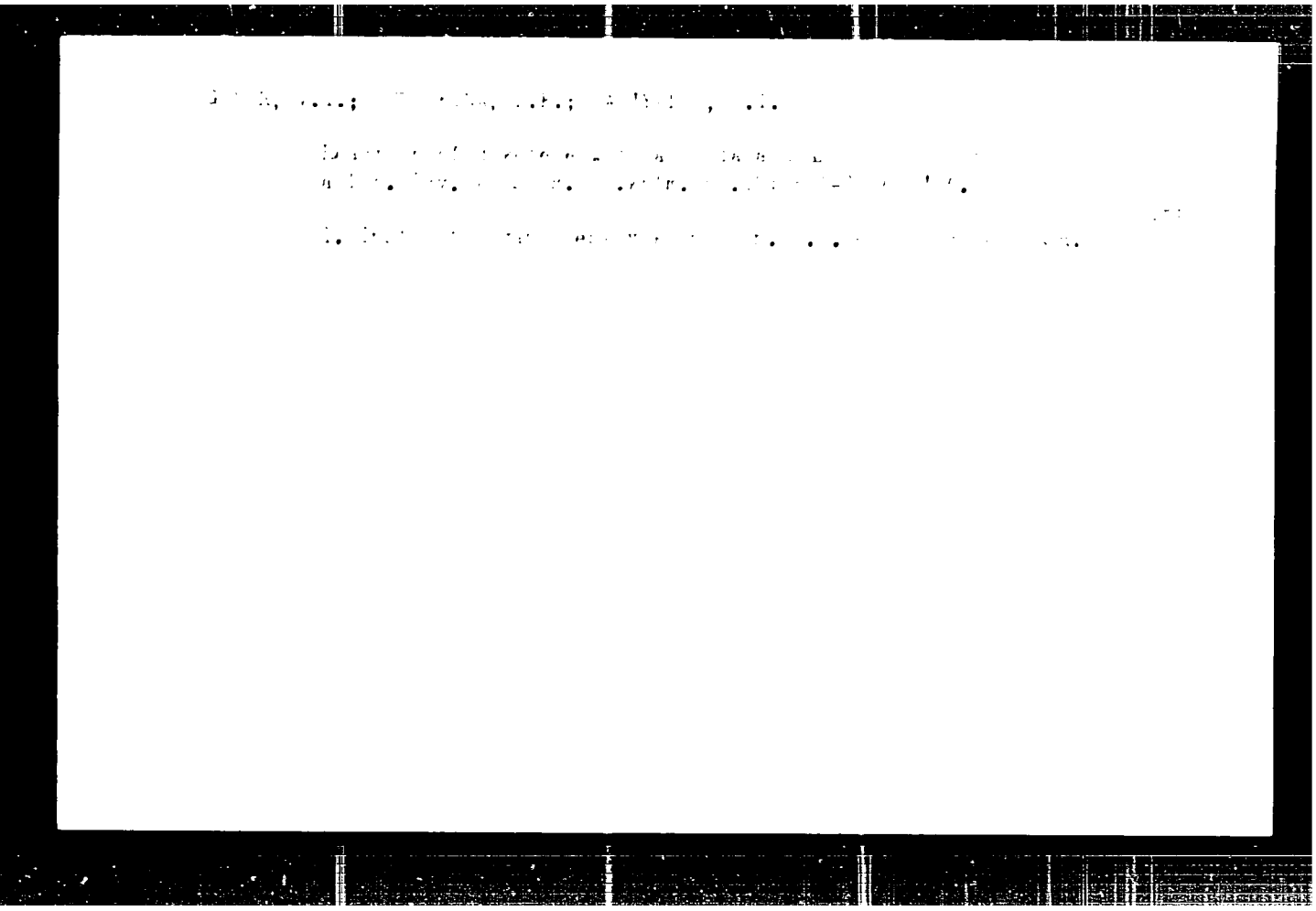
SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Mar65/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

GUNAR, V.I., OVECHKINA, L.F., ZAV'YALOV, S.I.; PERSHIN, G.N.; MILOVANOVA, S.N.

β-Dicarbonyl compounds. Report No.2: Synthesis and fungistatic activity of some simplest analogs of the antibiotic griseofulvin. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.10:1827-1831 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze.



GUNAR, V.I.; OVECHKINA, L.F.; ZAV'YALOV, S.I.

Synthesis of 1,3-oxazine derivatives based on diketene. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.6:1076-1077 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

L 35096-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009867 UR/0062/64/000/010/1827/1831 12 B

AUTHOR: Gunar, V. I.; Ovechkina, L. F.; Zav'yalov, S. I.; Pershin, G. N.; Milovanova, S. N.

TITLE: Beta-dicarbonyl compounds. Communication 22. Synthesis and fungistatic activity of some of the simplest analogs of the antibiotic Griseofulvin

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 10, 1964, 1827-1831

TOPIC TAGS: antibiotic, pharmacology, ester, chlorinated organic compound, alkylation, cyclization, organic synthetic process

Abstract: A series of enol esters of dihydroresorcinol, imitating the six-membered hydroaromatic ring of griseofulvin, was studied in an effort to determine the significance of various structural elements of the antibiotic. Enol esters of 2-(3'-chlorobutane-2'-yl)-, 2-(p-chlorobenzyl)-, and 2-(p-bromobenzyl)-dihydroresorcinols were synthesized by alkylation of dihydroresorcinol with the corresponding alkyl chlorides, followed by treatment of the 2-substituted beta-dikatones with diazomethane. Internal enol esters belonging to the tetrahydrochromanone series were prepared by cyclization of derivatives of 2-phenyldihydroresorcinol in the presence of phosphoric acid. 5,6,7,8-Tetrahydrochromanone-5 derivatives were produced by a new method of synthesis, based on condensation of

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L 35096-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009867 0

dihydroresorcinol with Mannich ketones, selective reduction of the triketone enolates, followed by cyclization of the hydroxyketonediols. The greatest antifungal activity was detected in 2-methyl-2-(4'-methylpentene-3'-yl)-5-keto-3,6,7,8-tetrahydrochromanone.

Orig. art. has: 20 formulas, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR); Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze (All-Union Scientific Research Chemicopharmaceutical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 15Jan63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS, OC

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 003 JPRS

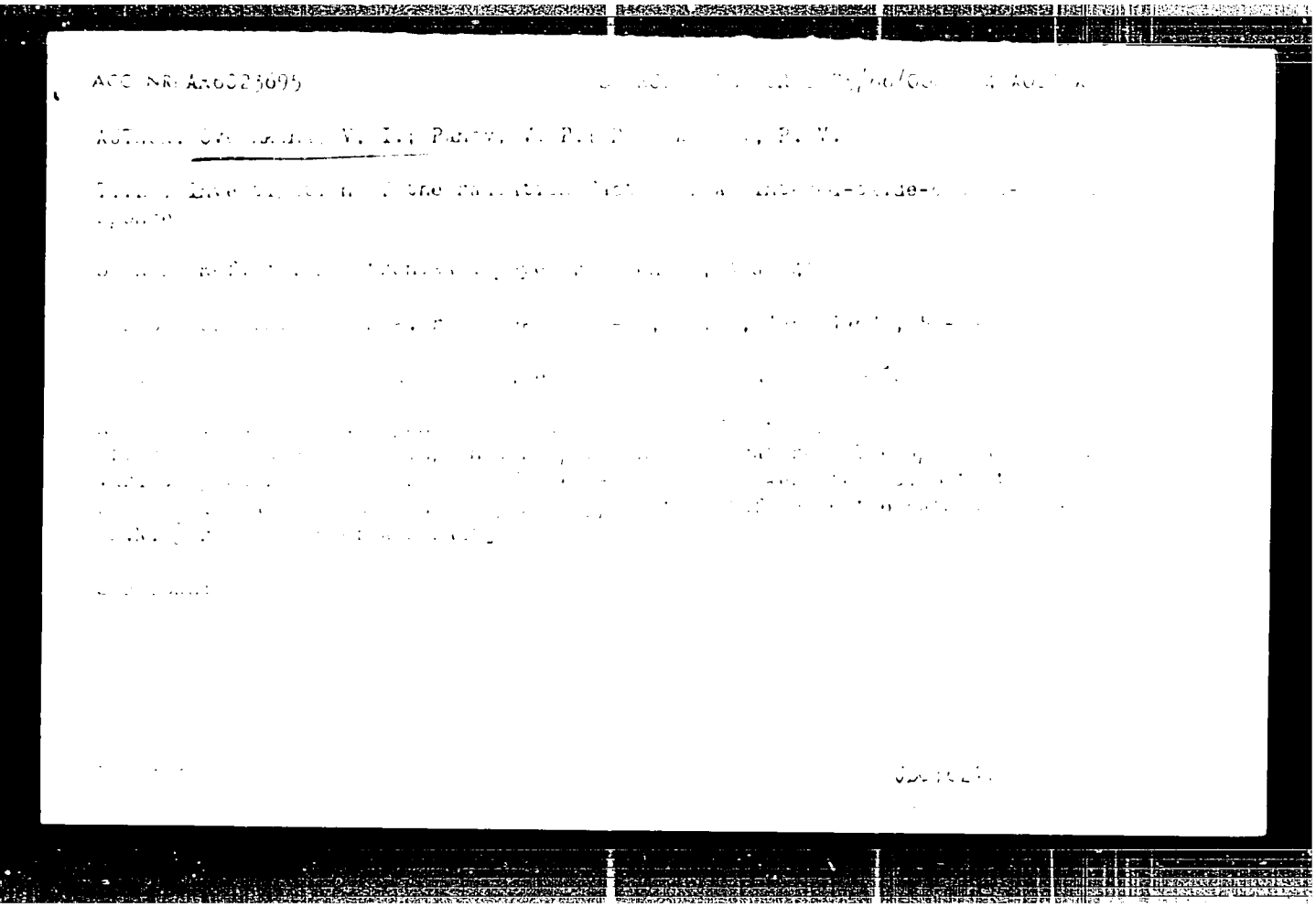
Card 2/2

SHEVCHENKO, N.F., [illegible] red.; [illegible]ANEVA, Ye.K., red.; [illegible], red.; VINNIK, S.A., [illegible], red.; GERSHEVICH, S.A., red.; [illegible], S.Ya., [illegible], red., [illegible], red.; KISELEVA, A.S., red.; [illegible], red.; [illegible], red.; [illegible], red.; [illegible] VEGRKINA, [illegible], red.

[illegible] Zdravookhranenie Amurskoi oblasti; sbornik statei. [illegible] veshchenskg, Amurskoe knizhnoe [illegible]

(MIRA [illegible])

1. Amurskii [illegible] otdel zdravookhraneniya. 2. Zaveduyushchiy [illegible] klinikoy [illegible] instituta, [illegible] (for [illegible]). [illegible] Amurskaya [illegible]. Zaveduyushchiy klinikoy obshchey khirurgii Blago[illegible] meditsinskogo instituta, Amurskaya oblast' [illegible] [illegible], Amurskaya oblast' (for [illegible]). [illegible] Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy [illegible] Blagoveshchenskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Amurskaya oblast' (for [illegible]).



S/ 53/62/[illegible]
A057/A101

AUTHORS: [illegible], A. S., Kirillov, N. I., [illegible]

TITLE: [illegible] photographic processes used in the first photographing of the [illegible] of the Moon

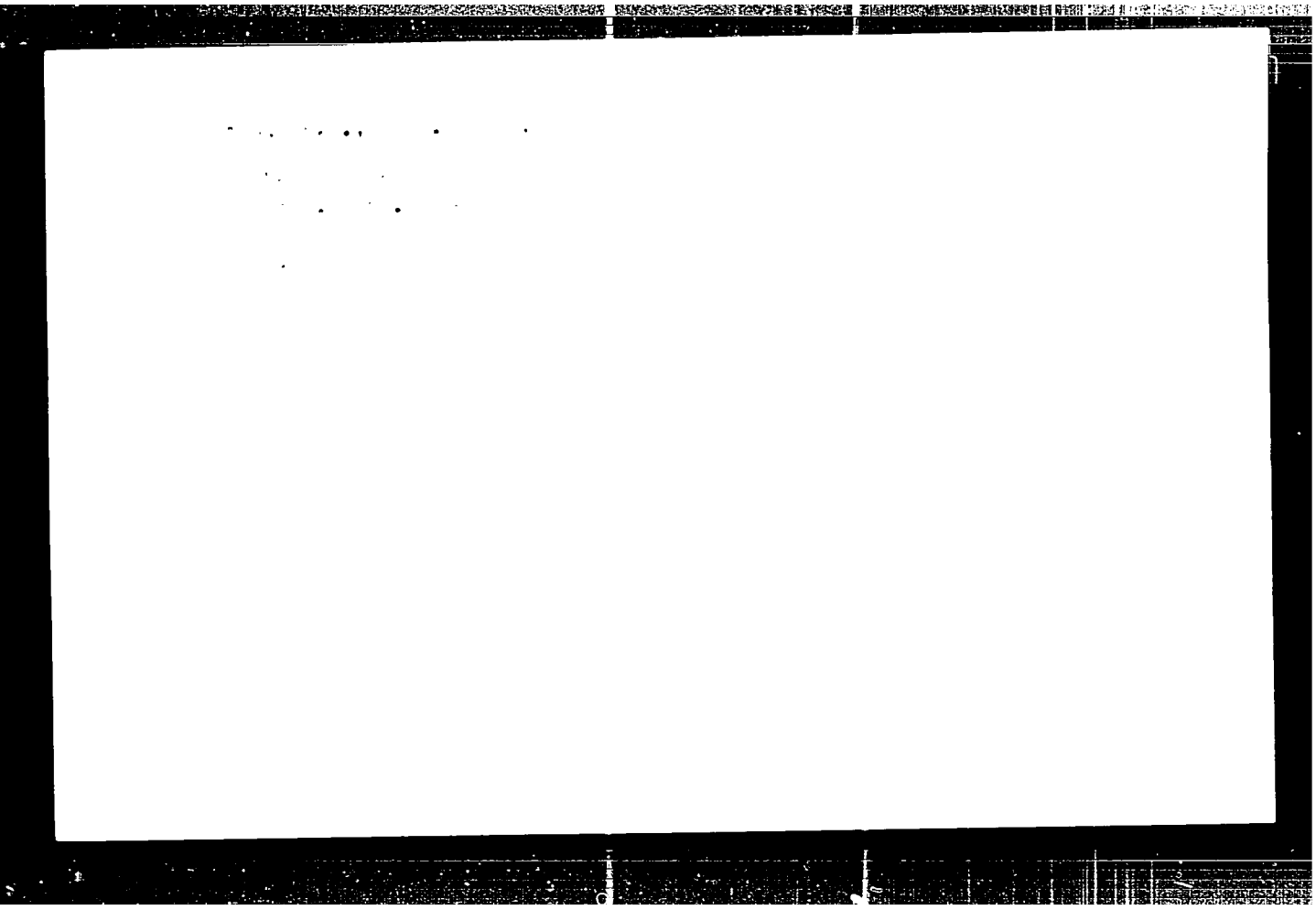
PERIODICAL: [illegible]

ABSTRACT: Principles and some data are described which have been fundamental [illegible] the selection of optimum photographic processes for the treatment of the [illegible] of the photographed back side of the Moon taken from the board of a space [illegible] the film with the terrestrial recording of the picture developed [illegible] transmitted by radio. A method for the calculation of the fogging effect [illegible] cosmic rays on the film during the flight from Earth to the point of exposure [illegible] developed, the agreement between calculation and experiment (for terrestrial irradiations) was sufficient, and the expected fog was for the selected film negligible (~0.05). On the board of the vehicle was used a fine-grained thermostable film (size 35 mm) of medium sensitivity and high resolution. [illegible]

Card 1/2

OVECHKIS, N.S.; ANTYUSHIN, L.F.; [illegible]

Zonal system of three-color [illegible] for photographic processes. Usp. nauch. fot. 7:155 [illegible].
(MLA 11:7)



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

OVECHKIS, Ye.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHERMAN R.O., inzh.

Simplified method of determining residual grease content in Russian leather after a "dust" treatment. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 3 no.6:17-20 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Leather--Testing)

OVECHKIS, Ye.S.; VASILETS, T.A.; ROKHLENKO, R.M.

Methodology for determining the tensile strength of leather raw materials. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 6 no.2:24-27 F'64.
(MIRA 17:5)

GUNAR, V.I.; OVECHKINA, L.F.; ZAV'YALOV, S.I.

Condensation of 1-morpholinecyclohexene with Mannich ketones. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.6:1110-1111 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Cyclohexene) (Morpholine) (Ketones)

MOGILEV, Mikhail Viniaminovich, prof.; OVECHKINA, L.S., red.; PAVLOVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Feminine hygiene]Gigiena zhenshchiny. Izd.2., dop. Blagoveshchensk, Amurskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 175 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy akusherstva i ginekologii Blagoveshchenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Mogilev).

(WOMEN--HEALTH AND HYGIENE)

VOLKOV, A.T.; NIKITYUK, I.P.; METELKIN, V.V.; MAMONTOVA, O.K., red.; MOSKALENKO, A.V., red.; OVECHKINA, L.S., red.; FILATOVA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization of soybean cultivation and harvesting operations] Mekhanizatsiia vozdelyvaniia i uborki soi. Blagoveshchensk, Amurskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 143 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Soybean) (Agricultural machinery)

CHEKOTILLO, A.M.; TSVID, A.A.; MALAROV, V.N.; STOTSENKO, A.V., prof., doktor geograf.nauk, otv.red.; OVECHKINA, L.S., red.; FILATOVA, G.M., tekhn.red.

[Icings in the U.S.S.R. and their control] Naledi na territorii SSSR i bor'ba s nimi. Blagoveshchensk, Amurskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 204 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Ice)

SELIVANOV, A.P.; OVECHKINA, L.S., red.; FILATOVA, G.M., tekhn.red.

[Soils of Amur Province] Pochvy Amurskoi oblasti. Blagoveshchensk, Amurskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 181 p.
(MIRA 14:2)

(Amur Province--Soils)

SHUL'MAN, Nikolay Karlovich, kand.geograf.nauk; OVECHKINA, L.S., red.; DEMENT'YEVA, O.M., tekhn.red.

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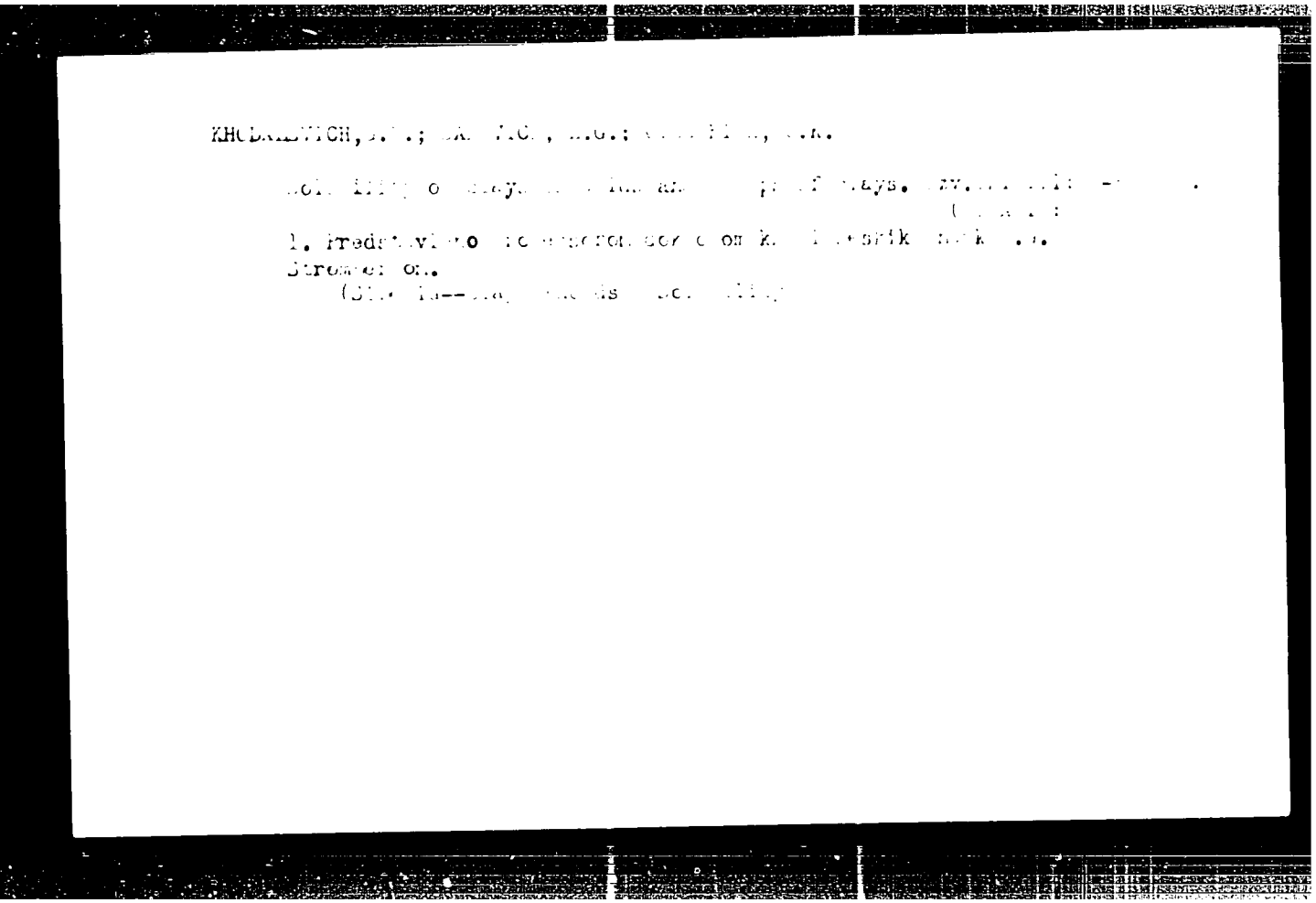

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VIL'DT, Ye.O.; KRESTNIKOVA, N.I.; OVECHKIS, N.S.; SADOV, F.I.

Development of the three-color textile printing; color gamut of the color triad for three-color printing. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.: tekhnol. prom. no.1:103-109 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
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S/530/61/000/009/001b/009

AUTHORS: Antonov, S. M., K. S. Bogomolov, N. I. Kirillov, N. S. Ovechkis, and B. I. Uspenskiy

TITLE: Photographic processes applied in the first photography of the far side of the moon

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Iskusstvennyye sputniki Zemli, no. 9, 1961, 20-29

TEXT: Both ground and onboard photographic processes were used to obtain the first images of the far side of the moon. The main task lay in bringing out to the maximum degree the details of the objects surveyed. The numerical value of the contrast coefficient of the onboard negative was close to 1; for the ground negative it was of the order of 0.7. The dosage of relativistic particles on the flight to the moon was of the order of 10^7 particles/cm^2. Theoretical computations and experiments show that the density of film darkening caused

Card 1/3

by the particles was - 0.04 to 0.06; the film fogging was 0.13 to 0.14. The basic requirements for the onboard photographic process were simplicity, stability, full automation, and reliability. Small-grain, heat-resistant film of average sensitivity and high resolving power, based on silver halide photoemulsions, was most suitable. A single-dish developing process, in which the film is developed and fixed simultaneously, was chosen. To preserve the necessary sensitometric indices, a viscous developing—fixing solution was used. The developing component was a new, energetic substance with high superadditive properties, while the fixing component possessed high buffering quality and a high content of fixing substance. A graphic presentation of the sensitometric characteristics of the single-dish process indicates that temperature oscillations from 30 to 50° have little effect on the characteristics of the curves. Thermostatic tests of the solution showed good conservation at t = 20-40° for 15 days, i.e., 2.5 times the duration of the flight. Further processing of the film consisted in a short water wash and drying on a hot drum. All necessary sensitometric, physico-chemical, and mechanical tests were made on a special model of the equipment

for film processing. The ground-station process consisted in the recording of the image, in the form of radio signals sent from the station, on photographic film and subjecting the film to chemical processing. Low-concentrating, slowing-operating leveling developers were specially made. The development of test negatives made it possible to establish processing regimes. Sets of positives and double negatives, obtained from each frame, served as initial material in investigating the first images of the far side. Samples of the prints obtained are given.

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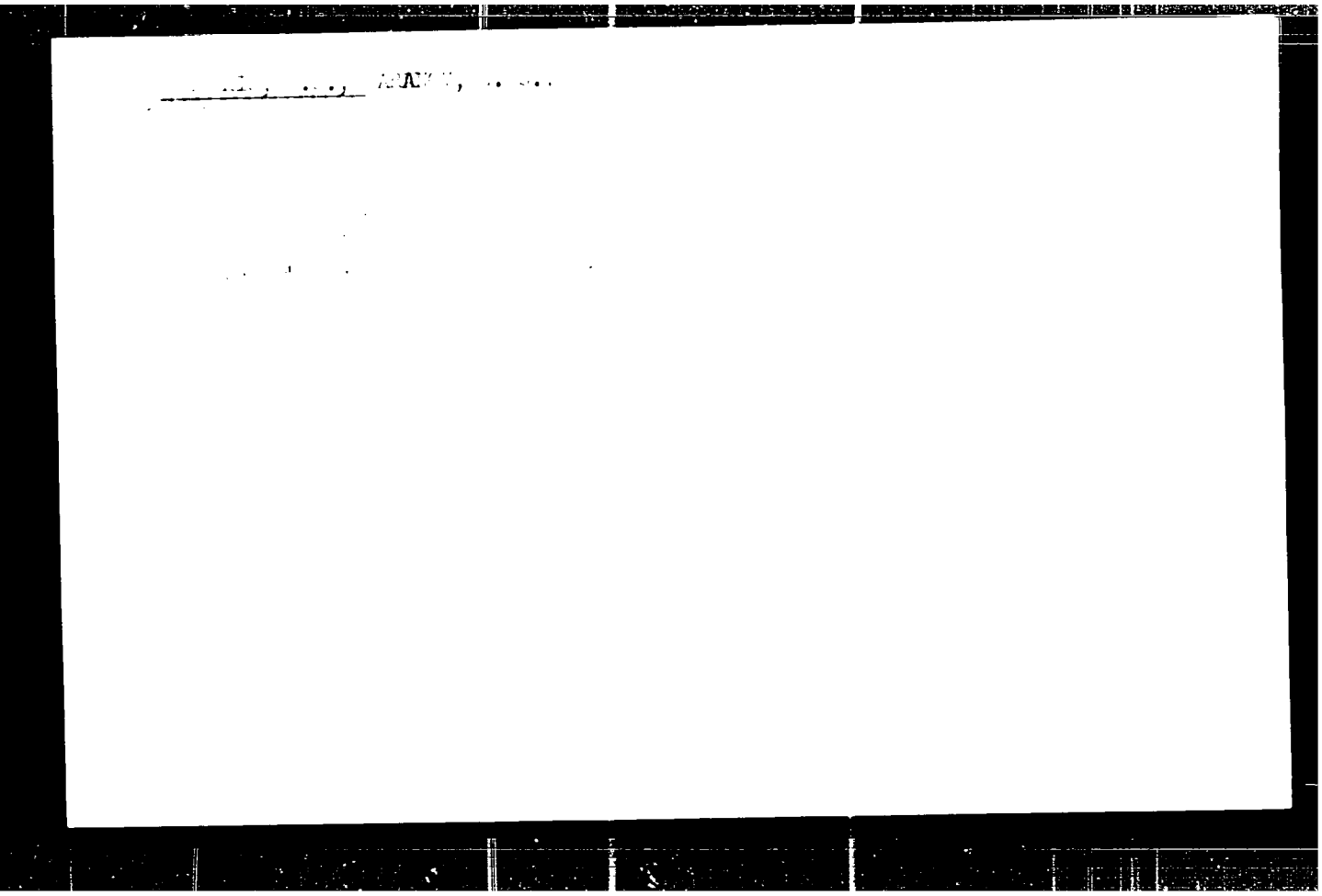

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1. Laboratoriya tsvetnykh izobrazheniy Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kino-foto-instituta, Moskva.

(Color cinematography)