

OVEGES, Jozsef

Three instructive experiments in acoustics; let us experiment with sounds.III. Elet tud 17 no.26:Suppl.:Tarkatudomány 3 no.13:100-101 1 J1 '62.

1. "Elet es Tudomány" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

OVEGES, Jozsef, Kossuth-dijas

Does a ship which sprang a leak sink to the bottom of the sea  
or does it float in the water? Elet tud 17 no.22:691 3 Je '62.

1. "Elet es Tudomany" szerkeszto bisottsagi tagja.

*000-905 J.*

*✓* Extraction of metallic gallium from Hungarian bauxites. P. PAPP, A. HÉJJA, AND J. ÖZGÖR. *Acta Tech. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 14 [1-2] 55-78 (1956) (in French). Hungarian bauxites contain 0.0020 to 0.0043% Ga. A wet analytical and spectroscopic method was developed for measuring gallium contents in the raw material, intermediate products, and final products with an accuracy of 0.01%. The electrolytic extraction of Ga as gallate is described in detail; the electrolytic Ga has a purity of 99.90%. 8 figures, 44 references. *M.H.*

*3*

VEGES, J.

Let us institute experimental physics demonstrations; a letter to the editor.  
MUSZAKI ELET. (Muszaki és Természettudományi Egyesületek Országos Szövetsége).  
Vol 11, no. 3, Feb 1961.

SOURCE: EPAL, Vol 6, no. 7, July 1961.

OVEGES, Jeno, dr.; ERDELYI, Laszlo, dr.; PADANYI, Alajos, dr.

Significance of bronchological examination in early diagnosis  
of bronchial cancer. Orv. hetil. 101 no.26:908-912 26 Je '60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, IV. sz. Sebészeti Klinika  
és az Országos Korányi TBC Intézet.  
(BRONCHI neopl.)

Oveges, J

*chem* Extraction of calcium from brain tissue by J. Oveges, A. H. P. and J. Oveges (Inst. Chim. Ind. Univ. Paris). *Ann. Inst. Chim. Ind. Univ. Paris* 14, 55-74 (1954) (in French).—Macro- and spectroscopic methods for the detn. of Ca are outlined. A method for the production of electrolytic Ca is given. *Chim. Ind. Padova*

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4  
110

*PM*

CVEGES, J.

"Biological Effects of Electricity" p. 220 (Elér. La Tudomány, Vol. 8, No. 7,  
February, 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Vol. 3, No. 3 Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1954  
NEB, Uncl.

00EJNOVA, Z

MAKOVCELA A

MOKIŠKA, M.

Czechoslovakia

Tuberculosis Research Institute (Výzkumný ústav tuberkulózy v Praze), Prague; Director: R. KRIVÍNEK, Doc. Dr.

Prague, Rozhledy v tuberkulóze a v chorobách plicních, No 6, Sep 62, pp 599-605.

"Comments on the Development of Nuclear Structures in Mycobacterium sp. Strain SAPO".

Co-authors:

BULGOVA, J.; MAKOVCOVA, A.; OVEJNOVA, I.; Tuberculosis Research Institute, Prague.

(4)



OVEN, L.S.

Shoreward migrations of bluefish fry (*Pomatomus saltatrix* L.)  
in the Black Sea near Karadag (1947-1954). Trudy Karad. biol.  
sta. no. 14:155-157 '57. (MLRA 10:8)  
(Black Sea--Bluefish)

OVEN, L.S.

Pelagic fish eggs in the Black Sea near Karadag. Trudy Karad.  
biol.sta. no.15:13-30 '59. (IRA 13:13)  
(Black Sea--Zooplankton)  
(Embryology--Fishes)

OVEN, L.S.

Survival and development of eggs and larvae of the red mullet of  
the Black Sea (*Mullus barbatus ponticus* Essipov) in waters of different  
salinity. Trudy Karad. biol. sta. no.16:30-42 '60. (MIRA 13:9)  
    (REL MULLETS)                      (EMBRYOLOGY—FISHES)  
  (SALINITY)

OVEN, L.S.

Spawning in batches by some Black Sea fishes. Vop. ek. 1. 1962. (MIRA 1962)

1. Biologicheskaya stantsiya AN UkrSSR, Karadag.  
(Black Sea--Fishes--Eggs)

OVEN, L.S

Ovogenesis and annual cycle of changes of ovaries in the Black  
Sea mullet *Mullus barbatus ponticus* Essipov. Trudy Karad. Biol.  
sta. no.17:7-23 1961 (MIRA 15:61)  
(Black Sea--Red mullets) (Ovogenesis)

TRUB, I.A.; OVENKO, F.A.; KHALABUZAN', A.T.

Thermal calculations of coke-oven gas cooling systems. Zbir. prats' Inst.  
tepl. AN USSR no.24:53-61 '62. (M. RA 16:3)  
(Coke-oven gas—Cooling)

OVERKO, S.

Some data on the reaction of Atlanto-Scandinavian herring, to artificial light. Trudy BaltNIRO no.7:59-62 '61. (MIRA 1962)  
(Electric fishing) (Norwegian Sea--Herring)





OVERBUKH, B. D.

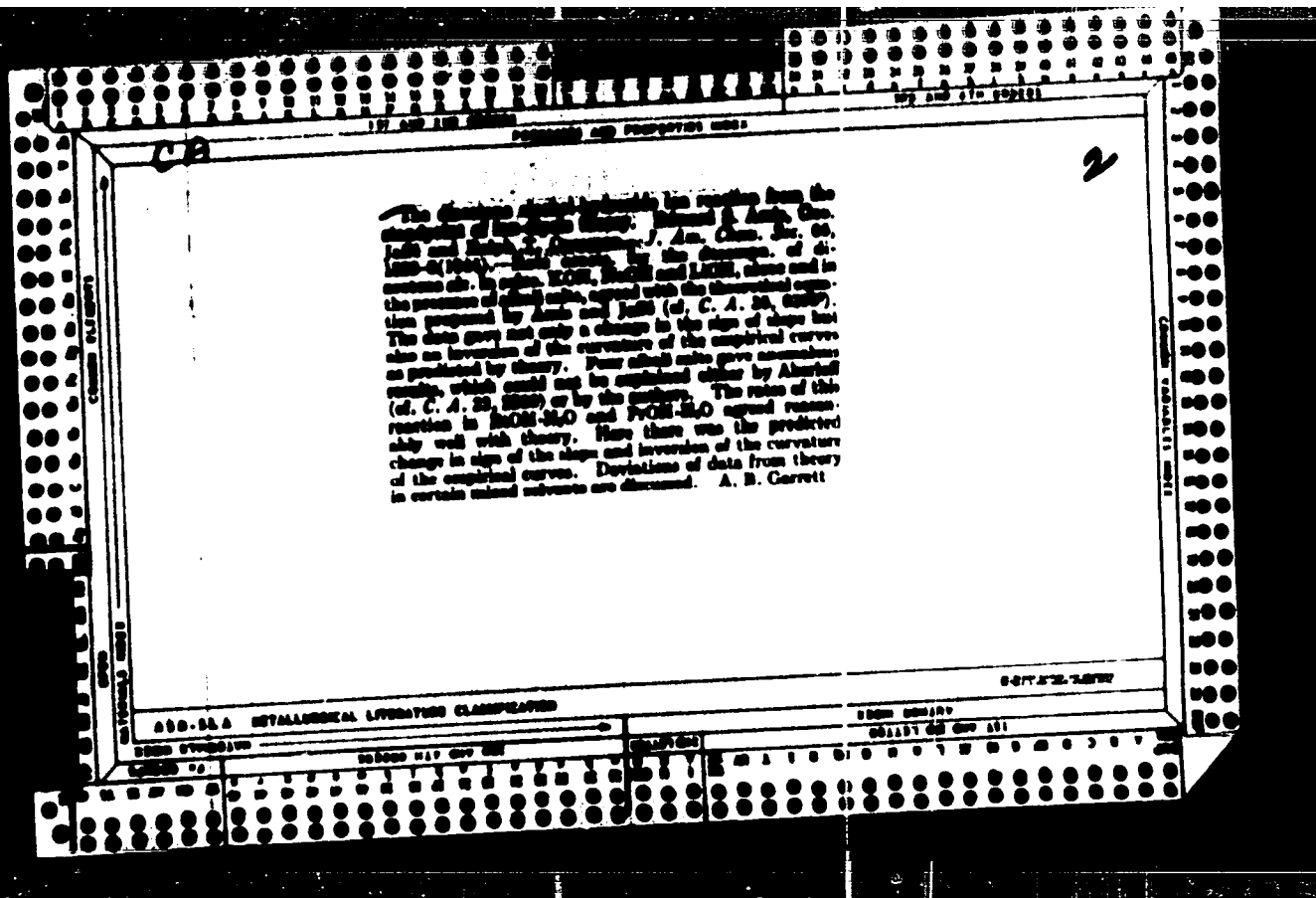
✓1803\* Problems of Bright Tinning. Russian: G. I. Churlov, M. G. Zhuravleva, E. P. Tabovskina, B. D. Overbukh and V. K. Antonov. *Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii* v. 26 no. 6 June 1953, p. 652-655.  
Boiling point of flux is an important characteristic which varies with the water content. Tables, graphs.

OVERINA, L. M., Candidate of Med Sci (USSR) -- "The problem of operating treatment of rheumatism patients". Leningrad, 1971. 22 pp. (Min Health USSR, First Leningrad Med Inst Im Acad I. p. Pavlov, Chair of Hospital Therapy), 227-241 p. (KL, No 23, 1972, 170)

SVISHCHUK, A.A.; GRINBERG, F.L.; BASALKEVICH, Ye.D.; OVERCHUK, Ye.D.

Preparation of trimethylhydroquinone. Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.4:  
411-412 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.  
(Hydroquinone)



USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Liver.

R-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biol., No. 6, 1957, 0806

Author : Gubar, A.V., Overshuk, F.A.

Title : Influence of Removal of the Cerebral Cortex on the Bile-Forming Function of the Liver.

Orig Pub : Bul. Experm. Biol. i Meditsiny, 1956, 42, No. 9, 11-14

Abstract : The unilateral removal of cerebral cortex from dogs has no influence on the intensity of "spontaneous" bile-formation; however, it intensifies the bile activity of dry bile, introduced internally, which confirms the hypothesis of cortical regulation of the unconditioned reflex functions of the organism.

Card 1/1

- 12 -

OVES, I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SPeKTOF, V., inzh.

New forms of material and technical provision and acquisition for housing construction. Zhil. stroi. no.10:23-25  
'65. (MIRA 18:11)







OVES, I.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Efficient use of automobile transportation in building construction. Mekh.  
trud.rab. 7 no.9:12-15 S '53. (MLRA 5:9)

(Transportation, Automotive)  
Construction industry)

GUSYATINSKIY, M.A., inzhener; OVES, I.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

[Utilization of MAZ-205 dump-trucks in the construction of the Lenin  
Volga-Don Navigation Canal] Eksploatatsiia avtomobilei-samovalov  
MAZ-205 na stroitel'stve Volgo-Doneskogo sudokhodnogo kanala imeni V.I.  
Lenina. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture,  
1954. 94 p. (MLRA 7:6)  
(Dump trucks) (Volga-Don Canal)

OVES, I.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Mechanizing the handling of non-mineral materials transported by  
water. Mekh.trud.rab. 9 no.5:12-15 My '55. (MLBA 8:7)  
(Material handling)

OVES, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; MITTEL'SHTEYN, E.G., inzh.; SINITSKIY,  
A.Z.; KHODOSH, M.S.; KOZHIN, A.F., kand.ekon.nauk, nauchnyy red.  
GERASIMOVA, G.S., red. izd-va; RODIONOVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Practice and effectiveness of centralized transportation of  
construction materials in Moscow] Opyt i effektivnost' tsentra-  
lizovannykh perevozok stroitel'nykh грузов v Moskve. Moskva,  
Gosstroizdat, 1962. 166 p. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Moscow—Building materials—Transportation)

ANDON'YEV, V.L.; BAUM, V.A.; BAUMGARTEN, N.K.; BERLIN, V.D.; BIRYUKOV, I.K.;  
 BIRYUKOV, S.M.; BLOKHIN, S.I.; BOROVY, G.A.; BULEV, M.Z.; BURAKOV,  
 H.A.; VERTSAYZER, B.A.; VOVK, G.M.; VORMAN, B.A.; VOSHCHININ, A.P.;  
 GALAKTIONOV, V.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; GENKLI, Ye.M.; GIL'DENBLAT,  
 Ya.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; GINZBURG, M.M.; GLEBOV, P.S.; GODES, E.G.;  
 GOEBACHEV, V.N.; GRZHIB, B.V.; GRENKULOV, L.J., kand. s.-kh. nauk;  
 GRODZHENSKAYA, I.Ya.; DANILOV, A.G.; DMITRIYEV, I.G.; DMITRIYENKO,  
 Yu.D.; DOBROKHOTOV, D.D.; DUBININ, L.G.; DUDUKOV, M.D.; ZHOLIK,  
 A.P.; ZHUKOVICH, D.K.; ZIMAROV, Ye.V.; ZIMAROV, S.V.; ZUBRIK, K.M.;  
 KARANOV, I.F.; KNYAZEV, S.M.; KOLMOYEV, N.M.; KOMAROVSKIY, V.T.;  
 KOSINKO, V.P.; KORNISTOV, D.V.; KOSTROV, I.N.; KOTLYARSKIY, D.M.;  
 KRIVSKIY, M.N.; KUZNETSOV, A.Ya.; LAGAR'KOV, N.I.; LGALOV, V.G.;  
 LIKHACHEV, V.P.; LOGUNOV, P.I.; MATSEVICH, K.F.; MEL'NICHENKO,  
 K.I.; MENDELEVICH, I.R.; MIKHAYLOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
 MUSIYVA, R.N.; NATANSON, A.V.; NIKITIN, M.V.; OLES, I.S.;  
 OGBUL'NIK, G.R.; OSIPOV, A.D.; OSMER, N.A.; PETROV, V.T.; PIRYSHKIN,  
 G.A., prof.; P'YANKOVA, Ye.V.; RAPOPORT, Ya.D.; REMZOV, N.P.;  
 ROZANOV, M.P., kand. biol. nauk; ROCHEGOV, A.G.; RUBINCHIK, A.M.;  
 RYBCHENSKIY, V.S.; SADCHIKOV, A.V.; SEMENTSOV, V.A.; SIDENKO, P.M.;  
 SINYAVSKAYA, V.T.; SITAROVA, M.N.; SOSNOVIKOV, K.S.; STAVITSKIY,  
 Ye.A.; STOLYAROV, B.P. [deceased]; SUDZILOVSKIY, A.O.; SYRISOVA,  
 Ye.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; FILIPPSKIY, V.P.; KHALTURIN, A.D.;  
 TSISHCHEVSKIY, P.M.; CHEREKASOV, M.I.; CHERNYSHEV, A.A.; CHUSOVITIN,  
 M.A.; SHESTOPAL, A.O.; SHKHTER, P.A.; SHISHKO, G.A.; SHCHERBINA,  
 I.N.; ENZEL', F.P.; YAKOBSON, A.G.; YAKUBOV, P.A., ARKHANGEL'SKIY,  
 (Continued on next card)

ANDON'YEV, V.L.... (continued) Card 2.

Ye.A., retsenzent, red.; AKHUTIN, A.N., retsenzent, red.; BALASHOV, Yu.S., retsenzent, red.; BARABANOV, V.A., retsenzent, red.; BATER, P.D., retsenzent, red.; BORODIN, P.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; VALUTSKIY, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; GRIGOR'YEV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; GUBIN, M.P., retsenzent, red.; GUDAYEV, I.N., retsenzent, red.; YERMOLOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; KABAULOV, B.P., retsenzent, red.; KRITSKIY, S.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; LIZIN, V.V., retsenzent, red.; LUYIN, V.V., retsenzent, red.; LUSKIN, Z.D., retsenzent, red.; MATRIROSOV, A.Kh., retsenzent, red.; MENDELEYEV, D.M., retsenzent, red.; MENKEL', M.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; OBRZHKOV, S.S., retsenzent, red.; PITEASHKIN', P.N., retsenzent, red.; POLYAKOV, L.M., retsenzent, red.; RUMJANTSEV, A.M., retsenzent, red.; RYABCHIKOV, Ye.I., retsenzent, red.; STASENKOV, N.G., retsenzent, red.; TAKANAYEV, P.P., retsenzent, red.; TARANOVSKIY, S.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; TYZDEL', R.P., retsenzent, red.; FEDOROV, Ie.M., retsenzent, red.; SHEVYAKOV, M.N., retsenzent, red.; SHMAKOV, M.I., retsenzent, red.; ZHUK, S.Ya. [deceased], akademik, glavnyy red.; HUSC, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; FILIMONOV, N.A., red.; VOLKOV, S.N., red.; GRISHIN, M.M., red.; ZHURIN, V.D., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; KOSTROV, I.N., red.; LIKHACHEV, V.P., red.; MEDVEDEV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MIKHAYLOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; PETROV, G.D., red.; RAZIN, N.V., red.; SOBOLEV, V.P., red.; FERINGER, I.P., red.; FREYCHER, (Continued on next card)

ANDON'YEV, V.L.... (continued) Card 3.

Ye.F., red.; TSYPLAKOV, V.D. [deceased], rec.; KORABLINOV, P.N.,  
tekhn. red.; GEMKIN, Ye.M., tekhn. red.; KACHEROVSKIY, N.V., tekhn.  
red.

[Volga-Don; technical account of the construction of the V.I. Lenin  
Volga-Don Navigation Canal, the TSimlyansk Hydroelectric Center,  
and irrigation systems] Volgo-Don; tekhnicheskii otchet o stroitel'-  
stve Volgo-Donskogo sudokhodnogo kanala imeni V.I. Lenina, TSim-  
lianskogo gidrouzla i orositel'nykh sooruzhenii, 1949-1952; v piati  
tomakh. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo. Vol.1. [General structural  
descriptions] Obshchee opisaniye sooruzhenii. Glav. red. S. IA. Zhuk.  
Red. toma M.M. Grishin. 1957. 319 p. Vol.2. [Organization of con-  
struction. Specialized operations in hydraulic engineering] Orga-  
nizatsiia stroitel'stva. Spetsial'nye gidrotekhnicheskie raboty.

(Continued on next card)

ANDON'YEV, V.L.... (continued) Card 4.

Glav. red. S. I.A. Zhuk. Red. toma I.N. Kostrov. 1958. 319 p.

(MIRA 11:9)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo elektrostantsii. Biro tekhnicheskogo otcheta o stroitel'stve Volgo-Dona. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Akhutin). 3. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Orishin, Bazin).

(Volga Don Canal---Hydraulic engineering)



FREYDIN, A.S.; OVEs, V.I.

Rubber glues for gluing structural materials. Stroi. mat. 9 no.2:  
39-3 of cover F '63. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Adhesives) (Building materials)

FREYDIN, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; OVES, V.I., inzh.

Gluing of wood with domestic rubber adhesives. Der.prom. 11  
no.12:7-8 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh  
konstruktsiy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.  
(Woodwork) (Adhesives)

FREYDIN, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; RLOVA, L.B., inzh.; OVES, V.I., inzh.;  
KARMILOV, S.S., inzh.

Synthetic glue for gluing aluminum alloys together with plastics  
and other materials. Trudy TSNIISK no.2.1146-194 '73. (MIRA 17:1)

PREYDIN, A.S.; OVES, V.I.

Rubber adhesives for bonding aluminum to other construction materials. Kauch. i rez. 21 no.9:43-46 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh konstruktsey Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.

(Rubber to metal bonding)

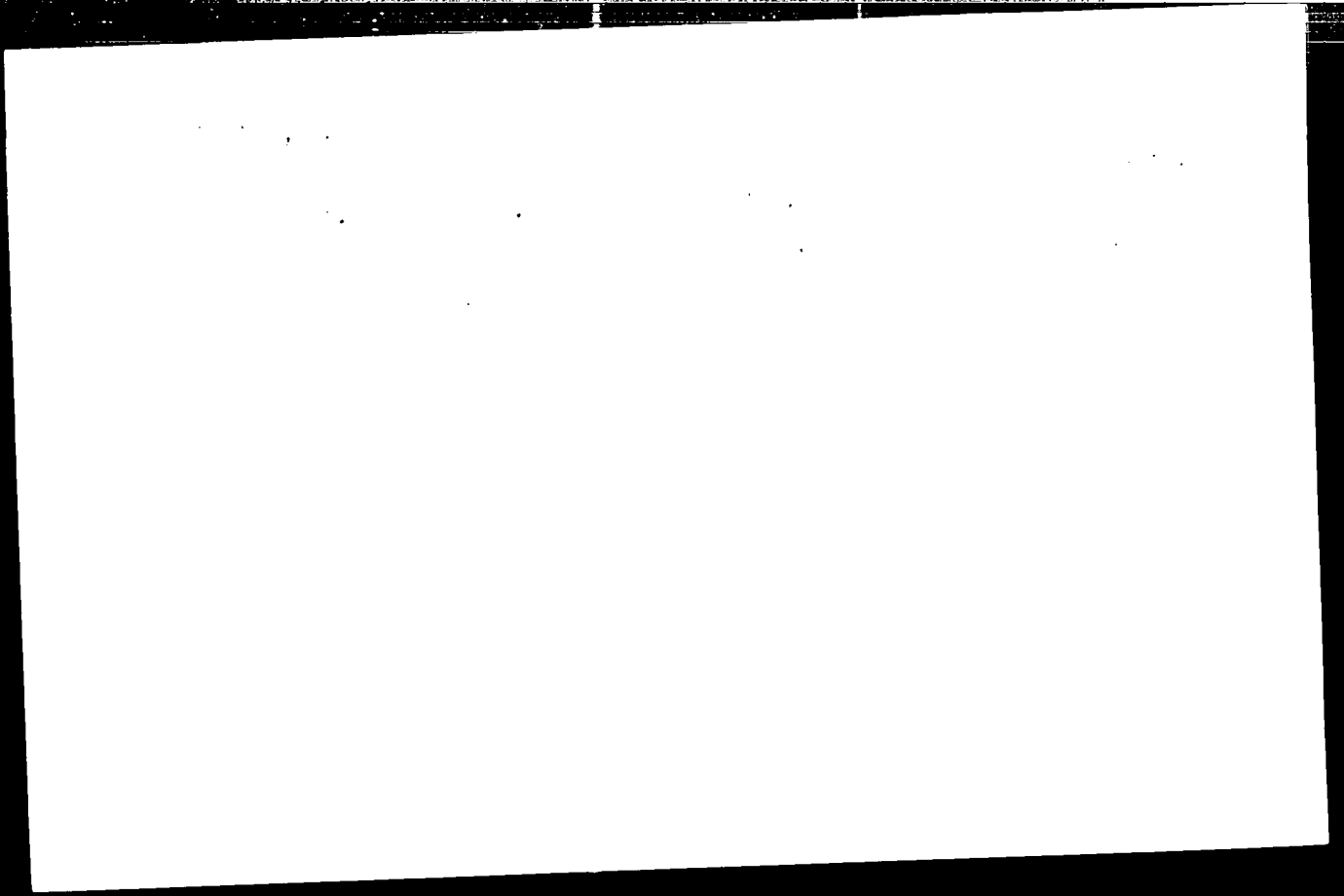
ACCESSION NR: AJ4008767

attention. A great variety of native and foreign ingredients were used in experimental compositions. Shearing and stripping tests were basic in evaluating the compositions. Bonding aluminum to aluminum, to foamed plastics, to honeycomb plastics, and to fiberboard sheets was discussed. Most of the examined adhesives showed both advantages and deficiencies and no definite recommendations have been made. Larger-scale mechanical tests have also been conducted on three-layer construction specimens to bring testing closer to real conditions. Artificial and natural aging, thermal stability, waterproofness and water repellency, long-time strength and creep have been examined. Testing procedures, particularly for ultimate stress, have been established. Soviet-made ingredients involved in the tests include ED-6, ED-5, EDF-3, EDF-1, EDF-13, EDF-11, EPP epoxy resins, PS-1, PS-4, PKhV, PSB foamed plastics and FE-5, FE-10, PRE-10, EPTs-1, EPTs-2, EORTs, EOSTs-1, EOSTs-2 adhesives. A new adhesive composition is suggested, designated KS-1, which is equal or superior in aging thermal stability to others. The composition of this and some other adhesives are given. Most results of the work are of preliminary character. "N. M. Belousova, A. A. Karpova, L. A. Khvanchuk, A. Ye. Gorankova, M. I. Romadina and Yu. G. Korabel'nikov also took part in the work." Orig. art. has: 25 figures and graphs, and 9 tables.

Card 2/3

...BYOM, ...; FREYDIN, A.S.; OVED, V.I.

... of laminated paper production ...  
... 1:3-5 N 105. ...



CHESNOV, A.M.; ARISTOVA, G.A.

Vegetation in the shallow waters of the Sylva bay of Kama Reservoir in the third and fourth years of its existence. *Biul. Inst. biol. vodokhoz. st.* 12:15-17 '62.

1. Yestestvennonauchnyy institut pri Permskom gosudarstven om univ. st. (Kama Reservoir—Freshwater flora)



USSR/Meadow Cultivation.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 39130.

Author : ~~Cyepov, M.~~

Inst : Institute of Natural Sciences, Melotov University.

Title : Contribution to the Knowledge of Biology and of  
the Feed Value of the Spring Vetchling.

Orig Pub: Izv. Yestestv. nauchn. in-ta pri Melotovsk. un-te,  
1957, 13, No 10, 131-152.

Abstract: The biology of the spring vetchling; and its feed value on the basis of studies conducted during the years 1946-1954 in the Sub-Ural region (Kungur rayon, Melotov oblast) is described in this paper. Spring vetchling (*Lathyrus vernus* L.) blossoms in May and is pollinated by bumble bees. Its seed

Card : 1/3

USSR/Meadow Cultivation.

L

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Dicl., No 9, 1950, 39130.

production is not high. The seeds, owing to a high percentage of hard specimens have a low germination. Scarified seed germinate up to 100%, but they have a long growth period up to 40-45 days. *Lathyrus vernus* develops very slowly during its first and second year. It is only during the third year that the more developed samples attain a height of 30-40 cm, bloom and bear fruit. 21-35 years old bushes occur often. Some even attain the age of 40 years. Their root system penetrates up to a depth of 1-1.5 m, has many large tubers, even at a considerable depth. Roots and rhizomes live up to 25 years and even more. Before being covered by snow, buds are in the form of unfolding white shoots. All parts of the bush are concentrated in the top bud: stem, leaves with

Card : 2/3

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17(1)

AUTHORS:

Ovesnov, A. E., Shchekina, A. A.

Sov/20-1 7-1-67/61

TITLE:

On the Influence of the Underground Organs of Couch Grass (Agropyrum) and Sonchus Upon the Seed Germination in Meadow Grasses (O vliyanií polzemnykh chastey pyreya i sata na prorastaniye semya: lugovykh trav)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 1, pp 221-222 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In order to obtain a good crop of several-year-old forage plants a soil free of weeds is necessary. As a rule, forage grass does not grow in fields considerably infested by weed. According to the publications this is caused by their slow growth, since they allegedly cannot compete with the faster growing weeds for nutrition, humidity, and light. It is true that the suppressing influence of the weeds is not merely restricted to this competition for the mentioned factors, but the creation of other unfavorable environmental conditions for cultivated plants. The forage plants growing wild grow also badly in fields considerably infested by weeds, although the soil has sufficient humidity at that time and the competition for nutrition cannot be so keen, since the weeds as well as the cultivated plants

Card 1/3

On the Influence of the Underground Organs of Couch      SOV/20-127-1-1/65  
Grass (*Agropyrum*) and *Sonchus* Upon the Seed Germination in Meadow

appear first on the surface of the earth and none of the plants overshadows another one. This was the reason for the assumption that the mentioned phenomenon is caused by the separation of inhibiting substances by the weeds into the soil (Refs 1-5). The authors have investigated since three years the influence of the rhizomes of couch grass (*Agropyrum repens*), of the roots of field thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), as well as of *sonchus arvensis* on the forage plants of the families of grasses and legumes. The experiments were carried out in the laboratory by germination of the seeds on filter paper in Petri dishes at room temperature with the following variations: 1) control - filter paper wetted with water. Variation (I): Germination of seeds with rhizomes, and roots of the mentioned seeds between which the seeds were laid, respectively. (II) Germination on filter paper which was wetted with the aqueous extract of the mentioned rhizomes and roots. (III) Germination on cut smashed rhizomes and roots. Table 1 shows that the secretions of the mentioned rhizomes and roots, especially if the concentration is high, reduce considerably the percentage of the germinated seeds. The degree of the influence on individual plants varies.

Card 2/3

On the Influence of the Underground Organs of Couch Grass (Agropyrum) and Sonchus Upon the Seed Germination in Meadow SCV/20-127-1-62/65

Poa, Alopecurus, Beckmannia and Festuca pratensis suffer least. In Phleum, Festuca rubra, Megneria and couch grass (Agropyrum repens) the seed germination decreases considerably only at a high concentration of the root separations. At a lower concentration the germination is only inconsiderably reduced, and even slightly increased (with megneria and couch grass). In papilionaceae, the germination process is only slightly reduced (3-13%). Beside this effect, the germination period is protracted (Fig 1). The seedlings of all grasses are considerably suppressed, all the more, the higher the concentration of the root separations is (Table 2). It can be assumed that at a high saturation of the field horizon by the mentioned rhizomes and roots an unfavorable medium develops for the good germination of the meadow forage plants. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Yestestvenno-nauchnyy institut pri Permskom gosudarstvennom universitete im. A. M. Gor'kogo (Institute of Natural Sciences at the Perm State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy)

PRESENTED: January 26, 1959, by V. N. Sukachev, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 10, 1959

Card 3/3

OVESNOV, A. M.

Ovesnov, A. M. "Notes on the oligocase of the mountainous tundra of the Northern Ural," *Izvestiya Iestestv.-nauch. in-ta pri Molotovskom go. un-ve im. Ser'zova*, Vol. XII, Issue 8, 1946, p. 313-25 - *biologii*: 15 items.

SO: U-2888, *Letopis Zmuranl'nykh State*, No. 1, 1949

OVESNOV, A.M., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Double-germ grass seeds. Priroda 45 no.11:111-112 N '56.  
(MLBA 9:11)

1. Institut biologii Yakutskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Grasses)

OVESNOV, A. M.

Study of some Alpine and forest grasses in cultivation. Trudy  
Bot.inst.Ser.6 no.7:221-224 '59. (FIRA 13:6)

1. Yestestvenno-nauchnyy institut pri Permskoy universitete.  
(Ural Mountain region--Grasses)



Country : USSR  
Category: Cultivated Plants. Fodders.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 22, 1952, No 100343

Author : Qvesnov, A.M.; Kilikeyeva, M.A.  
Inst : Natural Science Inst. Permsk Univ.  
Title : A Trial in the Cultivation of Esparcet in  
Permskaya Oblast'.

Orig Pub: Izv. Yestestv.- nauchn. in-ta pri Permsk. un-te,  
1957, 14, No 1, 31-42

Abstract: From 1951 to 1955, 5 varieties of esparcet  
were studied at the Training and Experimental  
Farm of Permskiy University. The best ones proved  
to be the hybrids 2842 and 2795 and the sand es-  
parcet 1251. In the majority of the experiments,  
the hay yield of esparcet comprised 50 centners/ha

Card : 1/2

ii-93

OVESNY, Ladislav, As. MUDr

Surgical therapy of urinary incontinence in women. Cas.lek.cesk.  
91 no.34:982-987 22 Aug 52.

1. Z Gynekologicko-porodnicke kliniky lek. fak. Palackeho univer-  
sity v Olomouci. Prednosta: doc. do. Vlad. Vasak.

(URINARY DISORDERS,  
incontinence, surg. in women)

OVESNY, V.

Oil hydraulic transmissions and their application in mining. p. 238.

UHLI (Ministerstvo paliv) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 1, no. 7, July 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

OVESYAN, R.

Complex distribution of the production forces and  
tasks of district planning. Prom.Arm. 5 no.10:12-15  
C '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Proyeektnyy institut Armgosproyekt.  
(Armenia--Industrial organization)

OVETSKAYA, N., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Pustular skin diseases. Vest. ugl. 7 no. 7:10-11 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Donetskij institut fiziologii truda.  
(COAL MINERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

OVETSKAYA, N. M.

Hygienic standard for lighting in the main working areas of under-  
ground coal mines. Trudy MakNII 14. Vor. gor. elektromekt. N. 1.  
55-67 '62. (MIRA 10)

(Mine lighting)

ZHIDIK, A.V.; MATOSHIN, V.M.; OVETSKAYA, N.M.; ONOPKO, B.N.; STARUSHCHENKO,  
A.S.; SHAPTALA, A.A.; MEL'NIKOV, Ye.B., red.; KUZ'MINA, N.S.,  
tekhn.red.

[Physician's advice to miners] Sovety vracha shakhteram. Moskva,  
Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1960. 28 p. (MIRA 13:11)  
(MINERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

I 24830-66

ACC NR, AP6015097

SOURCE CODE: UR/0391/66/000/005/0053/0055

AUTHOR: Ovetskaya, N. M. (Dnepetsk)

5  
B

ORG: Institute of Industrial Physiology, Donetsk (Institut fiziologii truda)

TITLE: A tachistoscope for investigating visual apperception time

SOURCE: <sup>22</sup>Gigiyena truda i professional'nyye zabolevaniya, no. 5, 1966, 53-55

TOPIC TAGS: apperception time, visual apperception, visual apperception time, tachistoscope, perceptual physiology

ABSTRACT: The advantages of rotary-type tachistoscopes (in which a rotating slotted disk is interposed between the subject and the test object) over shutter and falling-card types are considerable. Though much more versatile (exposure time and the size and contrast of a test image projected on a screen are infinitely variable and easily controlled), their complexity and bulk limit their use to the laboratory. The author describes a simple, lightweight, compact model which can be used under field conditions (see Figs. 1 and 2). Two disks, 250 mm in diameter, with 90° cutouts, rotate on the same axis in front of a small screen; alignment of the cutouts determines the aperture angle, which can be varied from 0° to 90°. Rotation speed is controlled by a rheostat and can be varied from 0.6 to 3 rpm. Exposure time can be varied from 0.0018 to 0.41 sec. Remote control permits the experimenter to sit behind the subject, out of his field of vision. The test unit measures 350 x 300 x 180 mm, the control unit 300 x 180 x 160 mm. The portable tachistoscope has been used

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UDC: 612.843.7-03

2



L 24830-66

ACC NR: AP6015097

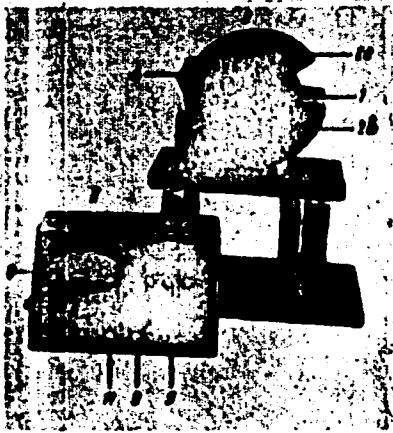


Fig. 1. Tachistoscope.

I - test unit; II - control unit; 1 - small test screen; 2a, 2b - disks; 3 - aperture scale; 4 - motor; 5 - speed control rheostat; 8 - tachometer; 9 - speed adjustment; 10 - test screen position control; 11 - on-off switch.



Fig. 2. Rear view of test unit.

in studying visual apperception times in mine workers underground at illuminations of 2-150 lx from incandescent and fluorescent light sources. Orig. art. has: 3 figures  
SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 27Feb63/ ORIG REF: 002/ AFD PRESS: 4250 [DP]

Card 2/2

OVETKOVIC, A.

"The CA-51; domestic construction of ultra-light planes," *Aviation*, Vol. 1, No. 5, July-Aug. (i.e. Sept./Oct. 1954), p. 1.

"5 state records in a day," p. 6.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, p. 7.

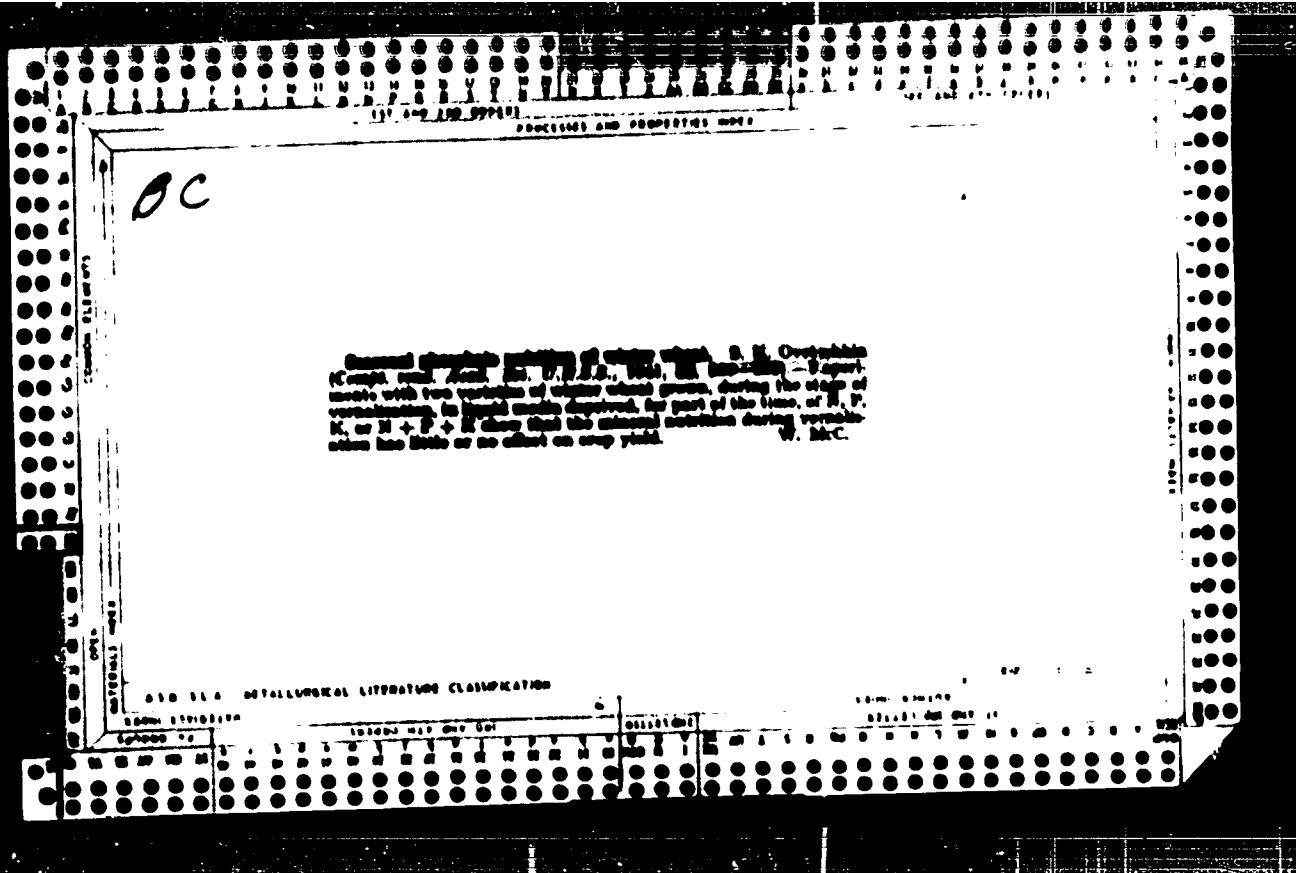
BC

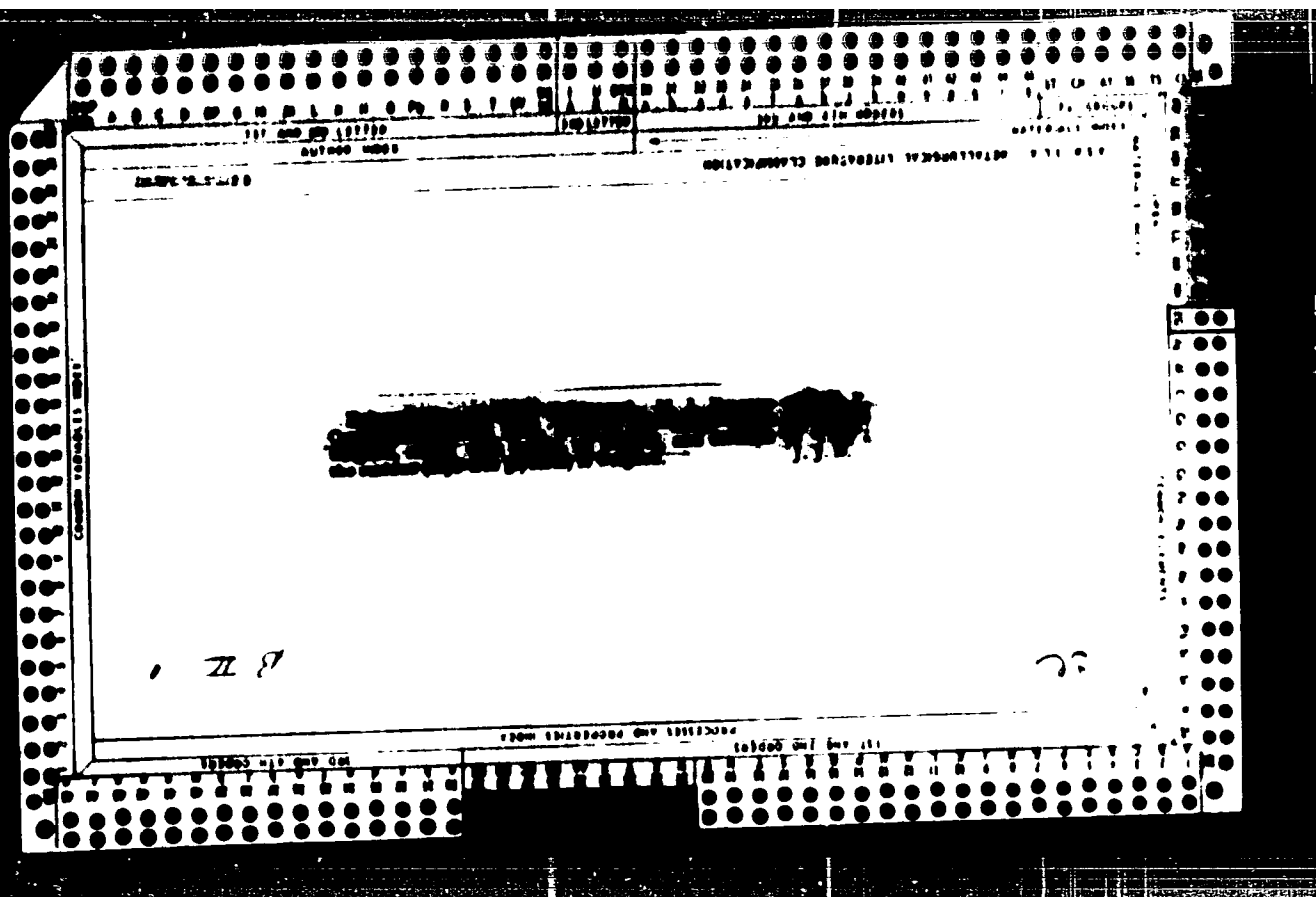
1-1

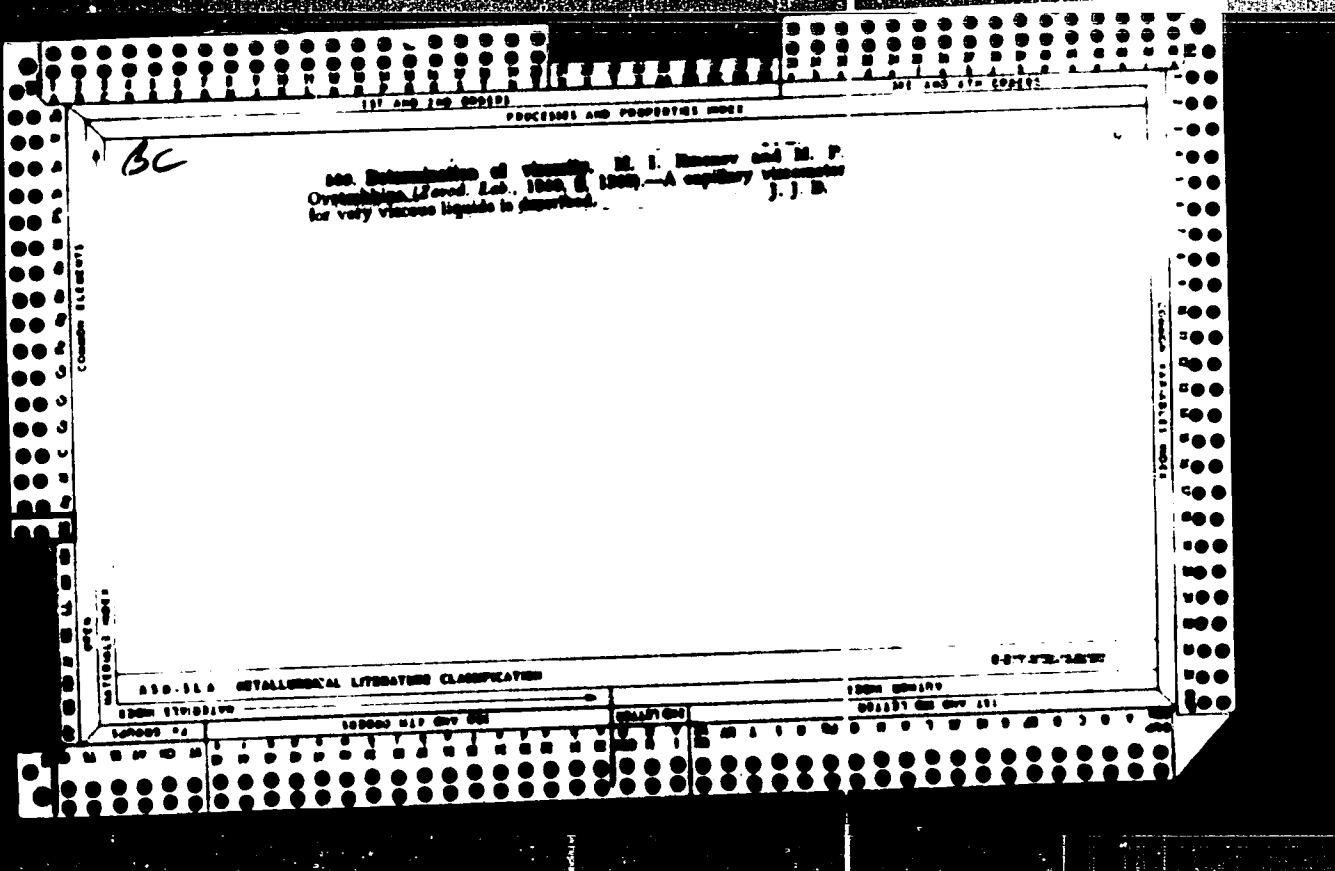
Influence of surface-active substances and colloids on the overpotential of cadmium and lead. N F BILSTEN, E N OYVTSCHUKIN, and I M FRANKOVICH (Trans. Inst. Chem. Charkov Univ. 1938, 6, No. 13, 23-28).—(Changes in cathode overpotential during electrolysis of 0.5N-0.25N, in 0.1N- $H_2SO_4$ , at 0-55° (c.d. 0.0015-4 ma. per sq. cm.), in presence of 0-1% of gelatin, 0.001-0.07M-o-cresol, or 0.001-0.05M-p-toluidine are recorded. Similar data are given for electrolysis of  $n-Pb(OAc)_2$  in  $n-AcOH$ , at 25° (c.d. 0.0005-3 ma.), in presence of 0.001-0.25% of gelatin. The most adherent deposits of Cd are obtained in presence of >0.01% of gelatin, at 35°. Dense, finely cryst. deposits are obtained in presence of 0.001M-o-cresol or -p-toluidine.

R T













OVFY-1, N.A., 1974, p. 1.

Mixed-use, as indicated by a number of the addresses  
of some buildings. (M.H. 1974, p. 1.)  
1. 1974, p. 1. (M.H. 1974, p. 1.)  
2. 1974, p. 1. (M.H. 1974, p. 1.)

1-9977-65 ERT(i)/ENG(v)/FC/EEC-4/EEG(s)/EWA(h) Po-4/Po-5/Pq-4/Pae-2/Rab/P1-4  
APR/SSD/RAFM(a)/ESD(c)/ESD(t) CM/MS 5/0203/6/004/005/0954/0957  
ACCESSION NR: AP4046294

AUTHOR: Oronoz, Semyon, O.

TITLE: Structure of the sporadic E layer of the ionosphere

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 4, no. 5, 1964, 954-957

TOPIC TAGS: sporadic E layer, ionosphere, ionospheric E layer, upper atmosphere

ABSTRACT: One of the important differences between the E<sub>s</sub> layer and the regular layers of the ionosphere is extreme instability of the critical reflection frequency  $f_{oE_s}$  and the screening frequency  $f_bE_s$  from one observation period to the next. This characteristic of E<sub>s</sub> was studied in April-May, 1963 by continuous measurements with an ionospheric station. A total of 30 periods of observation with an overall duration of more than 100 hours was made. For each period, the author constructed curves of the dependence of  $f_{oE_s}$ ,  $f_bE_s$  and  $hE_s$  on time and computed the differences of successive values of each of the parameters  $\Delta f_{oE_s}$ ,  $\Delta f_bE_s$  and  $\Delta hE_s$ . The mean absolute value and limit of variability of  $\Delta f_{oE_s}$  and  $\Delta f_bE_s$  can be regarded as parameters characterizing the degree of random variations of  $f_{oE_s}$  and  $f_bE_s$ . These random variations can be caused by random change in instrument parameters, influence of the lower-lying layers of the ionosphere and horizontal movement and change of the structure of the reflecting region in

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L 9977-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046294

the time between observation periods. It was found that:  $f_0 E_s$  is more unstable than  $f_b E_s$ . The value  $\Delta f_0 E_s$  changes within broad limits - from -1.5 to 1.5 Mc/s, while  $\Delta f_b E_s$  generally ranges from -0.3 to 0.3 Mc/s. Although the degree of variation of  $f_b E_s$  is less than the degree of variation of  $f_0 E_s$ , the character of their variations is similar. Figures 1 and 2 of the Enclosure show data for the daytime (Fig. 1a) and nighttime (Fig. 2a) variation, and histograms of the distribution of variations (Figures 1b and 2b). Analysis of experimental data show that the mean absolute values of the differences in  $f_0 E_s$  for two stations 5 km apart is 1 Mc/s. Further analysis revealed that the observed discrepancy in  $f_0 E_s$  at these stations is not dependent on the time of day. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Otdel geofiziki i seysmologii AN Turkmen SSR (Division of Geophysics and Seismology, AN Turkmen SSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Dec63

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 005

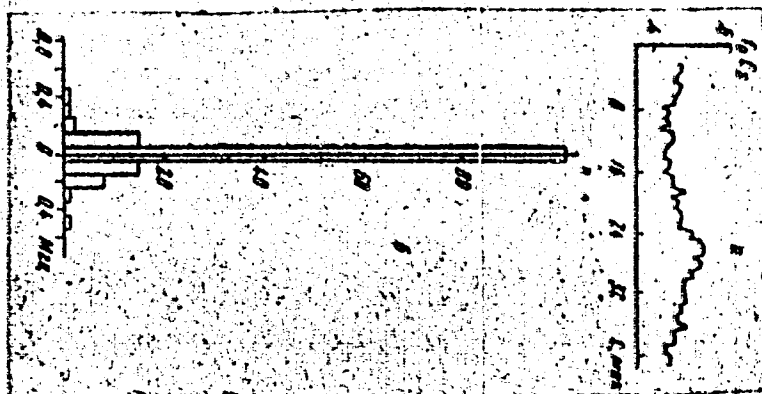
Card 2/4

L 9977-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046294

ENCLOSURE: 01

Fig. 1.: a) Daytime variation in f<sub>o</sub>F<sub>2</sub>; b) histogram showing the distribution of the variation in a).



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L 9977-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP4046294

ENCLOSURE: 02

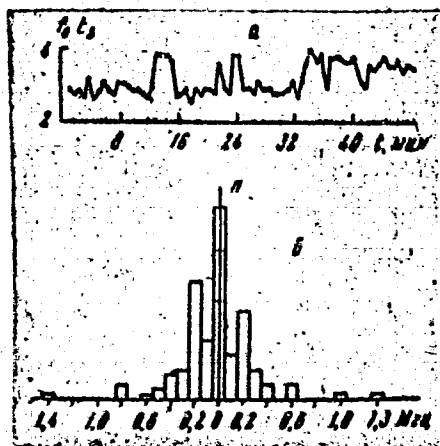


Fig. 2: a) Nighttime variation in  $f_oE_s$ ; b) histogram showing the distribution of the variation in a).  
Card 4/4

OVEZGEL'DYEV, G.

Fine structure of the sporadic E layer. Izv. AN Turk. SSR.  
Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk no.4:10-17 '61. MIF 14:2

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskii institut AN Turkmenskoy SSR.  
(Ionospheric research)

YEROFEYEV, N.M.; OVEZGEL-DYEV, G.

Horizontal drift of the E<sub>s</sub> layer as observed in Ashkhabad. Izv  
AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk no.4:18-25 1961  
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii Institut AN Turkmenskoy SSR.  
(Ionospheric research)

OVEZGEI'DYYEV, G.

Effect of the earth's magnetic field on the parameters of small-scale inhomogeneities in the sporadic E layer. Izv. AN Turk. SSR, Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol.nauk no.9:110-113 '61. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN Turkmenskoy SSR.  
(Sporadic E (Ionosphere)) (Magnetism, Terrestrial)



YEROFEYEV, N.M.; OVEZGEL'DIYEV, G.

Parameters of small-scale inhomogeneities in the sporadic E layer; according to observations made in Ashkhabad. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz. tekhn., khim. i geol. nauk no.6:39-45 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN Turkmenskoy SSR.  
(Sporadic E (Ionosphere))

34355

S/203/61/001/006/014'021  
D055'D113

9,9110

AUTHORS: Yerofeyev, N.M., and Ovezgel'dyyev, O.

TITLE: The fine structure and movement of the sporadic E layer

PERIODICAL: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v.1, no. 6, 1961, 942-948

TEXT: This article systematizes results obtained by other authors in order to give a clearer picture of the relationship of several small irregularities in the sporadic E layer to the time of day and the degree of disturbance in the Earth's magnetic field. It is shown that, in view of its fine structure, it would be more appropriate to divide this layer into diurnal and nocturnal E<sub>s</sub> layers for medium latitudes. Recording apparatus at Ashkhabad which had been used from January 1958 to measure ionospheric drifts in the region of the F layer was adapted for observation of drifts at the height of the E layer. Transmitting and receiving polarization antennae were set up which practically excluded one of the signal components. Three receiving antennae were fixed on the vertices of a right-angled isosceles triangle whose catheti, 100 m long, were orientated N-S and E-W.

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The fine structure ...

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 0055 / 0113

|                    |                          | Diurnal $E_s$ of type |     |     |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----|
|                    |                          | e                     | f   | g   |
| e                  | Average                  | 1.2                   | 1.1 | 1.0 |
|                    | Median                   | 1.1                   | 1.0 | 0.9 |
|                    | Percent $e < 1$ m        | 1                     | 1   | 1   |
| $\Delta_{min}$ , m | Average                  | 170                   | 160 | 150 |
|                    | Median                   | 150                   | 140 | 130 |
|                    | Percent $\Delta < 50$ m  | 1                     | 1   | 1   |
| $\Delta_{max}$ , m | Average                  | 247                   | 230 | 220 |
|                    | Median                   | 220                   | 207 | 191 |
|                    | Percent $\Delta < 200$ m | 10                    | 11  | 10  |
| $V_s$ , m/sec      | Average                  | 1.7                   | 1.6 | 1.5 |
|                    | Median                   | 1.6                   | 1.5 | 1.4 |
|                    | Average ratio $V_s/V_s$  | 0.9                   | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| $\tau_s$ , sec     | Average                  | 10                    | 9.0 | 8.0 |
|                    | Median                   | 7                     | 6.5 | 6.0 |
|                    | Percent $\tau_s < 7$ sec | 11                    | 11  | 11  |

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D055/D111

The fine structure ...

Table 4 gives more parameters of the fine structure - the degree of non-uniformity and the mean-square rate of chaotic motion of the  $n$ -neighborhood  $V_0$ :

|  |               | Diurnal $E_B$ of type |          | Non-diurnal $E_B$ |          |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|
|  |               | c                     | l        | h                 | f        |
| $\beta$  | Extremes      | 0-5.5                 | 0-5.5    | 0-4.0             | 0-5.0    |
|  | Most frequent | 1.0                   | 1.4      | -                 | 1.7      |
| Various laws of distribution pertaining to $V_0$ , m/sec | Rayleigh      | 27                    | 18       | -                 | 17       |
|  | Gauss         | 24                    | 24       | -                 | 21       |
|  | Others        | 42                    | 52       | -                 | 52       |
| $V_0$ , m/sec  | Extremes      | 0.1-9.0               | 0.1-10.0 | 0.1-2.5           | 0.1-11.0 |
|  | Average       | 1.6                   | 1.6      | 1.0               | 1.9      |

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Card 4/6

5/01/61/001/1/011  
001/011

The fine structure ...

There are 5 tables, 5 figures and 11 references: 9 Soviet and 2 English.  
The English-language references are: B.H. Briggs, J.J. P...  
Phys. Soc., 1950, B 3, 207; J.J. P... M. S... Phys. Soc.  
1955, B 68, 481.

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ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskoye Institut AN Turkmenstana (FTHI) P...  
Technical Institute, AS Turkmenstana (SSR)

SUBMITTED: October 1, 1961

Card 6/6

OVEZGEL'DYEV, O.; KORSUNOVA, L.P.

Diurnal variation of drift velocities in the E<sub>s</sub> layer. Izv. AN  
Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.2:116-118 '64.  
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskii institut AN Turkmenskoy SSR.  
(Sporadic E (Ionosphere))

OVEZHEL'DYEV, O.

Structure of the sporadic E layer of the ionosphere. Vestn. I ser.  
4 no. 5: 954-957 S-0 1974. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Otdel geofiziki i seismologii AN Turkmen'skoy SSR.

0042 11178 . . . 11178 . . .

11178 . . . 11178 . . . 11178 . . . 11178 . . . 11178 . . .

11178 . . . 11178 . . .





1. 17-33-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010282

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

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

SUBMITTED: 15Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 010

ATD PRESS: 4003

Card 2/2 *DN*

L 63099-65 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/ERG(k)-2/ENQ(v)/FCC/EEC-4/EWA(h) RB/GW/RS-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5019926

UR/0202/65/000/001/0109/0112

AUTHOR: Ovangel'dyav. O. 44, 55

45  
42  
8

TITLE: Mechanism of E sub S formation at middle latitudes

SOURCE: AN TurkSSR. Izvestiya. Sarys fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1965, 109-112

TOPIC TAGS: sporadic E layer, atmospheric turbulence, radio wave propagation, ionospheric propagation, cellular atmospheric circulation, ionospheric scatter

44, 55

ABSTRACT: The following basic characteristics of the E<sub>s</sub> layer are briefly discussed: (1) Transparency of the sporadic E layer; (2) irregularity of its appearance; (3) reflection from the E layer; (4) extent of the E layer; (5) horizontal drift; (6) diurnal and nocturnal sporadic E layers differ in inhomogeneity parameters; (7) limiting frequency of reflection from E<sub>s</sub> is independent of the instrument parameters; (8) extreme instability of the limiting reflection frequency and screening frequency of the E layer; (9) radio communication in the USW range via the E layer over long or very long distances owing to the scattering of radio waves by small inhomogeneities of E<sub>s</sub>. Explanations of these phenomena given in the literature are reviewed, and the authors propose their own mechanism for the formation of E<sub>s</sub> at middle latitudes. The existence of cellular circulation in the E

L 63099-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019926

region of the ionosphere is thought to be very possible. Calculations show that atmospheric waves with a length of a few kilometers can arise in this region; they lose their stability when the velocity gradient exceeds 10 m/sec/km. The presence of cellular circulation over a certain altitude range of the E region should cause the transfer of ionization from high to low ionization-density regions, and this will show up as a sharp gradient on the curve of electron density versus altitude, particularly in the lower portion of the E layer, where a large electron density gradient ( $10^4$  el/cm<sup>3</sup>/km) is observed. The electron density in this region will also undergo large fluctuations, since the transfer of ionization is caused by cellular circulations. In the region where the motion in the cells is directed upward, i.e., this region will have a lattice structure, whose regularity may be distorted by turbulence. If radio waves are propagated through such a region, scattering by the electron-density fluctuations will be observed in addition to reflection from the sharp gradient, and in this case the sporadic E layer will be seen as a semitransparent layer on the ionogram. If reflections from the electron-density gradient are predominant, the ionogram shows a completely screening E<sub>s</sub>' layer; if scattering is predominant, a transparent E<sub>g</sub> layer is observed. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas.

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I 63099-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019926

3

ASSOCIATION: Otdel geofiziki i seysmologii AN Turkmensoy SSR (Department of Geophysics and Seismology, AN Turkmen SSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOVL 010

OTHER: 015

4455

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Card <sup>bat</sup> 3/3

OVEZGEL'DIYEV, O.; OSTANINA, M.B.

Relation between  $E_g$  and meteor streams. Geomag. i aer. 5 no.2:  
356-360 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18;7)

1. Otdel geofiziki i seysmologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

L 9784-66 EWT(1)/FCC/EMA(h) GW

ACC NR: AP5025487

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/65/005/005/0944/0945

AUTHOR: Ovesgal'dyeva, O.

56  
53  
53

ORJ: Section of Geophysics and Seismology,  
AN Turkmen SSR (Otdel Geofiziki i seismologii AN Turkmen SSR)

<sup>44.55</sup>  
TITLE: Relation of  $E_p$  with the variations of magnetic field

SOURCE: Geomagnetism i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 944-945

TOPIC TAGS: earth magnetic field, magnetic field, ionosphere, e layer

<sup>10 44 55</sup> <sup>12</sup>  
ABSTRACT: M. N. Fatkullin (Geomagn. i aeronomiya, 1963, 3, No. 6, 1065.)  
calculated the variations of the magnetic field on the earth surface during a  
local increase in conductivity of the E-region of the ionosphere. He used the  
Maxwell equations for the quasistationary case but did not consider the effect of

1/2

UDC: 550.388.2:550.389

I 13185-66 EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) GW

ACC NO: AP5002759 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/65/005/006/1111/1113

AUTHOR: Ovezgel'dyyev, O.; Leshneva, A. V.

ORG: Department of Geophysics and Seismology, AN TurkMSSR (Otdel geofiziki i seysmologii AN TurkMSSR)

TITLE: Relationship between  $E_s$  and the  $F$  region of the ionosphere

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 6, 1965, 1111-1113

TOPIC TAGS: E layer, F layer, ionosphere, solar activity, ionospheric propagation

ABSTRACT: This paper gives the results of analysis of experimental data on conversion of part of the  $F$  region into the sporadic  $E$  layer for the period from 1959 to 1963. The conversion or transition process takes place in the daylight hours from 0800 to 1700 hours, with a maximum at about 1200-1300 hours LT. There are strong indications that the process is local in nature. This transition phenomenon takes place with considerably less frequency during years of maximum solar activity. Analysis shows no definite correlation between the conversion process and ionospheric or geomagnetic activity, which seems to indicate that the phenomenon is independent of magnetic activity altogether. It is found

UDC: 550.388.2

Card 1/2

42  
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I 13185-66

ACC NR: AP6002759

3

that the time for conversion of secondary ionization in the F region into a sporadic E layer is considerably longer than the lifetime of the electrons in the ionosphere. The conversion process depends on the time of day, the season of the year, and to some extent on solar activity. This indicates that the state of the ionosphere is of considerable importance in this phenomenon. Additional special experiments are needed to clear up the mechanism responsible for this process. The authors suggest high-speed registration simultaneously at spaced ionospheric stations covering an area, with a radius of 1000 km, as well as rocket probes of the ionosphere during the period when these conversions take place. We are grateful to N. N. Yerofeyev, N. P. Rudina and L. M. Subtsov for graciously supplying us with the data." Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [14]

SUB CODE: <sup>17.</sup> 04, 20 / SUBM DATE: 22Nov64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTM REF: 006 /  
 ATD PRESS: 4/82

Card

2/2

L 22641-66 EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) GN

ACC NR: AP6011419

SOURCE CODE: UR/0202/66/000/002/0040/0047

AUTHOR: Ovezgel'dyev, O.

23  
B

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

TITLE: The possibility of existence of cellular circulation in the E layer of the ionosphere

SOURCE: AN TurkSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1966, 40-47

TOPIC TAGS: sporadic ionospheric layer, gravitational waves, solar activity circle, effective conductivity, auxiliary coefficient, temperature gradient

ABSTRACT: The sporadic ionospheric E<sub>s</sub> layer may be created by inner gravitational waves at the boundary of two media. The ionospheric E layer may be considered as a quasi-neutral, partially ionized gas consisting of three components: electrons, positive ions, and neutral atoms and molecules. The concentration of electrons is about 10<sup>5</sup> el/cm<sup>3</sup> in the daytime and about 10<sup>4</sup> el/cm<sup>3</sup> at night, and varies according to the day, season, and solar activity cycle. The concentration of neutral components is about 10<sup>12</sup> part/cm<sup>-3</sup>. The effective conductivity of the E layer is  $\sigma_0 = 2.3 \cdot 10^7$ /sec. Mutual interaction of the components of the gas, which have different velocities, affects their individual motion, and the gravitational center of the E layer coincides with the neutral mass. The equation of motion of the gas

Card 1/2

UDC: 550.388.2

L 08703-67 FWT(1)/FCC GW  
ACC NR: A7001641

SOURCE CODE: UR/0202/66/000/001/0023/0030

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

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

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

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

TOPIC TAGS: solar activity, E layer, atmospheric ionization

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

Cord 1/2

UDC: 550.388.2:388.3

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L 08703-67

ACC NR: A17001641

solar radiation. Otherwise, by analogy with the regular E layer a morning  $PE_3$  minimum would not be observed, nor a morning minimum of  $f_oE_3$  and  $fE_3$ . On the other hand, the time of onset of the morning minimum is regulated by the time of sunrise. Hence the problem arises of how short-wave radiation influences  $E_3$ . The authors believe that solar radiation exerts an indirect influence, acting on mechanisms leading to the formation of the sporadic E layer. The dependence of the morning minimum  $PE_3$  on the time of sunrise can be explained on the basis of the mechanism described earlier (O. Ovezgel'dyyev, Izv. AN TSSR, Ser. FTKhIGN, No. 4, 1965), provided that it is assumed that in the period of sunrise at the level of the E layer there is an increase of the vertical temperature gradient or a decrease of the vertical wind velocity gradient. In the E region in the morning, as at other times of day, there is a great vertical wind gradient. At sunrise the temperature gradient probably increases. At low- and middle-latitude stations  $PE_3$  has a morning minimum whose time of onset has seasonal and latitudinal changes and is regulated by the time of sunrise, following it with some regular lag, increasing from the winter to the summer months. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 38,230]

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L 63099-65 ENT(d)/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/ENG(v)/FCC/EEC-4/E7A(h) RB/GW/NS-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5019926

UR/0202/65/000/004/0109/0112

AUTHOR: Ovezgel'dyev, O. 44, 55

45  
42  
3

TITLE: Mechanism of E sub S formation at middle latitudes

SOURCE: AN TurkSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tehnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1965, 109-112

TOPIC TAGS: sporadic E layer, atmospheric turbulence, radio wave propagation, ionospheric propagation, cellular atmospheric circulation, ionospheric scatter

44, 55

ABSTRACT: The following basic characteristics of the E<sub>s</sub> layer are briefly discussed: (1) Transparency of the sporadic E layer; (2) Irregularity of its appearance; (3) reflection from the E layer; (4) extent of the E layer; (5) horizontal drift; (6) diurnal and nocturnal sporadic E layers differ in inhomogeneity parameters; (7) limiting frequency of reflection from E<sub>s</sub> is independent of the instrument parameters; (8) extreme instability of the limiting reflection frequency and screening frequency of the E layer; (9) radio communication in the USW range via the E layer over long or very long distances owing to the scattering of radio waves by small inhomogeneities of E<sub>s</sub>. Explanations of these phenomena given in the literature are reviewed, and the authors propose their own mechanism for the formation of E<sub>s</sub> at middle latitudes. The existence of cellular circulation in the E

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region of the ionosphere is thought to be very possible. Calculations show that atmospheric waves with a length of a few kilometers can arise in this region; they lose their stability when the velocity gradient exceeds 10 m/sec/km. The presence of cellular circulation over a certain altitude range of the E region should cause the transfer of ionization from high to low ionization-density regions, and this will show up as a sharp gradient on the curve of electron density versus altitude, particularly in the lower portion of the E layer, where a large electron density gradient ( $10^4$  el/cm<sup>3</sup>/km) is observed. The electron density in this region will also undergo large fluctuations, since the transfer of ionization is caused by cellular circulations. In the region where the motion in the cells is directed upward, i.e., this region will have a lattice structure, whose regularity may be distorted by turbulence. If radio waves are propagated through such a region, scattering by the electron-density fluctuations will be observed in addition to reflection from the sharp gradient, and in this case the sporadic E layer will be seen as a semitransparent layer on the ionogram. If reflections from the electron-density gradient are predominant, the ionogram shows a completely screening E<sub>s</sub>' layer; if scattering is predominant, a transparent E<sub>g</sub> layer is observed. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5019926

3

ASSOCIATION: Otdel geofiziki i seysmologii AN Turkmensoy SSR (Department of Geophysics and Seismology, AN Turkmen SSR)

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ACCESSION NR: AP4037556

S/0202/64/000/002/0021/0026

AUTHOR: Ovezgel'dy'yev, O.; Korsunova, L. P.

TITLE: Investigation of drift in the E region of the ionosphere

SOURCE: AN TurkmSSR. Izv. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1964, 21-26

TOPIC TAGS: ionosphere, dynamo theory, E region, E layer

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this paper was to investigate the daily variation of elements in the Earth's magnetic field, caused by electrical currents in the E-region of the ionosphere. Observations were made at high, middle, and low latitudes. The authors subjected primary data on the behavior of the permanent and semidiurnal constituents of the drift-velocity vector at various latitudes to harmonic analysis, which was conducted for daylight hours. They found that the semidiurnal constituents are considerably greater above the high and mid-latitude stations than above the low latitude stations. The presented graphs show the complexity of the mechanism of real motion in the E-region of the ionosphere and the incompleteness of the description of the dynamo theory. Therefore, it is necessary to develop this theory further, along with the increase of the qualitative experimental material. The

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ACCESSION NR: AP4031648

S/0203/64/004/002/0411/0412

AUTHOR: Ovezgal'dyayev, O.; Korsunova, L. P.

TITLE: The sporadic E-layer of the ionosphere and daily variations of the earth's magnetic field

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 411-412

TOPIC TAGS: geomagnetic field, ionosphere, increased ionization, E layer, reflection frequency

ABSTRACT: Experiments conducted in Ashgabad from May to August 1962 have led to a preliminary conclusion that the sporadic occurrence of an intensive E<sub>s</sub>-layer does not substantially affect the diurnal variations of the earth's magnetic field. However, an indirect relationship may exist between the occurrence of an intensive E<sub>s</sub>-layer and the variations of the horizontal component of the geomagnetic field. Orig. art. has. 2 figures.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4031647

S/0203/64/004/002/0409/0411

AUTHORS: Ovezgel'dyayev, O.; Vasil'yeva, Ye. K.

TITLE: A theory of the formation of  $E_s$  in the middle latitudes

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 409-411

TOPIC TAGS: ionosphere, E zone, meteor trail, magnetic field  $E_s$  layer

ABSTRACT: The authors believe the problem of how the sporadic  $E_s$  layer forms to be one of the most urgent and complicated in the physics of the ionosphere. They state that no good theory is yet available, but point out two suggested possibilities. N. M. Yerofeyev (Dissertatsiya. MGU, 1951) ascribes the mechanism to dynamic properties of the environment (ion concentration and wind). J. D. Whitehead (J. Atmos. and Terr. Phys., 1961, 20, No. 1, 49) thinks the cause to be shifting in horizontal movements of ionized gas in the E zone. To test the latter hypothesis, the authors made a detailed analysis of the probability of  $E_s$  appearance in its dependence on the H component of the magnetic field. They used data from 23 stations in the middle latitudes of the northern hemisphere. Results show  
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VSZLINSKY, A.

VSZLINSKY, A. — "The Effect of Afforestation on Certain Properties of Soil and Aspects of the Microclimate under the Conditions of the Upland of the Central Course of the Amur-Obirpa." Published by the Acad. Sci. USSR, Inst. of Tropical Soil Science, Institute of Biological and Agricultural Science, Moscow, 1955. 100 pages. Translation for the Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.

U.S. GPO: Washington, D.C., 1956. 100 pages, 100.

OVEZMURADOV, B.

Rise of the ground-water level in the Tedzhen Delta and measures  
for its prevention. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.5:6-17  
'61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Turkmenskij nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki i  
melioratsii.

(TEDZHEN DELTA--WATER, UNDERGROUND)  
(IRRIGATION CANALS AND FLUMES)