

KZBAVITELEV, P.V.; MOGILEVCHIK, Z.K.; PASHKOVSKAYA, G.I.; TERNOV, V.I.;
TSELYUKO, I.G.

Street noise in Minsk. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.8:46-49 Ag '61. (M.I.A 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(zav.kafedroy - prof. Z.K.Mogilevchik) i Belorusskogo sanitarno-
giginicheskogo instituta (direktor - doktor meditsinskikh nauk
P.V.Ostapenya).

(MINSK...NOISE CONTROL)

PASHKOVSKAYA, L.A., kand.med.nauk

Volumetric changes in and the plasticity of impression masses;
Report No.1. Trudy Nauch.-issl.inst.stom. no.10:150-161 '62.
(DENTAL PROSTHESIS)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

26

Work of laboratory of Krasnopresnenkii Zavod (on alkyd resin compositions). M. M. Malovitskaya and I. S. Dashkovskaya. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim. Nauk*, 1940, No. 7-8, 26-7. — Addn. of tung oil to various vegetable oils in alkyd compns. hastens polymerization of the latter. The products have improved hardness, water-retention and elasticity on aging. However, indications of greater tendency to peel appear. Comparison of tetralin with the usual alkyd solvents shows the former to be superior in solv. and film formation, but its odor may be a serious drawback. Addn. of ester gum to alkyd compns. before heating, after heating and into the finished product in soln., shows that the first 2 methods give identical coatings, with the first method resulting in slower polymerization; the last method yields softer and slower-drying films. Addn. of coumarone resin to alkyd compn. essentially after polymerization is complete does not yield satisfactory products, in attempts to replace ester gum by coumarone resin. Lead-manganese base siccatives for alkyd lacquers were found to be inferior to cobalt siccatives. G. M. Kusdatoff

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PL-51 30 52 47 1

"On Poisonous Chemicals Used in Agriculture," by N. S. Irger, V. S. Shadurskaya, and G. I. Pashkovskaya, Zdravookhraneniye Belorussii, 1956, 3, pp 49-51 (from Sovetskoye Meditsinskoye Referativnoye Obozreniye, Zdravookhraneniye, Gigiyena i Sani-tariya, Istoriya Meditsiny, Moscow, No 20, 1956, abstract by O. Mogilevskaya, pp 61)

"Authors review in brief the toxicological characteristics of the following poisonous chemicals being used at the present time in agriculture: protars (preparation P. D.); preparation A. B.; formalin; granozan (preparation NIUIF-2); mercuran (mixture of granozan and hexachlorane); DDT; hexachlorane; and preparation NIUIF-100 (thiophos). All poisonous chemicals should be applied only under supervision of medical personnel. It is essential that processing machines PSP-0.5 and PU-1, dusting machines, sprayers, and means for the protection of the individual workers handling the poisonous chemicals be used. Poisonous chemicals should not be stored in general warehouses. Sanitary-educational work among personnel coming in contact with the poisonous chemicals is necessary." (U)

[Comment (UNCLASSIFIED): Protars (preparation P. D. is a gray powder, a mixture of Calcium arsenite with talc containing not less than 10 percent of As_2O_3 . A. B. preparation is a mixture of copper sulfate and carbonate salts containing 15 to 16 percent of copper.]

S.M. 322

PASHKOVSKAYA, G. I.

137-58-2-4459

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 308 (USSR)

AUTHORS Shadurskaya V.S., Irger, N.S., Pashkovskaya, G.I.

TITLE The Protection of Health During Electric Arc Welding at the Machine-building Plants of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (K voprosu ozdorovleniya usloviy truda pri provedenii elektrosvarochnykh rabot na mashinostroitel'nykh zavodakh BSSR)

PERIODICAL Zdravookhr. Belorussia, 1957, Nr 7, pp 62-64

ABSTRACT Investigation has revealed that the air in the vicinity of welders (and being breathed by them), and even at places remote from the welding, is being polluted by MnO, Co, and other substances in concentrations exceeding the permissible maximum. It is pointed out that such pollutants, especially Mn, can have lasting toxic effects. Most harmful to health are considered to be the electrodes TsM-7 and MEZ-K---less harmful, OMM-5 and the grades from 4 to 55. Measures recommended to safeguard health are proper ventilation, adequate insulation of potentially harmful processes use of the least toxic electrode types, introduction of automatic and semiautomatic flux-

Card 1/2

137-58-2-4459

The Protection of Health (cont.)

shielded welding, absolute enforcement of the rule that any painting done in assembly-welding shops be done in separate closed compartments.

Ye. L.

1. Arc welding—USSR
2. Personnel—Health factors

Card 2/2

SHADURSKAYA, V.S., PASHKOVSKAYA, G.I.

Accident in a telephone cable manhole. Gig. 1 san. 23 no.8:76 Ag '58
(MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz Belorusskogo sanitarnogo instituta.
(CARBON MONOXIDE-TOXICOLOGY)

SHADURSKAYA, V.S.; IRGER, N.S.; PASHKOVSKAYA, G.I.

Improvement of working conditions in mercury laboratories. Zdrav.
Belor 5 no.2:44-45 P '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Belorusskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sanitarnyy institut.
(SMOLEVICHY--MERCURY--TOXICOLOGY)

ROZANOV, Yu.A.; KRISTAL'NIY, B.V.; NEKRASOV, Ye.M.; PASHKOVSKAYA, M.D.

Changes in the pores of enclosing rocks in some deposits of
northern Tajikistan. Trudy IGEM no.41:171-177 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Tajikistan—Ore deposits) (Porosity)

PASHKOVSKAYA, M.N., mashinist turbiny; KHODYAKOV, G.V., red.; SEVERNYI,
P.A., tekhn.red.

[My experience in accident-free work] Moi opyt bezavariinnoi raboty.
Orenburgskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1958. 9 p. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Orakaya Teploelektrotsentral' (for Pashkovskaya).
(Industrial safety)

SOSINA, S.M.; PASHKOVSKAYA, M.T.; Prinimall uchastiye: SUPRANOVICH, V.A.,
mladshiy nauch. sotrudnik; NOVIK, V.G., mladshiy nauch. sotrudnik;
TSYGALKOVA, R.I., tehnik-tehnolog

Methods for the disinfection of molasses for the production of baker's
yeast. Trudy BNIIPPT no.4:113-126 '61. (MIRA 17:10)

ACC NR: AP6033508

SOURCE CODE: MR/0473/66/000/018/0138/0138

INVENTOR: Makhariński, Ye. G.; Roginskiy, S. L.; Korobov, V. I.; Dreytser, V. I.; Pashkovskaya, M. P.

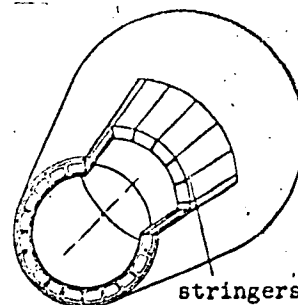
ORG: None

TITLE: A fiberglass-reinforced plastic tubular shell. Class 47, No. 186231

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 18, 1966, 138

TOPIC TAGS: fiberglass, reinforced plastic, reinforced shell structure

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a fiberglass-reinforced plastic tubular shell based on Author's Certificate No. 165366. The rigidity and strength of the construction are increased and manufacture is simplified and speeded up by making the middle layer from prepressed stringers placed in close contact along the axis of the tubular shell to carry the axial load.



SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 21May65

C:rd 1/1

UDC: 666.173:54-161.6

PASHKOVSKAYA, YE. I.

"Emergence and Development of Mentality in Infants." Min. Education RSFSR, Moscow
Oblast Pedagogical Inst., Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate
in Pedagogical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 22, 1955, pp 93-105

KHAYASI, K. [Hayashi, K.]; ANDO, T., prof.; KIMURA, K.; ZLOMANOV, V.A.,
[translator]; ZURIN, A.Ye. [translator]; LEVIN, L.Z.
[translator]; PASHKOVSKIY, A.A. [translator]; SMIRNOV, P.I.,
red.; BUKOVSKAYA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Ordnance rockets and Japan; military bases are a war threat]
Raketnoe oruzhie i Iaponia; voennye bazy - ugroza miru. Vstup.
stat'ia i komentarii B.G. Sapozhnikova. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo
M-va oborony SSSR, 1961. 246 p. Abridged translation from the Japanese.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Tokiyskiy universitet (for Ando).
(Japan--Rockets (Ordnance))

PASHKOVSKIY, A.A.; ROZHETSKIN, A.M.; ZLOMANOV, V.A., spets.red.;
TULINOV, N.N., red.; KUROCHKIN, V.D., red.; DANILOVA, Z.S.,
red.-leksikograf; BUSNYUK, N.I., red.-leksikograf; ANIKINA,
R.P., tekhn.red.

[Japanese-Russian military dictionary] Voennyi iaponsko-
russkii slovar'. Okolo 20000 slov i slovosochetanii. S pri-
lozheniem stat'i "Iaponskaia voennaia leksika" A.A.Pashkov-
skogo. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obr.SSSR, 1959. 552 p.

(MIRA 13:1)

(Japanese language--Dictionaries--Russian)
(Military art and science--Dictionaries)

PASHKOVSKIY, Anatoliy Ivanovich [Pashkiva'kyi, A.I.], agronom;
SRIENIA, K.A., red.

[On the Veselyi Maidan Farm] Na Veselomu Maidani. Kyiv,
Molod', 1964. 49 p. (MIRA 18:4)

PASHKOVSKIY, A. M.

USSR/Medicins - Flies
Medicine - Heredity, Experimental

Dec 47

"Mutation in Drosophila Through the Action of Dichloridethylsulphide," S. M. Gershenzon, R. A. Zil'berman, O. L. Levochkina, A. M. Pashkovskiy, P. O. Sit'ko, N. D. Tarnavskiy, Genetics Sec, Inst Zool, Acad Sci USSR, 2 pp

"Dokl Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LVIII, No 7

Chemical stimulation of mutation was begun before war. In postwar period yperite included in experiments. Observed that this substance had high mutation genesis quality which acts directly on chromosomes but does not cause any biological changes in cytoplasm. Submitted by Academician A. V. Palladin, 27 Jun 1947.

PA 60T53

PASHKOVSKIY G.V.

USSR/Microbiology. Hemoglobinophilic Bacteria. Brucellae

F-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 62454

Author : Pashkovskiy A.N., Povolotskaya G.V., Zinchenko V.V.
Inst : State Scientific-Central Institute of Veterinary Preparations
Title : Studies of Brucella Antigens in the Reaction of Binding
Complements

Orig Pub : Tr. Gos. nauchno-kontrol'n. in-ta vet. preparatov, 1957, 7,
65-66

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

PASHKOVSKIY, A.N.

Comparative data on allergic reactions of sheep, affected by
brucellosis, to "Brucellizate" and "brucellohydrolizate" of the
VIEV (All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Science).
Veterinariia 30 no.3:40-41 Mr '53. (MLRA 6:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy kontroler Khar'kovskoy biofabriki.

DANOVICH, A.M.; PASHKOVSKIY, A.S.

Determining the efficient height of chimneys on the basis of experimental data. Trudy Len.gidromet.inst. no.18:181-183 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

PASHKOVSKIY, A.S.

Effect of wind velocity and the conditions governing discharge on the
diffusion of contamination in the atmosphere. Trudy Len.gidromet.inst.
no.18:70-73 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

GISINA, F.A.; PASHKOVSKIY, A.S.

Density of the pollution of the earth surface during precipitation.
Trudy Len.gidromet.inst. no.18:131-134 '63.

(MIRA 18:1)

L 34828-65 EWT(1)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/ Pr-4/Pu-4 IJ(c) WM
ACCESSION NR: AP5007457 S/0286/65/000/004/0077/0077

30
B

AUTHORS: Pashkovskiy, B. A.; Fridzon, M. G.

TITLE: Device for temperature measurement, Class 42, No. 168499

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 4, 1955, 77

TOPIC TAGS: temperature measurement, temperature gage, temperature sensitive element

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for temperature measurement containing a high-frequency oscillation generator and a tank circuit consisting of an inductance coil and capacitor, used as the temperature sensing element. For automatization and continuity of measurements, the tank circuit is in the feedback circuit of the generator (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 0100, 62

NO REF SOV: 000

Card 1/3

ENCL: 01

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: TD, EC

ПАВЛОВСКИЙ, Б. М.

974 Sulfur Removal From Cast Iron by Treatment With Magnesium. K. I. Vashchenko, P. V. Avilashko, and B. M. Pavlovskiy. *Lenin Ditcher, Aludron, Calif., Translation no. 3346, 19 p.* From *Litchee Proizvodstev*, v. 5, no. 1, 1954, p. 9-14.)
Previously abstracted from original. See item 8419, v. 3, June 1974.

PASHKOVSKIY, B.M.

B. T. R.
June 1954
Metals-Foundry Practice

5
③ M.W.

8419* Removal of Sulfur with Magnesium During Processing of Cast Iron, (Russian) ~~K. I. Yashchenko, P. V. Avrinskii, and B. M. Pashkovskii. Litmov Proizvodstvo, 1954, no. 1, Jan-Feb., p. 6-11.~~
Desulfurization by Mg with consideration of temperature and time factors. Tables, graphs, photographs, micrographs. 4 ref.

PASIKOVSKIY, B.M.

6

Desulfurization in the Treatment of Cast Iron with Magnesium. B. I. Vashchenko, P. V. Alimov, and B. M. Pasikovskiy. (*Litinskiy Proizvodstvo*, 1964, (1), 9-14). (In Russian). After a consideration of the thermodynamic relations involved in the treatment of cast iron with magnesium an account is given of experiments in which the desulfurizing action of this element was investigated. Samples of the iron were treated with magnesium at various temperatures (1200-1500° C.) followed by standing for 10-100 min. Desulfurization was also studied under production conditions in a 500-kg ladle. Specimens of inoculated irons were examined microscopically and with the aid of sulphur prints. Distribution coefficients for carbon, silicon, manganese, phosphorus, sulphur, and magnesium between iron and slag of various compositions were measured.—A. K.

of
MCT (2)

PASHKOVSKIY, B.M.
VASHCHENKO, K.I.; AVEINSKIY, P.V.; PASHKOVSKIY, B.M.

Removing sulfur in treating cast iron with magnesium. Lit.proizv. no.1:
9-14 Ja-F '54. (MIRA 7:1)

(Cast iron)

PASHKOVSKII, B. M.

Desulfurization during the treatment of cast iron with magnesium. K. I. Vashchenko, P. V. Avrinskii, and B. M. Pashkovskii. *Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii* 1954, No. 1, 9-13. — Adding Mg as Mg-Si-Fe alloy for nodulizing graphite of cast iron kept at 1300-1350° for 10-100 min. produced a scum on the surface of the metal composed of the liquation products carrying with them most of the S. When the cast iron was treated with the Mg alloy in the 1280-1490° range, reheated for 0-46 min. to 1160-1590°, and then held for 16-45 min. at the t°, the original S content of 0.129-0.198% dropped after the modifying treatment by 61-94% and after heating and holding by 54-90%. The desulfurizing action of Mg drops with the t° becoming particularly low on heating to above 1450°. Time of holding reduces the residual Mg content to traces quite rapidly and globular graphite changes to lamellar in about 26 min. Many figures illustrate the paper. J. D. Gat

PASHKOVSKIY, B. M.

USSR/Miscellaneous-Metallurgy

Card 1/1

Author : Vashchenko, K. I., Avrinskiy, P. V., and Pashkovskiy, B. M.

Title : Removal of sulfur during magnesium treatment of cast iron

Periodical: Lit. Proizv. 1, 9 - 14, Jan-Feb 54

Abstract : The sulfur content in cast iron varies between 0.10 and 0.15% but after treatment with magnesium the sulfur content decreases to approximately 0.01 - 0.03%. Magnesium removes between 0.09 and 0.12% of sulfur, a process which requires from 0.97 to 0.09% of magnesium. When introducing magnesium into the cast iron consideration must be given to the amount of magnesium consumed for desulfurization of the cast iron. The reaction taking place in liquid cast iron during the addition of magnesium is as follows: $FeS_{liq} + Mg_{gas} = Fe_{liq} + MgS_{sol}$. The heat of formation of magnesium sulfide at 25° is 84390 \pm cal. Magnesium sulfide decomposes in water and dissolves into acids. Four references. Tables, graphs, photos.

Institution:

Submitted :

Pashkovskiy, B.Z.

AUTHOR: Pashkovskiy, B.Z., Engineer 99-10-648

TITLE: "Earth Dams with Breakwaters" (Zemlyanyye plotiny s volnootboynoy stenкой)

PERIODICAL: "Gidrotekhnika i Melioratsiya", 1957, # 10, p 57-60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author examined the earth dam with breakwaters of the Pavlov Machine Factory (Pavlovskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod). In connection with the intended repair of the dam the question arose whether to retain the breakwaters or not. Studies revealed that by incorporating breakwaters at the crest of the dam, less filling material was needed, amounting to a saving of 15 %. In addition, the height of the dam from the high water mark to the crest can be reduced by 10 % as compared with a dam with sloping sides. The actual savings for the construction of breakwater dams per running meter amounted to approximately 33 cu m of earth and 4.1 sq m lining of the sloping section. The author maintains that because of the advantages offered the practicability of equipping earth dams with breakwaters ought be thoroughly examined. The article contains 1 photograph and 3 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

PASHKOVSKIY, F.

Improve the removal of trash and dirt from sugar beets. Sakh.prom.
38 no.1:70 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Ukrainskiy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy
sakharnoy promyshlennosti.

PASHKOVSKIY, F.; TITARENKO, I.; DEKHTYAREVA, K.

Ways to lower the cost of building sugar refineries. Prom.stroi.
1 inzh.soor. 4 no.5:38-42 S-0 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Direktor Ukrainskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy sakharnoy promyshlennosti (for Pashkovskiy).
2. Glavnyy arkhitektor Ukrainskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy sakharnoy promyshlennosti (for Titarenko).
3. Glavnyy tekhnolog Ukrainskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy sakharnoy promyshlennosti (for Dekhtyareva).

(Sugar manufacture)

(Industrial plants—Design and construction)

PASHKOVSKIY, P.

Screened drum separator. Sakh.prom.30 no.11:48.49 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Matusovskiy sakharnyy zavod.
(Separators (Machines))

PASHKOVSKIY, F. M.; KONYAKIN, V. F.

Cleaning of sugar beets from impurities. Sakh. prom. 36 no.10:
41-42 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Ukrainskiy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu
predpriyatiy sakharnoy promyshlennosti.

(Sugar beets--Cleaning)

ZOTOV, V.P.; MAKHINYA, M.M.; PARSHIKOV, M.Ya.; GAVRILOV, A.N.; SILIN, P.M.;
GOLOVIN, P.V.; KHEYZE, N.V.; BUZANOV, I.F.; KHELEMSKIY, M.Z.;
YAPASKURT, V.V.; SHARKO, A.P.; SANOV, N.M.; LITVAK, I.M.; IVANOV,
S.Z.; LEPESHKIN, I.P.; KLEYMAN, B.M.; YEPISHIN, A.S.; GOLUB, S.I.;
GERASIMOV, S.I.; GEUBE, V.R.; PASHKOVSKIY, F.M.; LITVINOV, Ye.V.;
BENIN, G.S.; IVANOV, P.Ya.; VINOGRADOV, N.V.; PONOMARENKO, A.P.;
ZHIDKOV, A.A.; KOVAL', Ye.T.; KARTASHOV, A.K.; NOVIKOV, V.A.

Sixtieth birthday of A.N.Shakin, Director of the Central
Scientific Research Institute of the Sugar Industry. Sakh.
prom. 35 no.7:33 JI '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Shakin, Anatolii Nikitovich, 1901-)
(Sugar industry)

PASHKOVSKIY, F.M.

Mechanized sugar beet storage in sugar factories. Sakh.prom.
35[i.e. 36] no.2:35-40 F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Ukgiprosakhar. (Sugar beets--Storage)

PASHKOVSKIY, I., inzh., kand.tekhn.nauk

Stability and control handiness of a supersonic airplane.
Av. 1 kosm. 45 no.11:46-54 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Airplanes--Handling characteristics)
(Stability of airplanes)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5922

Pashkovskiy, Igor' Mikhaylovich, Senior Scientific Collaborator,
Candidate of Technical Sciences

Osobennosti ustoychivosti i upravlyayemosti skorostnogo samoleta
(Stability and Control Characteristics of High-Speed Aircraft)
Moscow, Voen. izd-vo Min. obor. SSSR, 1961. 349 p. Errata
slip inserted. 9000 copies printed.

Eds.: V.D. Votyakov and G.I. Kalashnik; Tech.Ed.: Ye.K. Konovalova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for flying, engineering, and technical personnel concerned with the operation of jet aircraft; it may also be useful to non-degree students at military aviation schools and readers interested in aviation.

COVERAGE: The author discusses the most important stability and control characteristics of aircraft in flight at near-sonic and supersonic speeds and high altitudes, high-speed instrument

Card 1/12

Stability and Control (Cont.)

SOV/5922

flying (high dynamic pressures), and the phenomena pilots may encounter under these conditions. The reasons for the development of these characteristics and methods for improving them are considered. The physical nature of a number of phenomena which do not occur in flight on aircraft with piston engines is examined. The effect of these phenomena on the flight characteristics, stability, and maneuverability of an airplane is shown. Particular attention is given to the aerodynamic characteristics of winged aircraft with swept wings and with wings of small aspect ratio (among them, triangular wings). In addition, certain modern trends in the aerodynamic configuration of high-speed aircraft are presented. Flight characteristics caused by improper aircraft configuration, structural flexibility, individual defects of the control system, and engine distribution are analyzed. No personalities are mentioned. There are 82 references: 11 Soviet, 69 English, and 2 French.

Card 2/12

L 16840-66 ARG/EWI(d)/FBD/FBO/EWI(m)/EWP(y)/I-2/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/EWA(h)/
ACC NR: AM6000300 Monograph UR 58
ETC(m)-6 TI/WH/EM 57
Kotik, Mikhail Grigor'evich; Pavlov, Aleksey Vasil'evich; Pashkovskiy, Igor' 87-1
Mikhaylovich; Sardanovskiy, Yuriy Sergeevich; Shchitayev, Nikolay Grigor'evich

Flight testing of aircraft (Letnyye ispytaniya samoletov) Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashino-
stroyeniye," 1965. 379 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 3000 copies
printed.

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft flight test, aircraft

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This monograph is a textbook for students of aviation schools
specializing in aircraft flight testing. It can also be used as a handbook by
professional people employed by the aircraft industry at flight testing facilities.
It presents up-to-date techniques used in aircraft testing, including a study of
the principles underlying the methods of determining the main characteristics of a
modern airplane.

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UDC: 629.135.2.001.4(075.3)

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L 16840-66

ACC Nk: AM6000300

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Card 2/3

L 16840-66
ACC NR: AM5000300

Ch. XI. Determination of the launching and landing characteristics of an aircraft — 338

References — 377

SUB CODE: 01/ SUBM DATE: 06Aug65/ ORIG REF: 023/

Card 3/3mc

PASHKOVSKIY, Igor' Mikhalyevich, starshiy nauchnyy sotr., kand. tekhn. nauk;
VOTYAKOV, V.D., red.; KALASHNIK, G.I., red.; KONOVALOVA, Ye.K., tekhn.
red.

[Characteristics of the stability and controllability of a high-speed
airplane] Osobennosti ustoiichivosti i upravliaemosti skorostnogo samo-
leta. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va obrony SSSR, 1961. 349 p.

(MIRA 14:11)

(Airplanes--Handling characteristics)

KOTIK, Mikhail Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; PAVLOV, Aleksey
Vasil'yevich, inzh.; PASHKOVSKIY, Igor' Mikhaylovich,
kand. tekhn. nauk; SARDANOVSKIY, Yuriy Sergeyevich, inzh.;
SHCHITAYEV, Nikolay Grigor'yevich, inzh.; GALLAY, M.L.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, zasl. letchik-ispytatel' SSSR, retsenzent;
KIRILLOV, Ye.A., inzh., retsenzent

[Flight testing of airplanes] Letnye ispytaniya samoletov.
Moskva, Mashinostroyeniye, 1965. 379 p. (MIRA 18:11)

USSR/Forestry - Forest Cultures.

K.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15397

Author : ~~K.A. Pashkovskiy, E.L. Berezin~~

Inst : -

Title : The Cultivation of Pine Saplings in the Pine Wood Belts
of the Irtysh River Region.
(Vyrazhchivaniye seyantsev sosny v lentochnykh borakh
Priirtysh'ya).

Orig Pub : Izv. AN KazSSR, ser. biol., 1957, vyp. 1, 37-48

Abstract : Two years experiments have been conducted on raising
pine trees at the experimental nursery of Semipalatinsk
Forestry Suburban Wood. The various agrotechnical me-
thods were studied. It was established that the fall
is the best time to plant pine; the best method of
planting is by the four-strip system. The saplings de-
velop best when the density stand is 80-100 specimens
per 1 meter of strip, attained by thinning the saplings

Card 1/2

32

1250 km. 10/11

USSR/Forestry - Forest Plants.

K-5

- Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, 5926
- Author : Pashkovskiy, K.A.
- Inst : Institute of Botany, Academy of Sciences KazSSR.
- Title : Some Results of Cultivation of the Black Haloxylon in Kazakhstan.
- Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta Botan. Akad Nauk KazSSR, 1956, 3, 160-163
- Abstract : Sowing black haloxylon on virgin land in southern Kazakhstan gave negative results, as did sowing it on plowed land, whether in winter or spring. In all instances the few shoots that appeared died in the end of April or beginning of May from soil dryness. The haloxylon can be grown only when planted or set out in tilled soil. The only successful way to grow it is either to plant the seed in the autumn at a depth of 5-7 mm. [sic] in soil which

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

PASHKOVSKIY, K.A.; BEREZIN, B.L.

Growing pine seedlings in pine strip forests of the Irtysh Valley.
Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser,biol. no.1:37-48 '57. (MIRA 10:8)
(IRTYSH VALLEY--FOREST NURSERIES)

1. PASHKOVSKIY, K. A.; YASHCHENKO, M. P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Apples - Dzhungarian Ala-Tau
7. Types of apple orchards in the Dzhungarian Ala-Tau and cultivation taking place in them. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR No. 4, 1953.

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

PASHKOVSKI, D.

Collectivization and the trade-unions: materials for evening schools in the trade-union movement. Moskva, Trud i kniga, 1931. 24 p. (53-56 30)

HD 491.R9P33

PASHKOVSKIY, K.A.

Some results of growing black saksaul (*H. aphyllum*) in Kazakhstan.
Trudy Inst. bot. AN Kazakh. SSR 3:160-173 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Kazakhstan--Haloxylon)

PASHKOVSKIY, K. A.

Stands of saksaul in the Kos-Kuduk forest. Alma-Ata, Akademiia nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1952. 68 p.

1. Forests and forestry - Kazakhstan.

FASHKOVSKIY, K. A.

Fashkovskiy, K. A. - "Measures for assisting the natural restoration of pine trees in the boar zone of the Irtysh region," Vestnik Akad. nauk Kazakh. SSR, 1948, No. 12, p. 79-84 -- Summary in Kazakh

So: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 194)

PASHKOVSKIY, K.A.

25119. PASHKOVSKIY, K. A. O Rasprostraneni Sosgno P1111'shchikatkuha Lyda Stelatta Christ V Sosnovykh Borakh Kazakhstana, Vestnik Akad Nauk Kazakh. Ser, 1949, No. 5, S 108-09 --Bibliogr: 5 Nazv.

SC: Letopis' No. 33, 1949

PASHKOVSKIY, M.V. [Pashkova'kyi, M.V.]; LUTSIV, R.V.[Lutsyv, R.V.];
SAVITSKIY, I.V. [Savyts'kyi, I.V.]

Production of high purity sulphur. Ukr.fiz.zhur. 5 no.3:
418-420 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Sulphur)

PASHKOVSKIY, M.V.; RYBALKA, V.V.; VOLZHENSKIY, D.S.

Simple device for regulating the temperature under laboratory conditions. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. no.6:134 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Temperature regulators)

PASHKOVSKIY, M V

27968
S/185/61/006/004/013/015
D274/D303

24.7700 (1035, 1043, 1164)

AUTHOR: Pashkovs'kyy, M.V. and Volzhens'kyy, D.S.

TITLE: Study of properties of semiconductor systems $Cu_2O \cdot Nb_2O_5$ and $Cu_2O \cdot V_2O_5$

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 4, 1961, 549-554

TEXT: The substances used in the investigation were Cu_2O , V_2O_5 and Nb_2O_5 of type (grade) "ChDA". The specimens (in the form of tablets with diameter 8 mm and thickness 2-4 mm) were sintered in an electric furnace in an atmosphere of air at a temperature of 1200°C for 3 hours: Then they were cooled in air. The resistivity ρ of the specimens was measured. A figure shows $\log \rho$ plotted against weight % of Cu_2O for the specimens $Cu_2O \cdot Nb_2O_5$. This dependence has a linear character. Hence the conclusion that the obtained system $Cu_2O \cdot Nb_2O_5$ is a mechanical mixture of components. This

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Study of properties...

is also confirmed by microstructural and X-ray analysis. The system $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}\cdot\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ was similarly prepared, melted in crucibles and tempered in cold, distilled water. The resistivity of such specimens was measured. The obtained curves show a minimum in the region of 50 weight %. The presence of a singular point on the curves, three phases in some specimens, as well as the results of X-ray structural analysis, lead to the conclusion that a chemical compound was formed under the given conditions. A picture of one of the obtained alloys is shown. The resistivity measured in single crystals of specimens with 30 to 50 weight % Cu_2O was approximately 10^{-1} ohm/cm. With further increase in Cu_2O content, the resistivity increases, approaching the resistivity of pure Cu_2O . For crystals with 30, 50 and 60 weight % Cu_2O , the temperature dependence of the electrical conductivity was measured over a temperature range of -160 to +23°C, and the activation energy of carriers calculated. The graphs show, for all the specimens, an increase in conductivity with temperature. The activation energy is constant (equal to 0.25 eV) from -160 to -20°C; at higher temperatures it decreases.

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D274/D303

Study of properties...

but it increases with resistivity of specimen, i.e. it depends on how the specimen was obtained. Further, the electrical properties of $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}\cdot\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ are compared with those of V_2O_5 . Such a comparison shows that the semiconductor properties of the oxygenic lattice VO_6 appear quite strongly. Whereas in the case of sodium tungsten-bronzes the penetration of Na-atoms into the WO_3 -lattice led to conductivity of a metallic character, in the case of vanadium pentoxide, only a negligible increase in conductivity was observed. The author suggests the following interpretation of the results obtained. The copper atoms yield their valence electrons to the covalent bond with oxygenic lattice, forming in the forbidden zone of vanadium pentoxide additional donor levels. This assumption is supported by Neubuhr's theory (Ref. 21: F.F. Vol'kensteyn, *Electroprovodnost' poluprovodnikov* (Electrical Conductivity of Semiconductors), M.-L., 1947). The decrease in activation energy of copper-vanadium bronzes compared to pure vanadium pentoxide, is due to the location of levels in the new chemical compound and to their concentration. There are 6 figures and 21 references: 13 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Sov-

Card 3/4

27968

S/185/61/006/004/013/015
D274/D303

Study of properties...

iet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to English-language publica-
tions read as follows: L.E. Conroy, M.J. Sienko, J. Am. Chem. Soc.,
79, 4048, 1957; M.J. Sienko, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 81, 5556, 1959;
A.D. Wadsley, Acta Cryst., 8, 695, 1955; L.H. Brixner, J. Inorg.
Nucl. Chem., 14, 225, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: L'vivs'kyy derzhuniversytet im. Iv. Franka (L'vov
State University im. Iv. Franko)

SUBMITTED: December 26, 1960

Card 4/4

04 7700

38952

S/181/62/004/007/034/037

B111/B104

AUTHORS: Pashkovskiy, M. V., Rybalka, V. V., and Savitskiy, I. V.

TITLE: Conduction processes in single crystals of mercury sulfide

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 7, 1962, 1970-1972

TEXT: HgS monocrystals were produced from 99.999% pure Hg and S by vacuum synthesis at 750°C or by sublimation in an atmosphere of N or H₂S (resistivity at room temperature 10^9 - 10^{10} ohm.cm, forbidden band width 1.8 eV). Admixtures (< 0.1 percent by weight) of I, Se, Te increased the conductivity by 2-3 orders of magnitude, whereas Cu, Tl impurities decreased it. Monochromatic light irradiation increased conductivity by 2-5 orders of magnitude. The maximum of spectral sensitivity for α -HgS lies at $\lambda = 620$ m μ . On cooling toward shorter wavelengths it shifts at a rate of 3 \AA /degrees. Adding I, Se, Te, P, Cd, Ag, Cu gives rise to an additional maximum in the infrared region whose position and height depend on the type of impurities and their concentration, respectively. Relaxation of photoconductivity is observed by excitation with light pulses.

Card 1/2

11 12025-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) WJ/GG
ALC TIP: 115028000

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/65/000/001/000000

AUTHOR: Hugay, A. A.; Levkovskiy, P. T.; Maksimenko, V. M.; Pashkovskiy, M. V.;
Rytsin, A. B. 1/55 1/55 1/55 1/55 1/55

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR (Institut poluprovodnikov Akademii nauk Ukrainiskoy SSR) 1/55

TITLE: Splitting of EPR lines of Cr^{3+} in $ZnWO_4$ by an external electric field

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pla'ma v redaktsiyu. (Prilozheniye), v. 2, no. 1, 1965, 344-346

TOPIC TAGS: zinc compound, EPR spectrum, line splitting

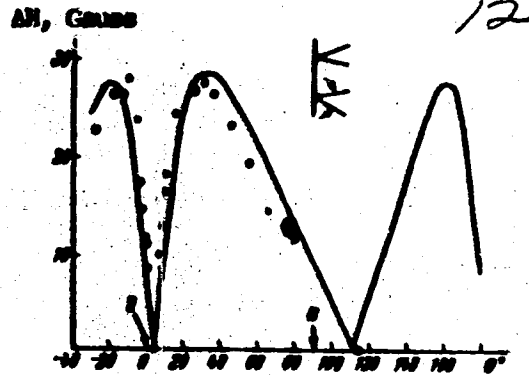
ABSTRACT: The authors have observed the splitting of two Cr^{3+} EPR lines corresponding to transitions between the sublevels of the Kramers doublets occurring when an external static electric field E is applied to a $ZnWO_4$ crystal, in which are two non-equivalent positions of the Zn^{2+} ion replaced by the Cr^{3+} ion. These positions differ in inversion with respect to the position occupied by the zinc ion, so that the shift of the EPR line should manifest itself in the form of its splitting. The dependence of the line splitting on the orientation of an external static magnetic field H was also investigated. The experiments were made with an EPR spectrometer operating at 9330 Mc and at room temperature. The angular dependence of the line splitting, corresponding to the transition between the sublevels of the lower Kramers doublet (Fig. 1), is presented for the case when the field E is directed along the crystallographic

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1 12025-66

AC: NR: AP3028000

Fig. 1. Angular dependence of the EPR line splitting at $E = 225$ kv/cm. Continuous curve - theoretical; points - experimental values obtained with sample no. 1; circles - with sample no. 2.



axis b (y axis), and the field H changes its orientation in the (xz) plane. The experimental points shown on the plot correspond to the directly measured splitting. The results agree with calculations based on the use of a spin Hamiltonian in the form $W = W_0 + W_E$ where W_0 is the usual spin Hamiltonian, including the operator of the Zeeman energy and the energy of the crystalline field and W_E is the operator of the energy of interaction with the external electric field E . Authors thank M. F. Deygen and V. B. Shteynshleyger for continuous interest in the work, and also L. I. Datsenko and N. F. Kogdenko for help with the measurements. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 06Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Con: 2/2

1 13125-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/JG/GG
ACC NR. AP5023923 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0195/65/010/011/1222/1226

AUTHORS: Alokyevenko, L. I. (Alekseyenko, L. I.); Zhomir, S. V.;
Chedzhemova, I. L.; Nosenko, A. Ye.; Tymarenko, E. M. (Limarenko, E. M.);
Pashkovskyy, M. V. (Pashkovskiy, M. V.)

ORG: L'vov State University im. I. Franko (L'vivs'kyy derzhuniversytet)

TITLE: Growth of zinc tungstate crystals and investigation of their optical properties

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 11, 1965, 1222-1226

TOPIC TAGS: optic spectrum, light absorption, luminescence spectrum, uv spectrum, ir spectrum, zinc compound optic material, single crystal

ABSTRACT: Zinc tungstate single crystals were grown from the melt by the Czochralski method. The crystals were grown in air in platinum crucibles using high-frequency heating. To provide the necessary temperature for crystal growth and further annealing above the platinum crucible a furnace with a nichrome heater was set up, making it possible to maintain a temperature of about 1000C. All crystals were annealed and cooled at room temperature, at which all investigations were made. The conditions were studied for obtaining crystals with chromium acti-

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L 13125-66

ACC NR: AP5028923

vator concentrations up to 2 at.% by adding Cr_2O_3 and CrC_3 . The penetration of the activator and the stoichiometry of the crystals were controlled by chemical analysis. The mosaicity angle increases on increasing the activator concentration from $8'$ up to $16'$ at a concentration of 2 at.%. Optical absorption spectra were obtained in the ultraviolet, visible, and near infrared. Luminescence spectra were obtained in the visible. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUEM DATE: 21Dec64/ NR REF SOV: 001/ OTH REF: 007

Cont

2/2 HW

4181-66 EWP(e)/EWP(a)/EWP(O)/ETI IJPC() JF/GE
KCC NR: AP6023001 SOURCE CODE: UR/0185/66/011/004/0430/0434 55
B

AUTHOR: Bashuk, R. P.; Bilen'kyi, B. F. — Bilen'kiy, B. F.; Pashkovs'kiy, M. V. — Pashkovskiy, M. V.

ORG: L'vov State University im. I. Franko (L'vivs'kiy derzhuniversityet)

TITLE: Effect of paramagnetic Cr^{3+} and Fe^{3+} ions on the optical and mechanical properties of rutile single crystals

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kiy fizichnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 4, 1966, 430-434

TOPIC TAGS: paramagnetic ion, optic spectrum, absorption spectrum, Verneuil method, absorption edge, activated crystal, rutile single crystal, dichroism

ABSTRACT: The effect of Fe and Cr admixtures on the optical absorption spectrum and microhardness of rutile single crystals (TiO_2), grown by the Verneuil method, have been investigated. It was found that the fundamental absorption edge of the activated single crystal shifted to the long wavelength with concentration. The

Card 1/2

L 4205-66 FBD/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EEG(k)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWA(h) IJP(c) WG/
 ACC NR: AP6013077 JD/JG SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/004/0671/0674

AUTHOR: Limarenko, L. N.; Nosenko, A. Ye.; Pashkovskiy, M. V.; Furtak, S. P. 5'6
54
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Effects of x irradiation and heat treatment in different atmospheres on the optical and luminescence properties of cadmium tungstate [Report, Fourteenth Conference on Luminescence held in Riga 16-23 September 1965] 18 27

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 4, 1966, 671-674

TOPIC TAGS: laser optic material, cadmium compound, terbium, luminescence, crystal phosphor, thermoluminescence

ABSTRACT: In view of the fact that most solid laser materials emit in the red and infrared, it is of interest to develop materials that emit in the other parts of the visible region. Among the rare earths that can form visible radiation emitting centers are terbium, europium, and dysprosium. The problem in forming new laser materials consists in incorporating these desirable ions into the lattice. In the present work ZnWO₄ and CdWO₄ single crystals were grown from melts by the Czochralski technique; reagent grade and spectroscopically pure raw materials were employed. The activator was Tb with one-tenth as much lithium added to the batch to facilitate incorporation of the Tb into the tungstate lattice. In some cases CaO was employed to "loosen" the lattice. 25 2

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L 4205-66

ACC NR. AP6013077

2

The best results were obtained with the $CdWO_4$. The luminescence measurements were performed on plates cleaved from the single crystals parallel to the (010) planes. UV stimulated luminescence curves are presented for "pure" and Tb-doped (1% Tb + 3% CaO) $CdWO_4$ specimens; the doped specimens at liquid nitrogen temperature have a high double peak at about 340 m μ , whereas the pure compound has a broad peak centered at about 500 m μ . The x-ray stimulated spectra were also investigated; these indicate that different excitation mechanisms are involved. This is substantiated by the glow curves (presented in a figure) recorded for doped crystals after UV and after x-ray excitation. $CdWO_4:Tb^{3+}$ crystals grown in air were slightly smoky. X irradiation of clear crystals at room temperature resulted in light coloring, but no significant change of the photoluminescence. Annealing in oxygen led to bleaching, also with no significant change in luminescence properties. Annealing in vacuum (1 hour at 700°C) resulted in noticeable darkening of the crystals and reduction of the luminescence intensity by a factor of about three. The probable reasons for this are suggested. The changes in the glow curves as a result of doping with Tb and Ca are briefly described. Orig. art. has 2 figures. [15]

SUB CODE: 20/

SUM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 001/

OTH REF: 005/

ATD PRESS: 4245

Card 2/2

BLG

L 40995-66 EWT(1) IJF(s) 77-66

ACC NR: AP6020205

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/006/1510/1518

AUTHORS: Bugay, A. A.; Levkovskiy, P. T.; Maksimenko, V. M.;
Pashkovskiy, M. V.; Roytsin, A. B.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR
(Institut poluprovodnikov Akademii nauk Ukrainiskoy SSR)

TITLE: Splitting of EPR lines of Cr^{3+} in $ZnWO_4$ by an external electric field

SOURCE: Zh eksper i teor fiz, v. 50, no. 6, 1966, 1510-1518

TOPIC TAGS: electric field, line splitting, Hamiltonian spin, EPR-

electron paramagnetic resonance
ABSTRACT: Splitting of EPR lines of Cr^{3+} in $ZnWO_4$ by an external electric field has been detected. An investigation has been made of the angular dependence of splitting (dependence of splitting value on orientation of external magnetic and electric fields with respect to crystallographic axes). A Hamiltonian spin is set up describing the interaction between the system and the external electric field. Corrections to the transition frequencies have been found. The theoretical results satisfactorily describe the experimental angular dependences of the splitting. The corresponding Hamiltonian spin constants have

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L 40995-66

ACC NR: AP6020205

been determined. A correlation effect between the angular splitting dependence and angular dependence of the EPR half-width line has been detected for the first time in the absence of an external electric field. A qualitative interpretation of the phenomenon has been described. The authors thank M. F. Deygen and V. B. Steynshleyger for their constant interest in this work, V. A. Atsarkin for discussion of individual problems, and L. I. Datsenko for assistance in measurements. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 9 formulas; and 2 tables. ~~Based on~~ authors' abstract. [NT]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 24Jan66/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2 11b

L 04669-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWT(1)/ETI IJF(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6024458 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/007/2015/2021

AUTHOR: Tsal', N. A.; Pashkovskiy, M. V.; Didyk, R. I.

ORG: L'vov State University im. I. Franko (L'vovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet)

TITLE: On the role of anion and cation vacancies in the formation of aggregate centers in KCl crystals activated with silver and thallium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 7, 1966, 2015-2021.

TOPIC TAGS: crystal lattice vacancy, potassium chloride, activated crystal, color center, anion, cation

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by the authors (FTT v. 6, 1828, 1964 and elsewhere) which has shown that the anion and cation vacancies play a particularly active role when "intrinsic" colloids of an alkaline metal pare produced. The purpose of the present investigation was to determine the role of the vacancies in the formation of color centers in the activated crystals. The impurity forming the excess number of anion vacancies was the hydroxyl OH^- , while the cation vacancies were produced by introducing Sr^{++} ions. Particular attention was paid to the formation of complex activator centers in KCl-Ag and KCl-Tl phosphors especially in crystals with silver impurities. The absorption spectra of the activated crystals, as well as of the crystals irradiated with x-rays were measured with a spectrophotometer (SF-4) in the range from 230 to 1000 nm (in steps of 5 nm) at room temperature. The results show the excess of the anion vacancies due to the OH^- impurity to stimulate in KCl-Ag crystals

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ACC NR: AP6024458

the formation of silver colloids. The addition of strontium hinders this process. The absorption spectra of crystals excited with x-rays differ greatly in the intensities of the B and E bands. In irradiated KCl-Tl, the excess anion and cation vacancies exerted no noticeable influence on the formation of activator centers. On the other hand, in the case of additive coloring, the hydroxyl ions stimulate the formation of colloidal thallium particles. An important result of this work is the establishment of the fact that the anion vacancies do contribute to the formation of impurity colloids. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Nov65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 002

lch

Corc. 2/2

ACC NR: AF.005352

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/67/009/001/0257/0042

AUTHOR: Tsai', N. A.; Pashkovskiy, M. V.; Didyk, R. I.

ORG: L'vov State University im. Ivan Franko (L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Coagulation of F centers in photochemically colored crystals of NaCl and KCl with anion impurities

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 9, no. 1, 1967, 237-242

TOPIC TAGS: sodium chloride, potassium chloride, crystal impurity, coagulation, color center, gamma irradiation, thermal stability, absorption spectrum

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work on the influence of different factors, particularly impurities, on colloid formation (FTT v. 6, 1828, 1964, Izv. AN SSSR ser. fiz. v. 29, 438, 1965, and elsewhere). Particular attention is paid to the role of anion and cation impurities in the formation of colloidal type centers in γ -irradiated crystals, and to the thermal stability of these centers. The tests were made on NaCl and KCl single crystals with oxygen-containing anion impurities and CaCl_2 and SrCl_2 cation impurities. The absorption spectra were measured in the range from room temperature to 200C. Some of the samples were investigated under an electron microscope. At irradiation doses not lower than 1.0×10^8 r, an intense colloidal band appears at 600 nm in NaCl crystals with anion impurities. Heating of these crystals to 200C reduces the intensity of this band and shifts the absorption maximum to 560 nm. In KCl crystals with OH impurities, the irradiation leads to the

Cont 1/2

ACC NR: AF7005352

appearance of a weak colloidal band and a broad intense M band. The colloidal particles produced were too small to be detected with an electron microscope. The results indicate that colloidal centers occur only when the integral γ -radiation dose is large (not less than 1.0×10^6 r), and when anion oxygen-containing impurities are present in the crystal. The stability of the F centers at room temperature and the concentration of the oxygen-containing impurities are inversely proportional to each other. Other features of the colloidal centers, the nature of which is not yet clear and calls for further study, are discussed. The authors thank A. Ye. Glauber for a discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 25Jun66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7004980

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/009/1483/1486

AUTHOR: Tsal', N.A.; Pashkovskiy, M.V.; Didyk, R.I.

ORG: L'vov State University im. Iv. Franko (L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Silver activator centers in KCl crystals with oxygen-containing anionic impurities /Report, Fourteenth All-Union Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors) held at Riga, 16-23 Sept. 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.30, no.9, 1966, 1483-1486

TOPIC TAGS: potassium chloride, silver, strontium, potassium hydroxide, color center, absorption spectrum

ABSTRACT: As a continuation of their earlier work on the formation of colloidal particles of alkali metals as a result of coagulation of F centers, particularly under the influence of oxygen-containing anionic impurities, the authors have investigated impurity colloids of silver and the influence of point defects on the formation of activator centers in KCl crystals grown by the Kyropoulos technique from melts containing 0.2 mole percent of AgCl and in some cases from 0.2 to 1.0 mole percent of KOH or 0.2 percent of strontium. The crystals were colored photochemically with x-rays or additively by exposure for 5 hours to potassium metal vapor at 650° C. The absorption spectra of the different crystals were recorded; the spectra are presented and their features are discussed. Successive one hour anneals at 300, 500, and 650° C

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ACR NR: AP7004980

followed by rapid cooling to room temperature and observation of the absorption spectrum showed that at 300° the F centers agglomerated to form colloidal particles of alkali metal, revealed by an absorption band peaking at 720 mμ, and that at 500° the colloidal band was destroyed, absorption increased in the 400 to 500 mμ region, and the absorption in the 285 mμ band decreased. After the anneal at 650° there remained only a single absorption band at 410 mμ. The B band was strong and the E band was weak in photochemically colored KCl:Ag:OH crystals, whereas the E band was strong and the B band was weak in KCl:Ag:Sr crystals. A possible reason for this is discussed. Differences between the absorption spectra of the additively colored and the photochemically colored phosphors are ascribed to the greater importance of ionic processes in additive coloring. In the KCl:Ag phosphor there was observed a strong absorption band peaking at 675 mμ, the strength of which decreased when the silver concentration in the melt was raised above 0.2 percent; the nature of the centers responsible for this absorption is not known. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20

SUBM DATE: none

ORIG. REF: 006

Card 2/2

L 31953-66 EWI(l)/EHI(m)/I/ENP(t)/EII LJP(c) JD/JG/GG
ACC NR, AP6015425 SOURCE CODE: UR700517667020700570832/0836

AUTHOR: Didyk, R. I.; Pashkovskiy, M. V.; Tsai', N. A. 46
B

CRG: none

TITLE: Certain features in the formation of color centers in NaI and NaBr crystals N 27 27

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 20, no. 5, 1966, 832-836

TOPIC TAGS: crystal, anion, coagulation, electron interaction, ion interaction, color center

ABSTRACT: Previous results obtained by the authors concerning the effect of anion admixtures on the coagulation of F-centers have made it possible to ensure conditions required for obtaining electron and hole centers in sodium iodide and sodium bromide crystals. Specification and electron processes, taking place in these crystals, cause quick sticking of centers into colloids. The coagulation process of F-centers is accelerated because these crystals contain a considerable number of oxygen-containing anions. The F-zone (590 nm) was obtained in the additively colored NaI-Sr crystal by growing crystals in an inert atmosphere and by introducing bivalent cation admixtures which strongly

Card 1/2

UDC: 548.0:620.192

Card 2/2 *IL*

ALEKSEYF'NKO, L.I. [Aleksieienko, I.I.]; ZHOMNIF, S.V.; LYMARENKO, L.M.
[Lymarenko, L.M.]; NOSENKO, A.Ye. [Nosenko, A.IE.]; PASHKOVSKIY,
M.V. [Pashkova'skyi, M.V.]; CHEPZHEKOVA, I.I.

Growing zinc tungstate crystals and studying their optical
properties. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 10 no.11:1222-1226 N '65.

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I. Franko.
Submitted Dec. 21, 1964.

BUGAY, A.A.; LEVKOVSKIY, P.T.; MAKSIMENKO, V.M.; PASHKOVSKIY, M.V.;
ROYTSIN, A.B.

Splitting of the electron paramagnetic resonance lines C^{3+}
in $ZnWO_4$ by an external electric field. Pis'. v red. zhur.
eksper. i teoret. fiz. 2 no. 7:344-346 0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN UkrSSR, L'vov. Submitted
Aug. 6, 1965.

BILEN'KIY, B.F.; MILIYANCHUK, M.V.; PASHKOVSKIY, M.V. [Pashkova'kyi, M.V.]

Study of the optical properties of thin mercury sulfide films. Ukr. fiz.
zhur. 10 no.6:687-689 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I.Franko.

L 5133-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(c) GG
ACCESSION NR: AP5018638

UR/0185/65/010/007/0781/0785

AUTHORS: Pashkovs'kyy, M. V. (Pashkovskiy, M. V.); Tsai', M. O. (Tsai', N. A.); Nabytovych, Y. D. (Nabitovich, I. D.)

TITLE: Colloidal coagulation of F-centers in KBr crystals with impurities

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 7, 1965, 781-785

TOPIC TAGS: coagulation, potassium bromide, color center, electric conductivity, absorption spectrum

ABSTRACT: The effect of OH⁻ and the divalent cation Ca⁺⁺ on the process of colloidal formation of KBr crystals has been investigated. The absorption spectra and impurity electric conductivity of the crystals indicate the formation of a Ca(OH)₂ precipitate. Thus the OH⁻ impurity which stimulates the coagulation process of F-centers does not participate in this process and the formation of colloids is inhibited. The inhibiting action of Ca⁺⁺ is thus explained by its

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018638

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interaction with the OH^- ions and also by its acceptor properties. A part of the F-centers reduces the potassium ions to atoms, the other part is captured by the calcium atoms to form z-centers. An electron microscope study of freshly cleaved surfaces of additively colored KBr crystals indicates that the colloidal particles in these crystals are considerably smaller than in KCl. In crystals containing Ca^{++} optical and electron microscope investigations revealed no colloids. Orig. art. has: 5 figures

ASSOCIATION: L'vivs'kyi derzhuniversytet im. I. Franka [L'vovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet im. I. Franko] (L'vov State University) 44/55

SUBMITTED: 08Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS,OP

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 003

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NABITOVICH, I. I. FRANKIY, M. I., 1941, N.S.

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1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy inzheneringoviy inzh. in-
st. Franki, M. I.

MIRA

64740-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/I/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5015447

UR/0185/65/010/006/0687/0689

49
43
44,55

AUTHORS: ^{44,55} Bilen'kyy, B.F.; ^{44,55} Miliyanchuk, M.V.; ^{44,55} Pashkovs'kyy, M.V.

TITLE: Study of optical properties of thin films of red mercury sulfide

71, 44,55

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 6, 1965, 687-689

TOPIC TAGS: mercury compound, thin film, optic property, absorption spectrum

ABSTRACT: Thin films of α -HgS were obtained by thermal sputtering of single crystals of α -HgS onto glass substrates. The films were transparent, reddish-orange and uniform in thickness and color. The transmission and absorption spectra of such a film (0.53 nm thick) are presented. The main absorption edge is the same as that of α -HgS crystals and shifts to lower wavelengths on cooling. The dispersion curve of the index of refraction of a thin film of α -HgS is

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ACCESSION NR: AP5015447

presented. On heating the films changed color irreversibly, becoming darker above a certain temperature. Optical and x-ray studies revealed that this is due to a partial transformation to the β modification. Heating leads initially only to a shift of the absorption edge to longer wavelengths with an eventual change in the absorption edge and the appearance of a β -HgS absorption edge. On cooling, after previous heating to 500C, the film retains its black color and has at room temperature a β -HgS absorption edge at 1.7 μ m. The spectra were obtained on an SF-4 spectrophotometer and on an IKS-12 spectrometer. "The authors express their gratitude to I. V. Savits'kyy⁴⁴ (Savitskiy) for growing the α -HgS single crystals." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: L'vivskyy derzhuniversytet im. Iv. Franka [L'vovskiy gosuniversitet im. I. Franko] (L'vov State University)

SUBMITTED: 20Jan65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 55, OP

NR REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2 *llc*

L 45738-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) Pt-7 IJP(c) JD/JG/GS
 ACCESSION NR: AT5009629 UR/0000/64/000/000/0084/0086

AUTHOR: Bilen'kyi, B. F. (Bilen'kiy, B. F.); Hrechukh, Z. H. (Grechukh, Z. G.) ig
Novenko, A. Ye.; Pashkova'kyi, M. V. (Pashkovakiy, M. V.) 38

TITLE: Some optical properties of mercury sulfide B+1

SOURCE: Ivov. Universitet. Pytannya fizyky tverdoho tila (Problems in solid state physics). Ivov, Vyd-vo L'viv. univ., 1964, 84-86

TOPIC TAGS: mercury sulfide, thallium activation, absorption spectrum, reflection spectrum, diffuse reflection, impurity absorption

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated some optical properties of powdered samples of the red modification of mercury sulfide, especially the influence of the dimensions of the microcrystals, of the temperature, and of admixtures of copper, iodine, and thallium on the diffuse reflection spectrum. The powder particles ranged in size from 1.5 to 0.05 μ m. The impurities are introduced into the crystal during the growth. The absorption spectrum of microcrystals of HgS and HgS(Tl) in the near infrared regions was also investigated. The diffuse reflection spectrum in the visible region was measured relative to magnesium oxide with an SF-10 photospectro-

Card 1/4

L 45738-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5009629

meter. A dependence on the particle size was observed in this spectrum, the larger reflectivity being possessed by samples having larger microcrystals in the short-wave region, and with the situation reversed in the long-wave region. Furthermore, a considerable increase takes place in the long-wave region when the dimensions of the microparticles are increased. The results are illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the Enclosure. The transmission spectrum of $\alpha\text{HgS(Tl)}$ has shown a relatively broad band near 1.6 μm , which was not observed in the αHgS spectrum, which together with the 1.4 μm band in the diffuse reflection spectrum of $\alpha\text{HgS(Tl)}$ can possibly be ascribed to impurity absorption. "The authors thank I. V. Savitskiy (Savitskiy) for growing the samples." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 22Jun64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: SS, OF

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 006

Cont 2/4

45743-65 EEO(b)-2/EWA(o)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(b)/EWP(t) PI-4 IJP(c)

Q/GE/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AT5009631

UR/0000/64/000/000/0095/G599

AUTHOR: Tsai', M. Q. (Tsai', M. A.); Pashkova'kvy, M. V. (Pashkovskiy, M. V.);
 Dedyk, R. I.

TITLE: Apparatus for growing alkali-halide single crystals in vacuum and in inert atmospheres

SOURCE: Lvov. Universytet. Pytannya fizyky tverdogo tila (Problems in solid state physics). Lvov, Vyd-vo L'viv. univ., 1964, 95-99

TOPIC TAGS: single crystal, crystal growth, alkali halide crystal, crystal phosphor, inert atmosphere, vacuum growth

ABSTRACT: Apparatus is described which permits preparation of single crystals without the hydroxyl or oxygen impurities which adversely affect the single-crystal properties. The apparatus is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Among the main features of the equipment is a quartz bunker for adding salt into the crystal in vacuum, vessels for introducing the activator in the melt under vacuum conditions, a manipulator for separating the grown crystal, and a holder for the

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L 45743-65			
ACCESSION NR: AT5009631			
Printer. The equipment is described in some detail. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.			
ASSOCIATION: None			
SUBMITTED: 22 Jun 64	ENCL: 01	SUB CODE: SS	
IR REF NO: 003	OTHER: 002		
Card 2/3			

L 4 743-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5009631

ENCLOSURE: 01

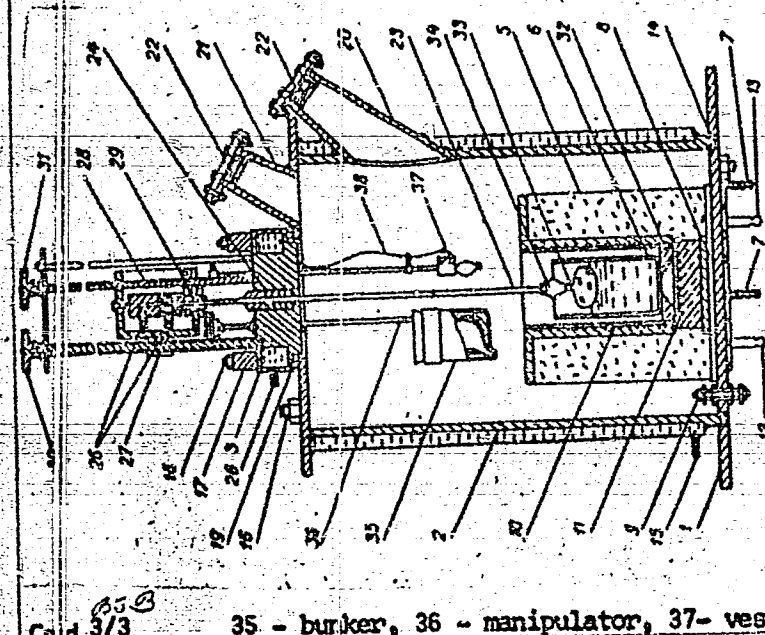


Fig. 1. Diagram of apparatus for crystal growth in a controlled atmosphere.

- 1 - Plate, 2 - cap, 3 - cover, 4 - lifting and turning apparatus, 5 - furnace, 6 - crucible, 7 - water jacketed plate, 8 - heat insulating plate, 9 - electrode, 10, 11 - furnace heaters, 12, 13 - fittings, 14 - plate, 15 - water cooling inlet, 16 - bolt, 17 - rod, 18 - bolt, 19 - rubber ring, 20, 21 - pipes, 22 - window, 23 - cooling tube, 24 - gasket, 26 - water cooling inlet, 27 - nut, 28 - shaft, 29, 30, 31 - gears, 32 - washer, 33 - primer, 34 - primer holder.

35 - bunker, 36 - manipulator, 37 - vessel 38 - nickel wire

L 5737-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/ENP(t) Pt-7 IJP(c) GG/30/
JG 38

ACCESSION NR: AT5009633 UR/0000/64/000/000/0115/0118

AUTHOR: Limarenko, L. M. (Limarenko, L. M.); Pashkovs'kyi, M. V. (Pashkovskiy, M. V.); Rybalka, V. V.; Savyts'kyi, I. V. (Savitskiy, I. V.)

TITLE: Laws governing stationary photoconductivity in mercury sulfide with impurities ³⁵ _{21 27}

SOURCE: L'vov. Universytet. Pytannya fizyky dverdoho tila (Problems ins solid state physics). Lvov, Vyd-vo L'viv. univ., 1964, 115-118

TOPIC TAGS: mercury sulfide, photoconductivity, stationary photoconductivity, impurity effect, temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by the authors (UFZh v. 6, 691, 1961; Sbornik referatu IV konference o monokrystalech v Turnove 1961, VUM, Turnov, 1962, 93; FTT v. 4, 1970, 1952), dealing with the growth of HgS crystals and their properties. This technology was used to grow a series of HgS crystals with impurities of I, Cd, Sb, Se, Te, P, Tl, Cu, Ag, Sn, and Mn, in amounts of 0.001--0.1% introduced into the charge prior to the analysis. The procedure for measuring the stationary characteristics of the photoconductivity of the samples is described

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L 45737-65
 ACCESSION NR: AT5009633

briefly. An investigation of the temperature dependence of the photocurrent shows that for most samples the photocurrent increases exponentially with increasing temperature at temperatures above 250K and is either independent of the temperature or depends very little on it at lower temperatures. The dark resistance of HgS has a weak dependence on the type of impurity, and the impurity maximum of the photosensitivity has a position that is independent of the type of impurity. The lux-ampere characteristics of the photocurrent is sublinear above 250K, with exponent 0.5--0.8 and linear below 250K. The weak dependence of the conductivity on the impurities is attributed to the compensating action of the cation vacancies. The impurity maximum of the spectral dependence of the photocurrent is attributed to excitation of electrons captured by these vacancies. The temperature and lux-ampere relationships are attributed to the influence of the filling of the adhesion centers on the rate of recombination of the free electrons. The results are interpreted in light of an earlier study of the dependence of the stationary photoconductivity on various factors (V. E. Lashkarev, PTT v. 5, 417, 1963). Orig. art. has: 2 figures, formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None
 SUBMITTED: 22Jun64
 AIR REF SOV: 004
 Card 2/2

ENCL: 00
 OTHER: 001

SUB CODE: OP, SS

TSAL', N.A.; PASHKOVSKIY, M.V.; NABITOVICH, I.D.

Effect of anion impurities on the coagulation of F-centers in
potassium chloride crystals. Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.6:1828-1833
Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Iv. Franko.

ACCESSION NR: APh039677

S/0181/64/006/006/1828/1833

AUTHORS: Tsal', N. A.; Pashkovskiy, M. V.; Nabitovich, I. D.

TITLE: The effect of anion impurities on the coalescence of F centers in crystals of potassium chloride

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 6, 1964, 1828-1833

TOPIC TAGS: impurity center, color center, alkali halide, electron microscope, absorption spectrum, SF 5 spectrophotometer, Kyropoulos procedure

ABSTRACT: The crystals were grown by the Kyropoulos procedure in a sealed chamber with an atmosphere of very pure He. The crucible with highly purified salt was heated at 600C for 5 hours during continuous evacuation before the inert gas was introduced. Activation was accomplished by diffusion into heated crystals. Absorption spectra were measured on cleavage plates of colored samples. Measurements were made on an SF-5 spectrophotometer in the interval 4000-10 000 m μ . The absorption curves show strong coalescence of F centers in those parts of the crystals rich in oxygen (the peripheral zones). The centers of the samples, where oxygen was less abundant, showed only slight coalescence. For both oxygen and sulfur doping, the coalescence of F centers took place in the 7200 m μ band. Electron-microscope studies were made to observe coagulation of colloidal particles in crystals

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039677

containing oxygen-bearing anion impurities (OH^- , CO_3^- , SO_4^-) and combined anion and bivalent cation impurities. The anion impurities strongly stimulated coalescence of F centers, but bivalent cation impurities markedly retarded the process. The authors previously explained this latter process as the result of precipitation of such compounds as $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, CaCO_3 , and CaSO_4 . This is not the only possibility, however. The introduction of bivalent cation impurities is accompanied by an equivalent number of cation vacancies. Electron neutrality of the crystal may be attained by simultaneous decrease in concentration of anion vacancies. The retarding effect of the impurities may be thus explained either as precipitation of anion impurities or as diminution in the number of anion vacancies. "In conclusion, the authors express their thanks to Professor A. Ye. Glauberman for his valuable discussions and for his constant interest in the work." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Iv. Franko (Lvov State University)

SUBMITTED: 12Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, OP

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 008

Cord 2/2

S/0181/64/006/003/0780/0784

ACCESSION NR: AP4019838

AUTHORS: Tsai', N. A.; Pashkovskiy, M. V.

TITLE: The role of impurities in the coalescence of F centers in KCl crystals

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 3, 1964, 780-784

TOPIC TAGS: F center, crystal lattice, impurity center, anion cation interaction, anion vacancy

ABSTRACT: Impurities considered by the authors include OH^- , CO_3^{2-} , and SO_4^{2-} anions and the bivalent cations Ca^{2+} , Sr^{2+} , Ba^{2+} , and Hg^{2+} . Transformation of the F band as a result of heat and light acting on a crystal in the longer-wave band was observed only in crystals with OH^- impurities or with other anion impurities containing oxygen, such as CO_3^{2-} and SO_4^{2-} . The bivalent cation impurities strongly retarded the process of colloid formation. This behavior of cation impurities is explained by the interaction between cation and anion impurities, with the formation of separate phases, such as $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and CaCO_3 . When chlorine ions are replaced by doubly charged oxygen ions in the KCl lattice, an equivalent number of anion vacancies must arise. At higher temperatures the mobility of these vacancies

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ACCESSION NR: AP4019838

is sufficient to accelerate F center diffusion and to cause aggregation of these centers. Thus, the substantial role in coalescence of F centers may be played by anion rather than cation vacancies. Preliminary studies on KCl doped with dry oxygen by diffusion techniques support this view. The role of OH⁻ ions (or other oxygen-bearing anions) in this process should then reduce to supplying the crystal with oxygen ions and, even more, to creating an excess of anion vacancies in the crystal. The trivalent anions CO₃²⁻ and SO₄²⁻, being dissolved in the lattice, are also able to create excess anion vacancies. "In conclusion, the authors thank Professor A. Ye. Glauberman for his useful remarks in discussing the results and for his constant interest in the work." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I. Franko (Lvov State University)

SUBMITTED: 09Sep63

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, EC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 010

Card 2/2

BILEN'KIY, B.F. [Bilen'kyi, B.F.]; PASHKOVSKIY, M.V. [Pashkovs'kyi, M.V.];
NOSENKO, A.Ye. [Nosenko, A.IE.]; GRECHUKH, Z.G. [Hrechukh, Z.H.]

Optical properties of mercury sulfide. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 8 no.8:
913-915 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Iv. Franko.