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**DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTISTS OF THE CRIMEAN
ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY
WITHIN EXPERIMENT THE "GALAXY"**

Summary

On the basis of historical and scientific analysis highlights the stages and key points for the research of the scientists of the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory, that carried out within the experiment "Galaxy" on the Space Station "Weather-6". Listed the features of the device that measured the ultraviolet radiation background of the sky at different galactic latitudes.

The spectrometer "Galaxy" was designed to measure the ultraviolet radiation background of the sky at different galactic latitudes. The particular interest represented by measurements that had made at the height of the satellite out the geocorona for the dark areas of the sky at high and middle latitudes galaxy where the impact of the stars are minimal.

In the experiment "Galaxy" had received over 4000 sky background spectrum on the different parts of the trajectory of the satellite orbit during the observation period within the 26 regions of the sky along the ecliptic on September 22, 1977 to January 25, 1978. Investigated the area of the sky from the dark areas in the constellation the

Pisces and ending in the constellation the Gemini, the Cancer. Also studied the bright region of the Milky Way, the Pleiades cluster.

The particular interest for the study the background of the sky representing data that received on the apogee sector of the orbit for the dark sky area, outside the geocorona (extends to 150 thousand km of the Earth) as the slope of a large orbit station "Weather-6" to the plane of the equator (65°) contributed no L_a -emission of the geocorona.

For acquisition the exact signal on the sky background the scientists needed the determine of instrumental scattered light. In the experiment A.B Severny, A.M Zvereva developed a method for determining the brightness of the background of the sky: the definition the "parasitic" signal from the instrumental scattered light L_a on the basis of observations with different influence of the geocorona's glow. Such method is allowed under the statistical treatment of the experimental data obtained for the same area of the sky at the different distances stations "Weather-6" from the Earth, eliminate the influence of the ambient light in the instrument and thereby identify the weak signal that belonged to sky background.

The Soviet-French experiment "Galaxy" was the initial step in preparing following more complex in the methodological and technical aspects researches in the ultraviolet astronomy. In an experiment designed and aprobationed the methods of astrophysical research, first studied the apparatus for the measuring UV radiation in the different galactic latitudes. Consequently except the basic scientific problems, the research "Galaxy" both intended for testing the new methods of the space exploration. During his were checked the accuracy of the many technical solutions, the possibility of selected electronic components and light detectors.

Keywords: Crimean Astrophysical Observatory, Prognoz-6, the experiment "Galaxy".