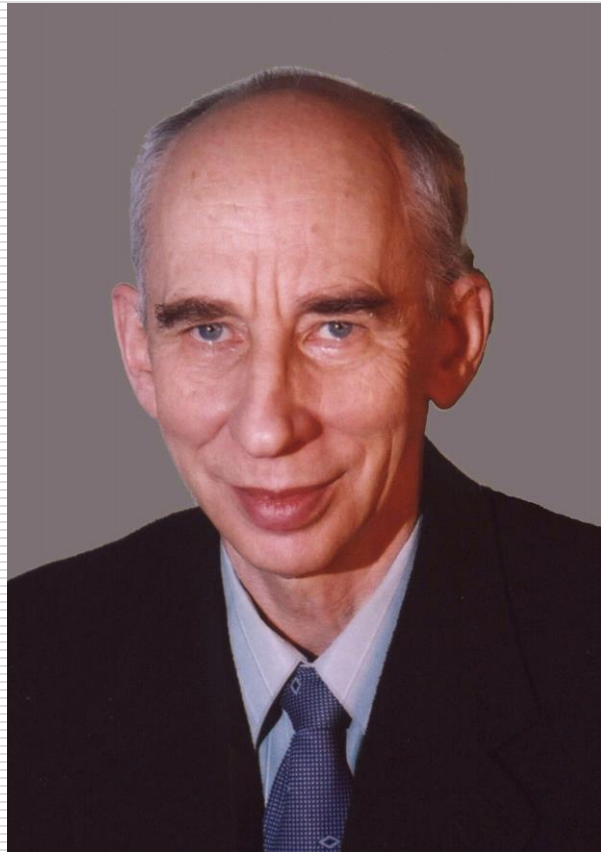


In memory of Evgeny Pavlovich Mazets

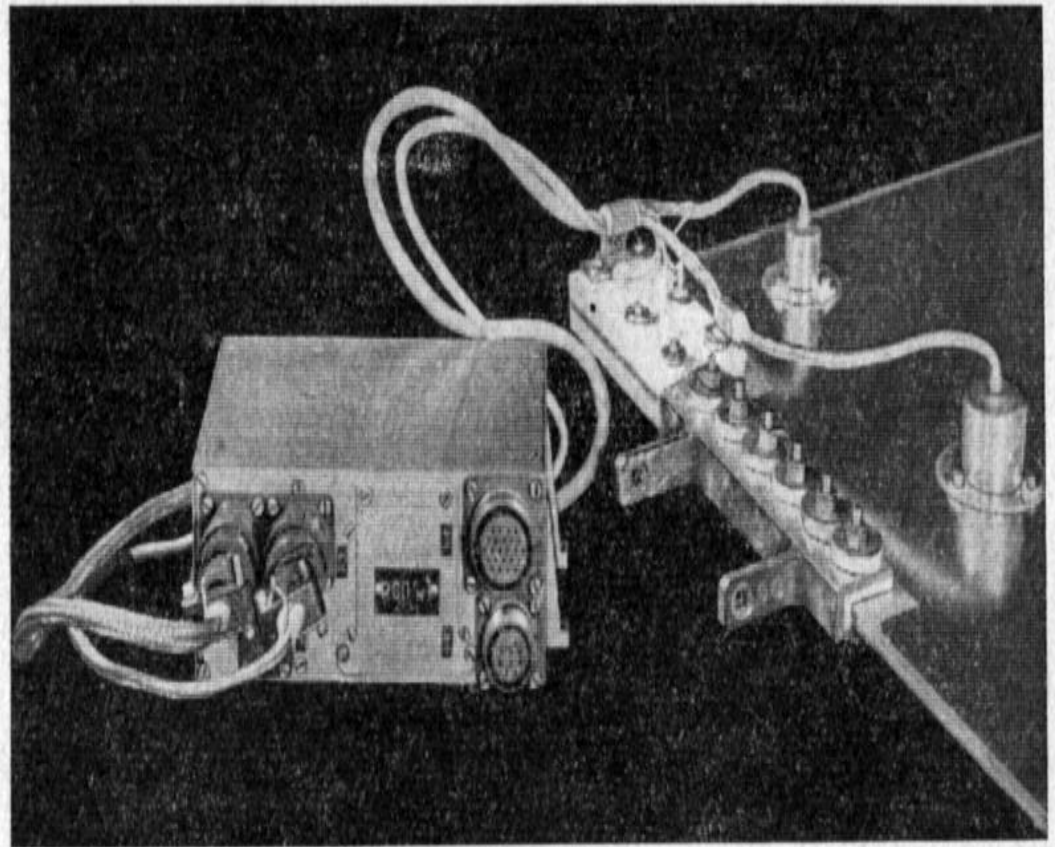
R.L. Aptekar, Ioffe Institute



An experimental rejection of the hypothesis for the dust cloud surrounding the Earth

(Space Research, Berlin, Akademie-verlag, 1971, v.11, p. 363-369)

- It was developed an instrument with high level of noise immunity and high sensitivity
 $\sim 3 \times 10^{-10}$ g.
- The 1966-1967 studies with this equipment installed on the Kosmos-135 and Kosmos-163 showed with high reliability that flux of dust particles is lower by factor 1000 than flux from previous measurements.



The dust coma of Halle's comet (Mazets et al., 1986, Nature, 321, p.276-278)

The SP-2 instrument (Vega-1 and Vega-2 spacecraft)

An acoustic sensor:

- surface – 500 sm^2
- diapason $10^{-13} - 10^{-6} \text{ g}$
- mass spectra - 16 integral channels with capacity 12 beats

An ionization sensor:

- surface – $4 \times 10 \text{ sm}^2$
- diapason $10^{-16} - 10^{-11} \text{ g}$
- Mass spectra - 6 integral channels with capacity 16 beats

In: 20th ESLAB Symposium on the
Exploration of Halley's Comet,
ESA, SP-250, 1986



Cumulative dust flux distribution in the inner dust coma in comet P/Halley

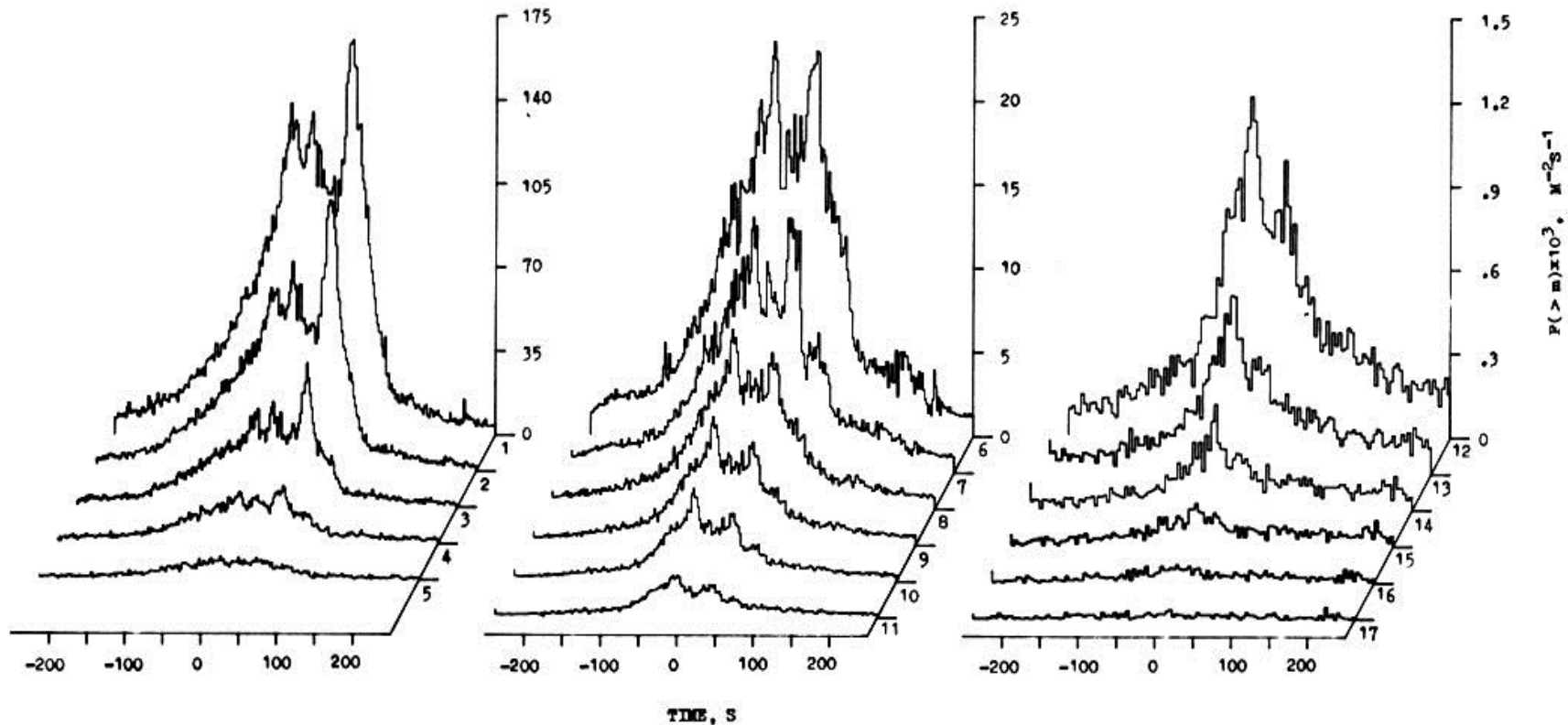
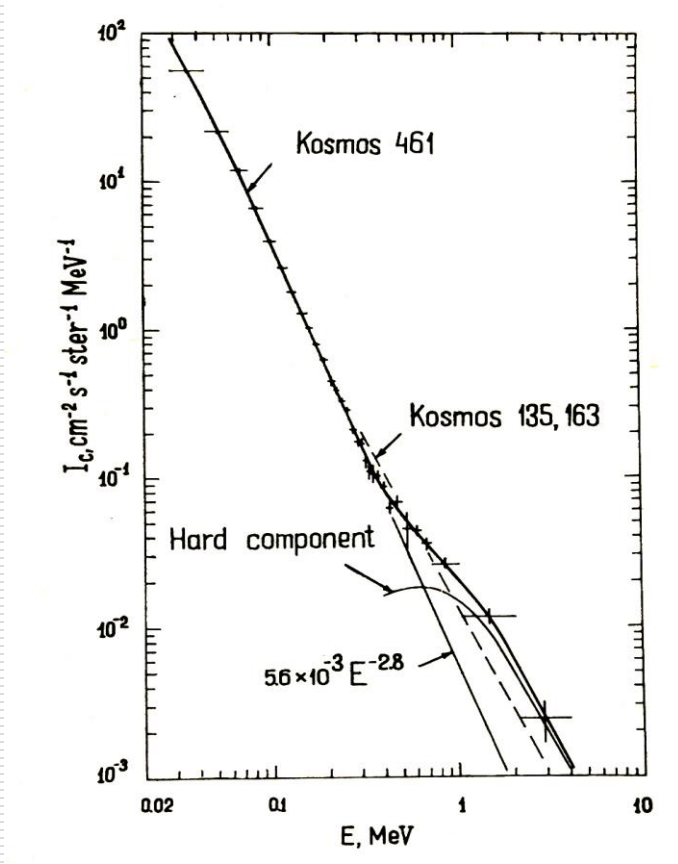
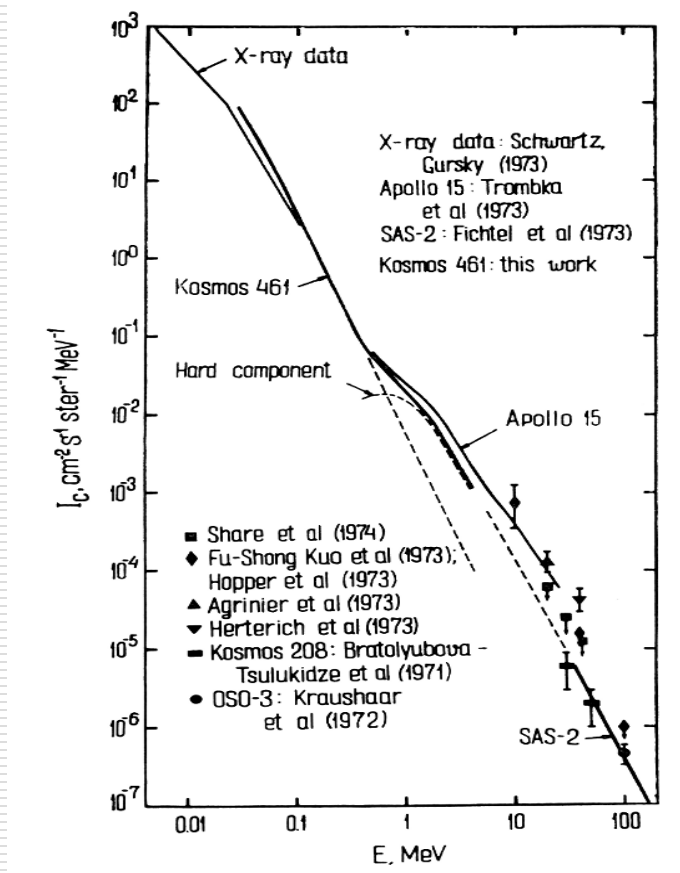


Fig. 6. Cumulative dust flux distribution in the inner dust coma, $R < 2 \cdot 10^4$ km, Vega 2. Curves 1–17: $m > 6.0 \cdot 10^{-16}$, $6.0 \cdot 10^{-15}$, $6.0 \cdot 10^{-14}$, $6.0 \cdot 10^{-13}$, $6.0 \cdot 10^{-12}$, $6.5 \cdot 10^{-13}$, $1.8 \cdot 10^{-12}$, $5.2 \cdot 10^{-12}$, $1.5 \cdot 10^{-11}$, $4.1 \cdot 10^{-11}$, $1.2 \cdot 10^{-10}$, $3.3 \cdot 10^{-10}$, $9.2 \cdot 10^{-10}$, $2.6 \cdot 10^{-9}$, $7.3 \cdot 10^{-9}$, $2.1 \cdot 10^{-8}$, and $5.8 \cdot 10^{-8}$ g, respectively

“Diffuse cosmic gamma-ray background in the 28 keV -4.1 MeV range from Kosmos 461 observations”,
 Mazets E.P. et al., Astrophysics and Space Science, 1975, 33, 347-357



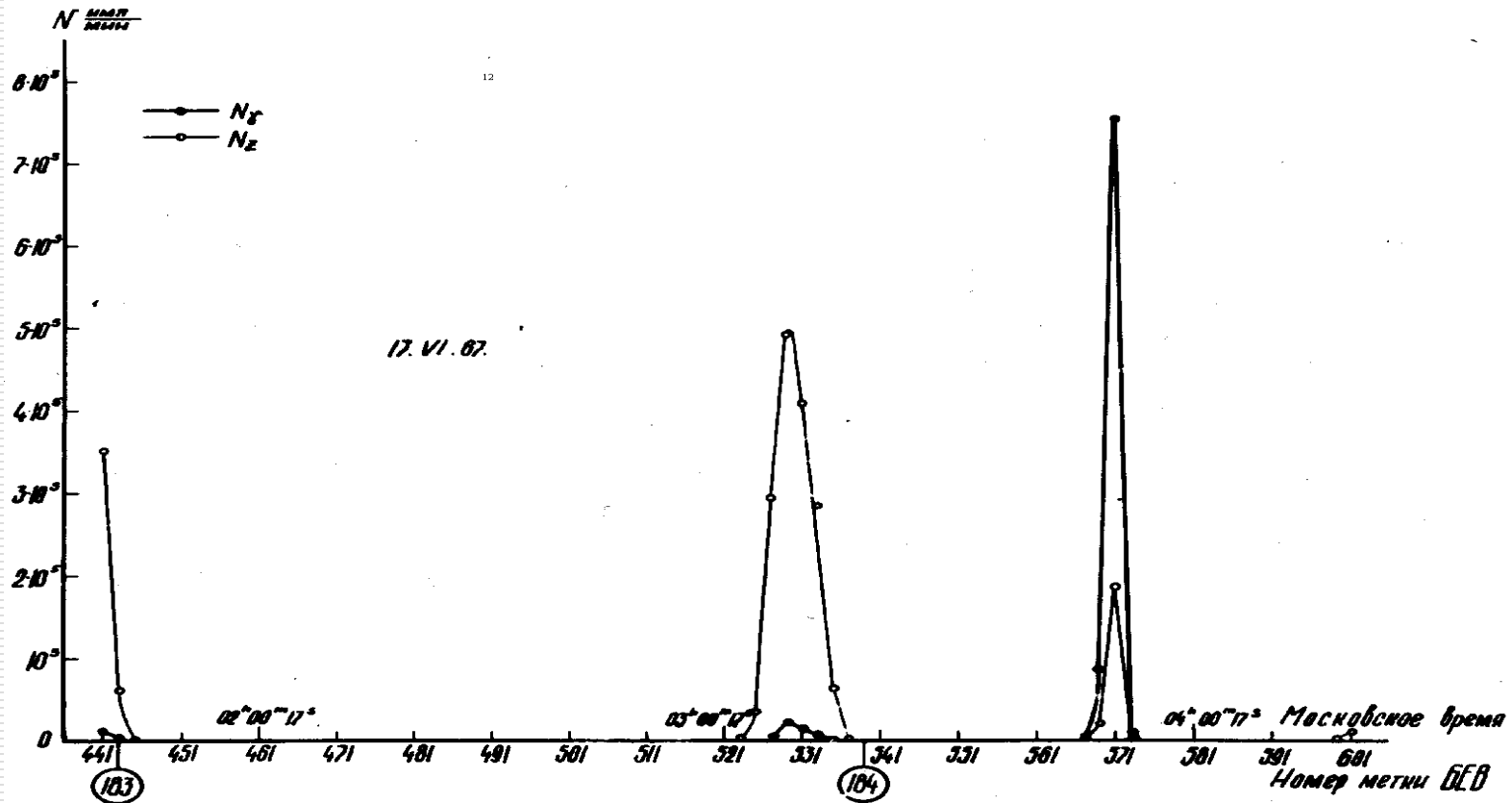
Kosmos-135, 163



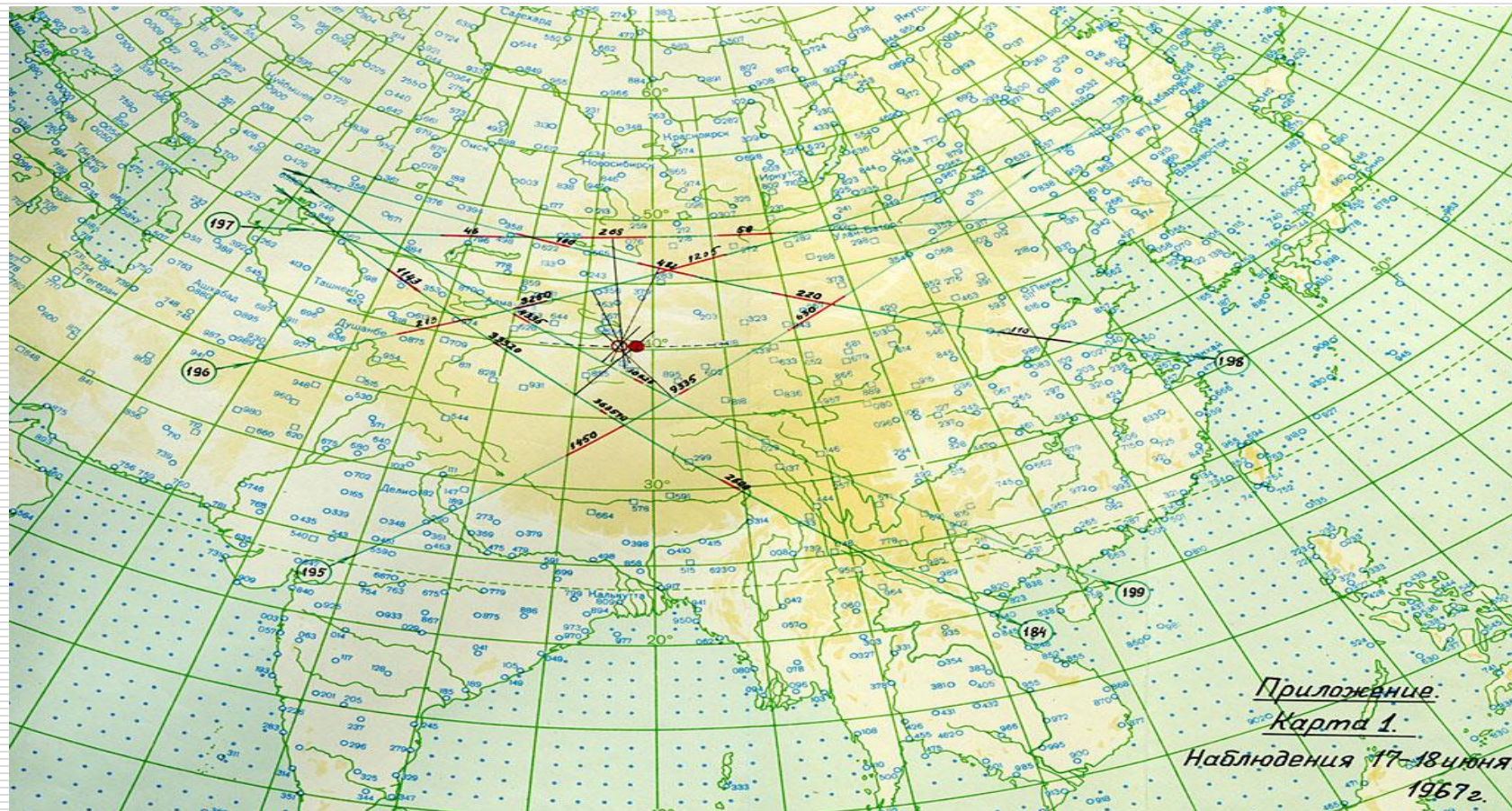
Kosmos-461

A technogeneous gamma-radiation in space.

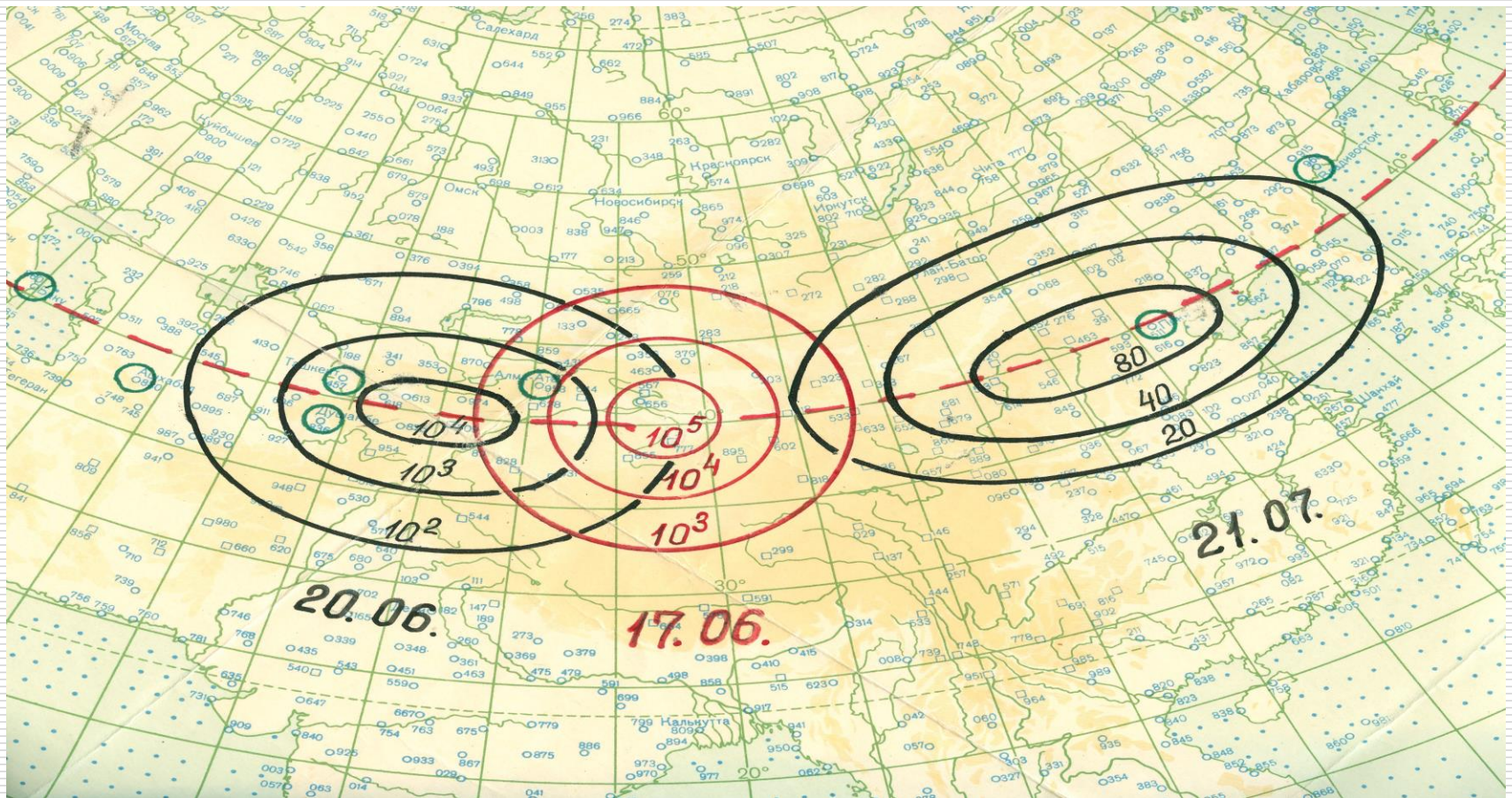
The detection of thermonuclear explosion in China on June 17, 1967 by gamma-ray spectrometr on board Kosmos-163 satellite



The cloud of thermonuclear explosion products was seen from space many days. We had determined the time of the explosion, position, power of the explosion and height of the cloud at atmosphere.

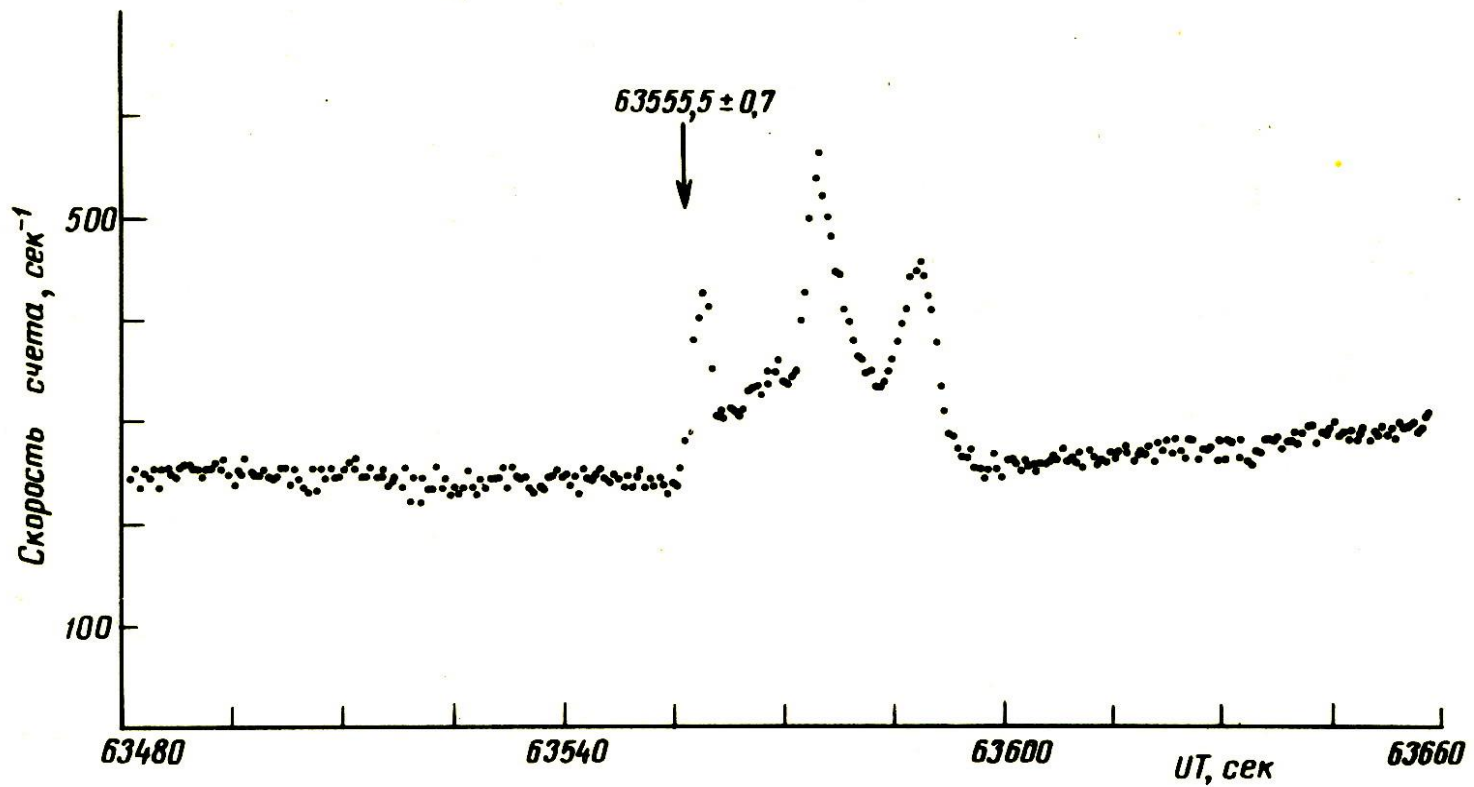


The cloud of thermonuclear explosion products was a good tracer for investigations of the circulation in upper layers of the atmosphere.



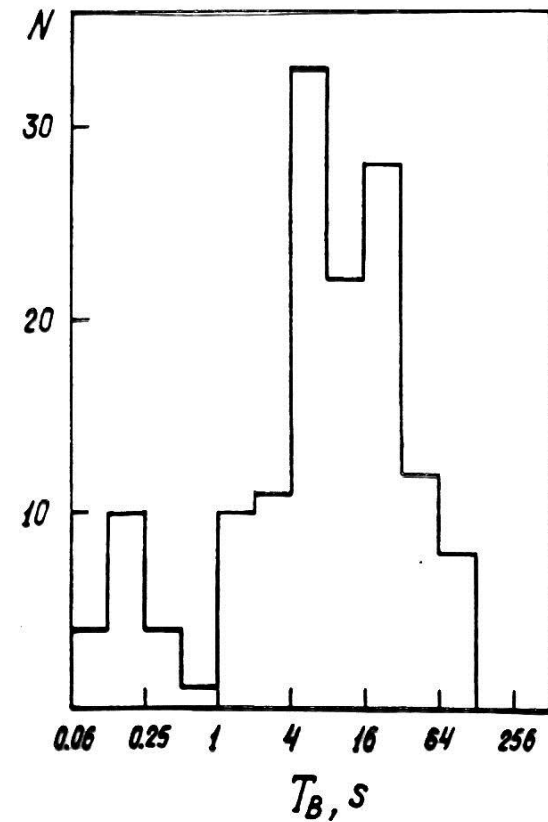
One of the first independent confirmation of the GRB discovery.
A gamma-ray detector on Kosmos-461 s/c detected GRB720117
from Vela catalog

(Mazets et.al., 1974, JETP Letters, 20, 77-80)

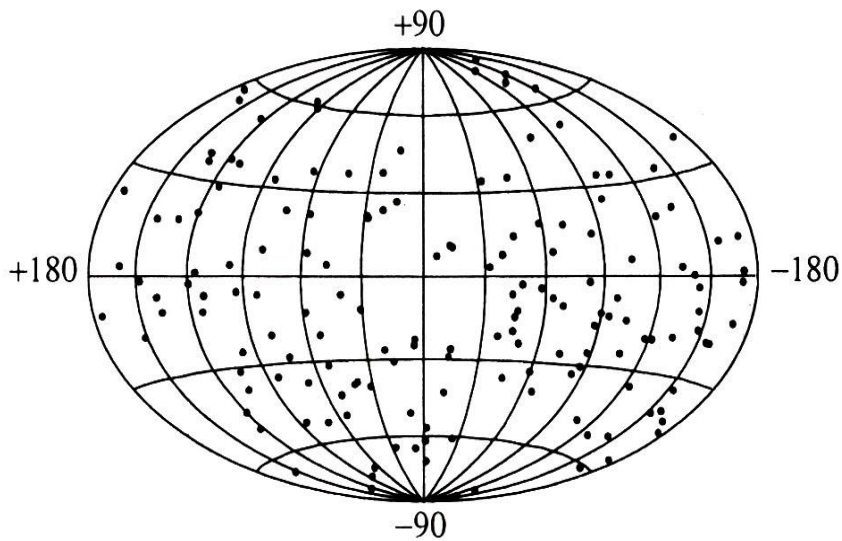


The KONUS experiments on board the Venera 11-14 missions on 1979-1983

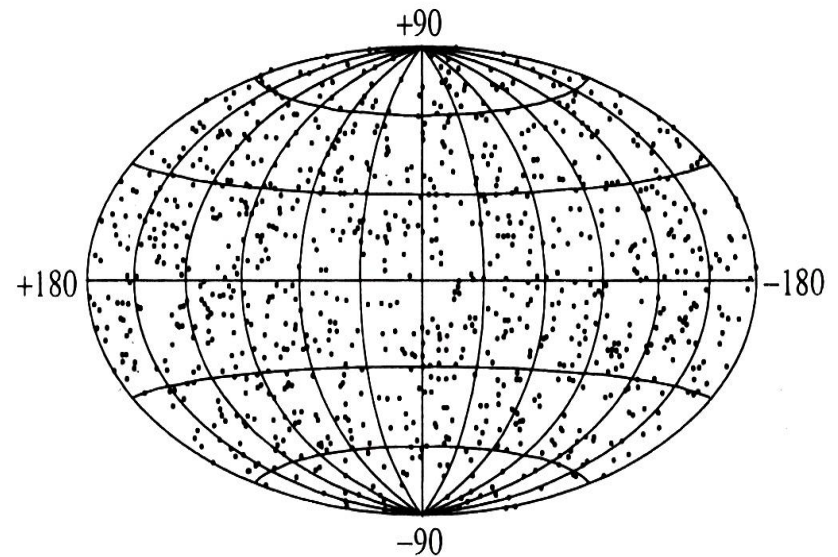
- The study of light curves and energy spectra of the burst led to the discovery of a special class of short hard bursts (A&Sp.Sci. 1981).



The localization of about 200 GRBs filed to identify a statistically meaningful concentration their sources, either in the galactic plane or in the center of the galactic disc. This pointed to the extragalactic origin of the sources and to the extreme energy scale of these events.

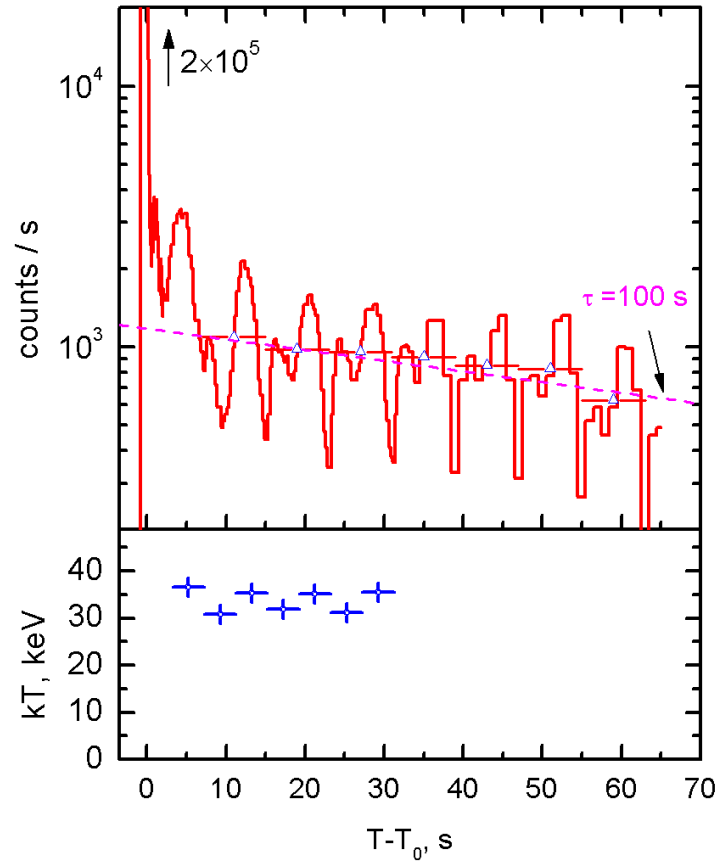


KONUS, Venera 11-14 missions,
Astrophys.Space Sci., 1988

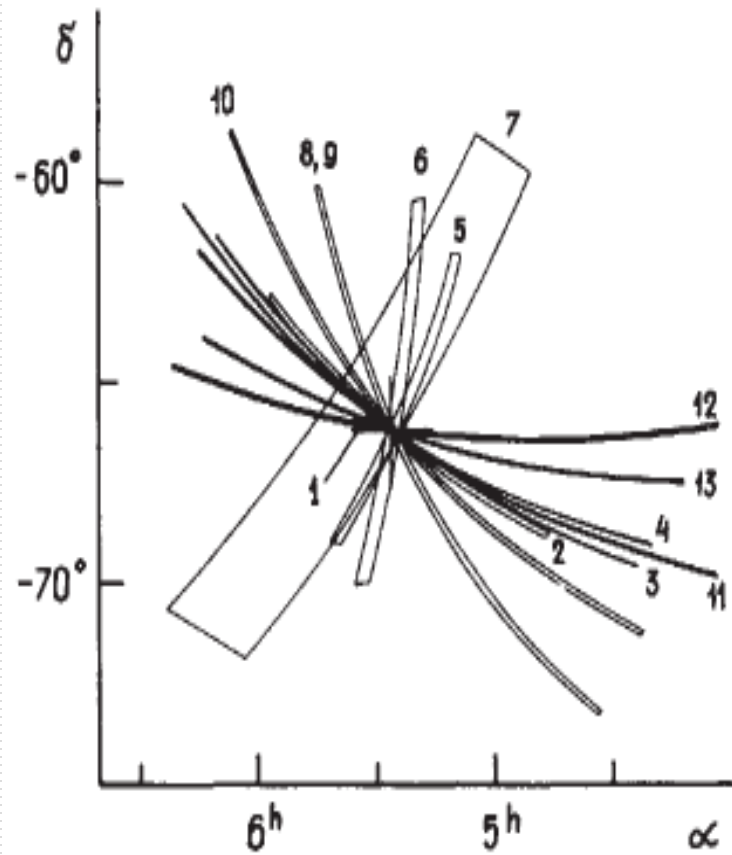


BATCE, CGRO,
Ap.J., 1996

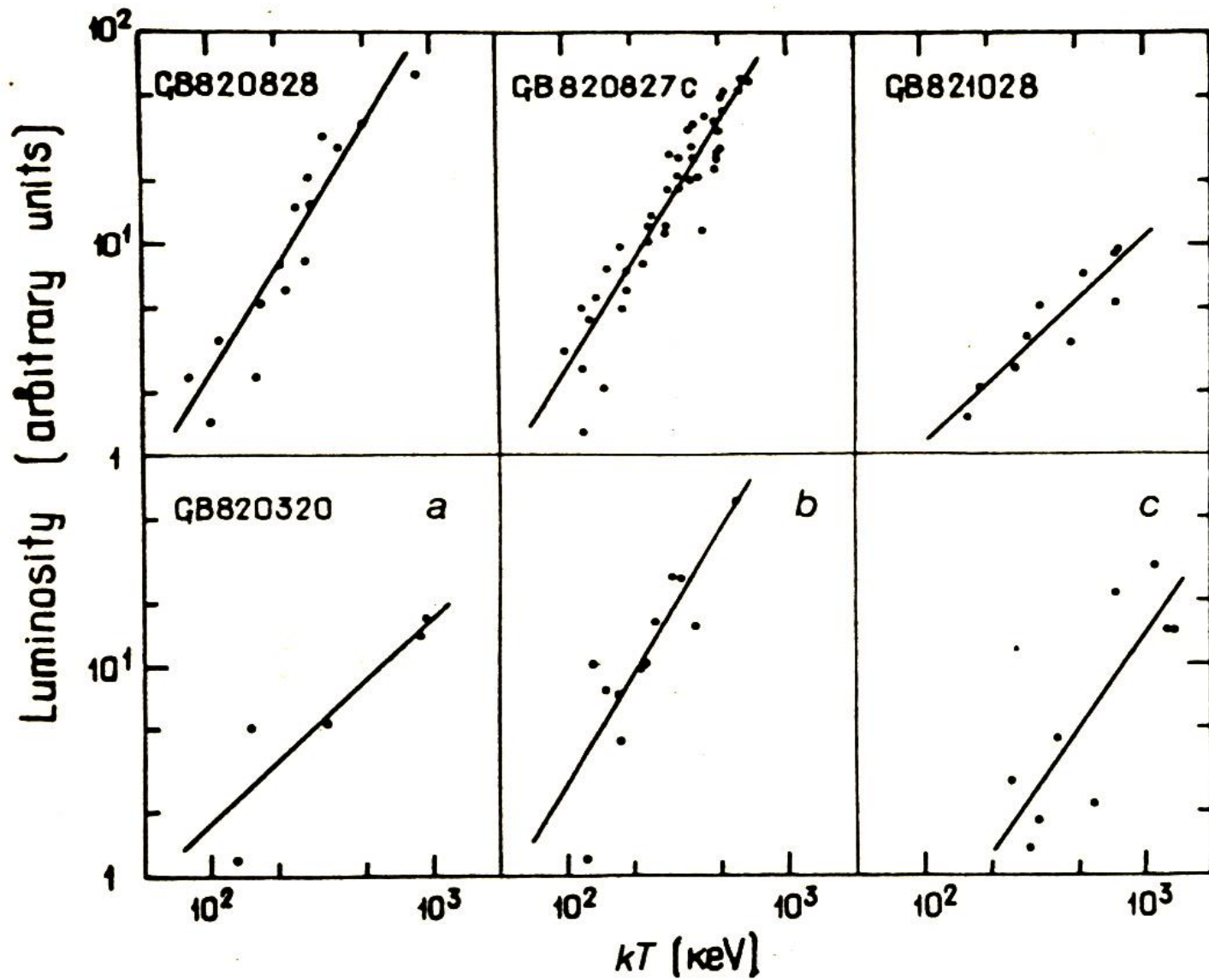
The SGR discovery



SGR0526-66 giant flare on March 5, 1979r., Nature, 1979

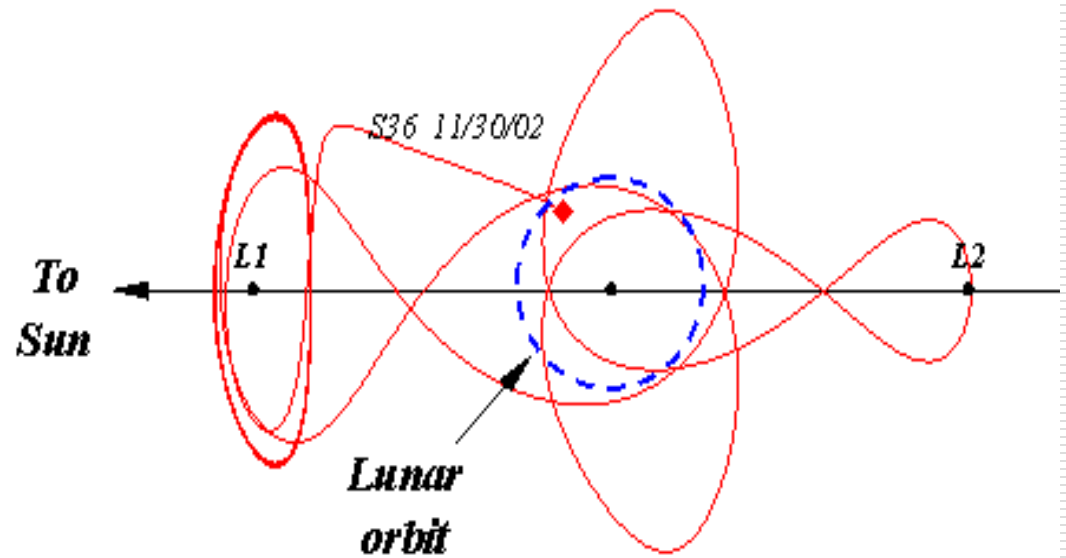
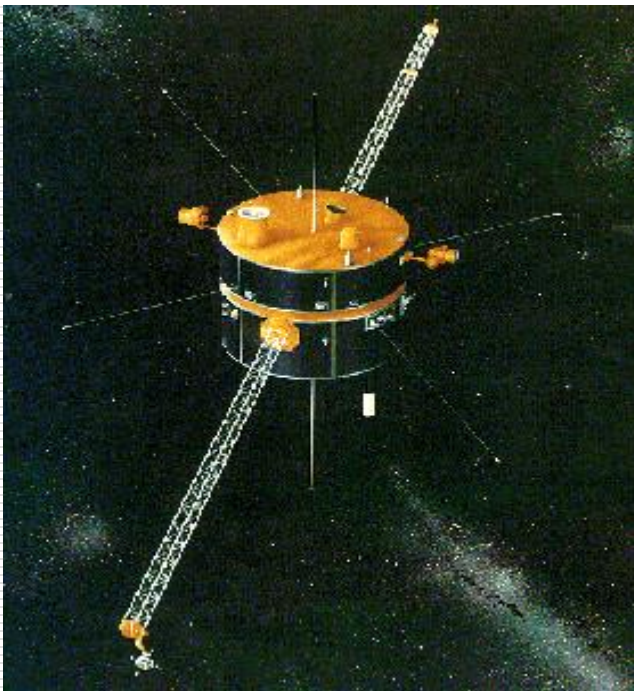


Repeated bursts of SGR0526-66, Nature, 1983

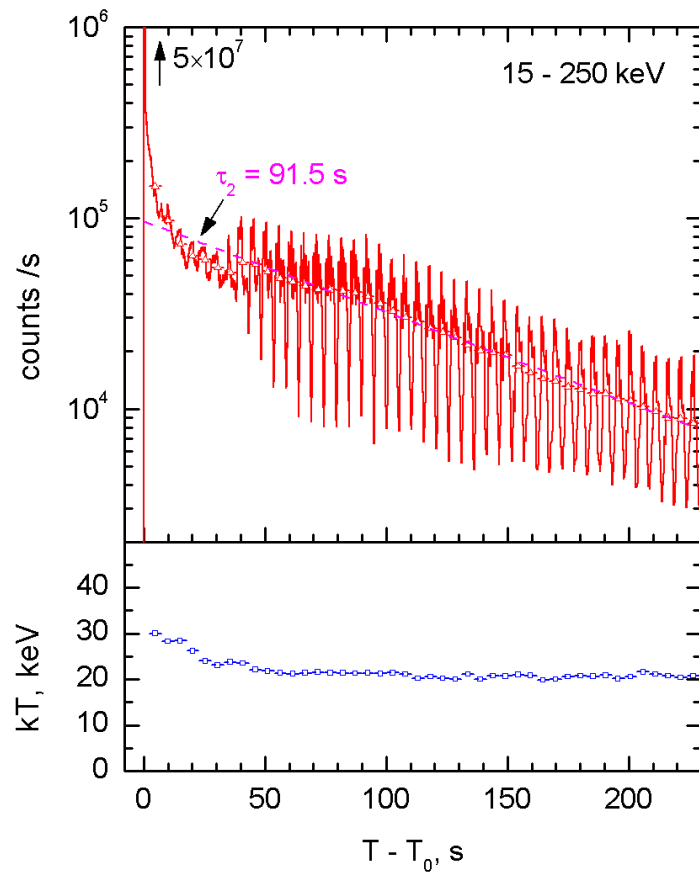


The first evidences of hardness-intensity correlations, Venera 13-14 missions, Nature, 1983.

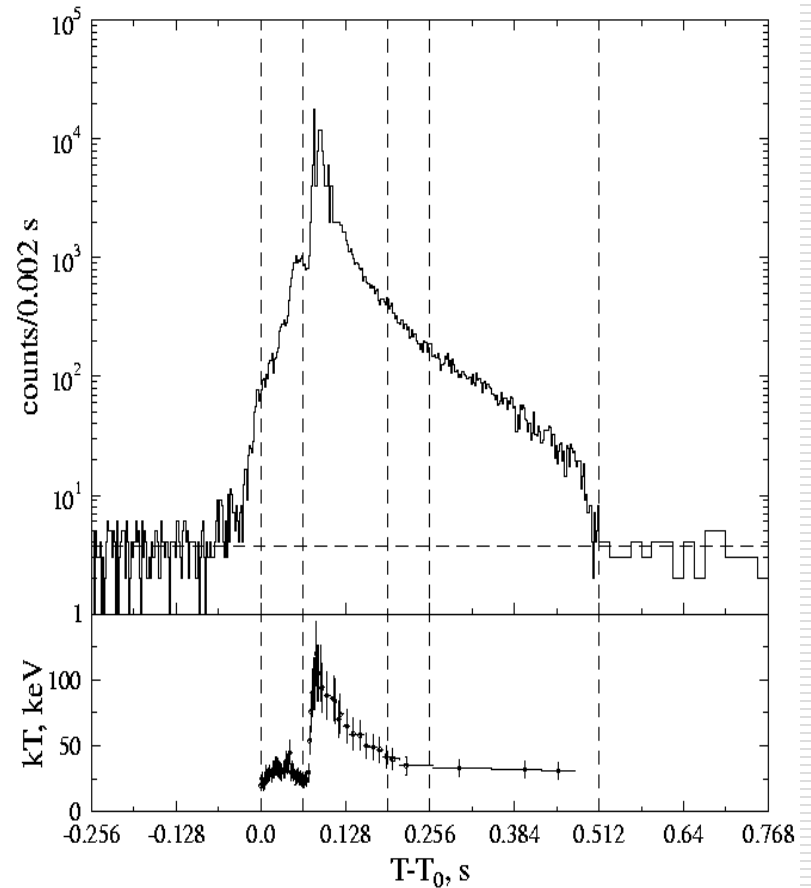
Joint Russian-American KONUS-WIND experiment



KONUS-WIND

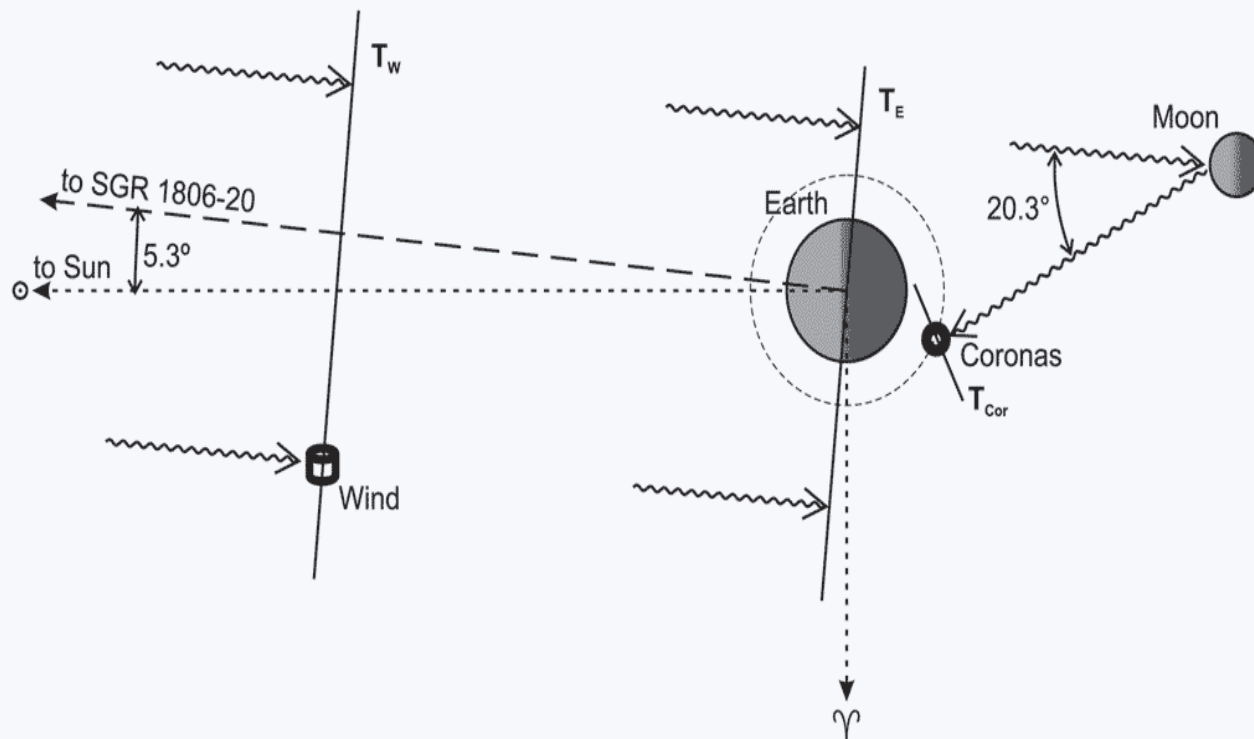


Giant flare SGR1900+14, August 27, 1998 (Nature, 1999, ПАЖ, 1999).

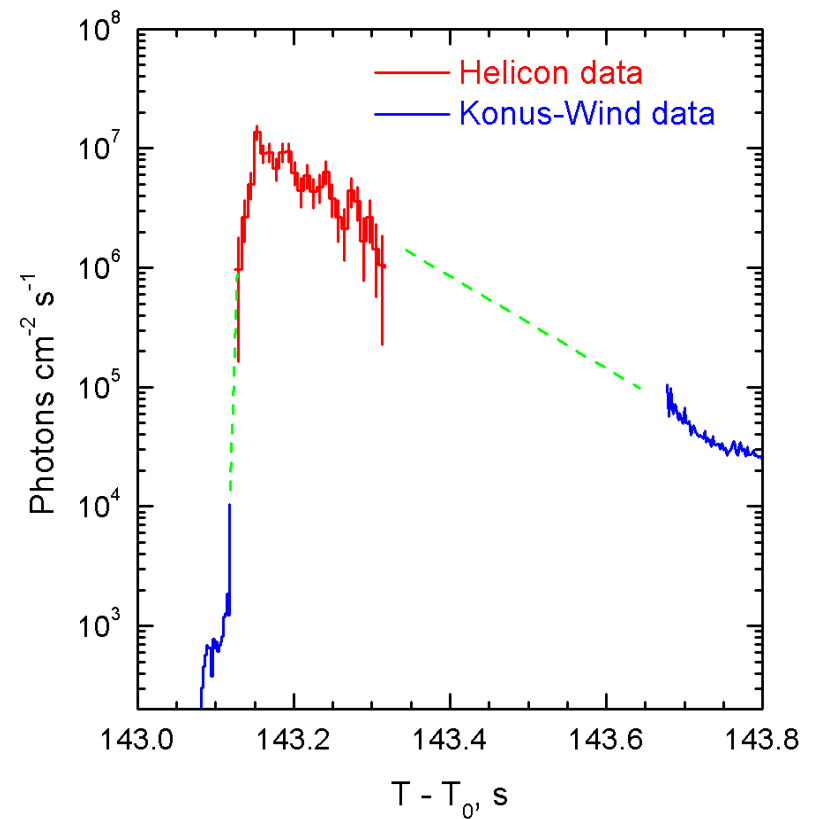
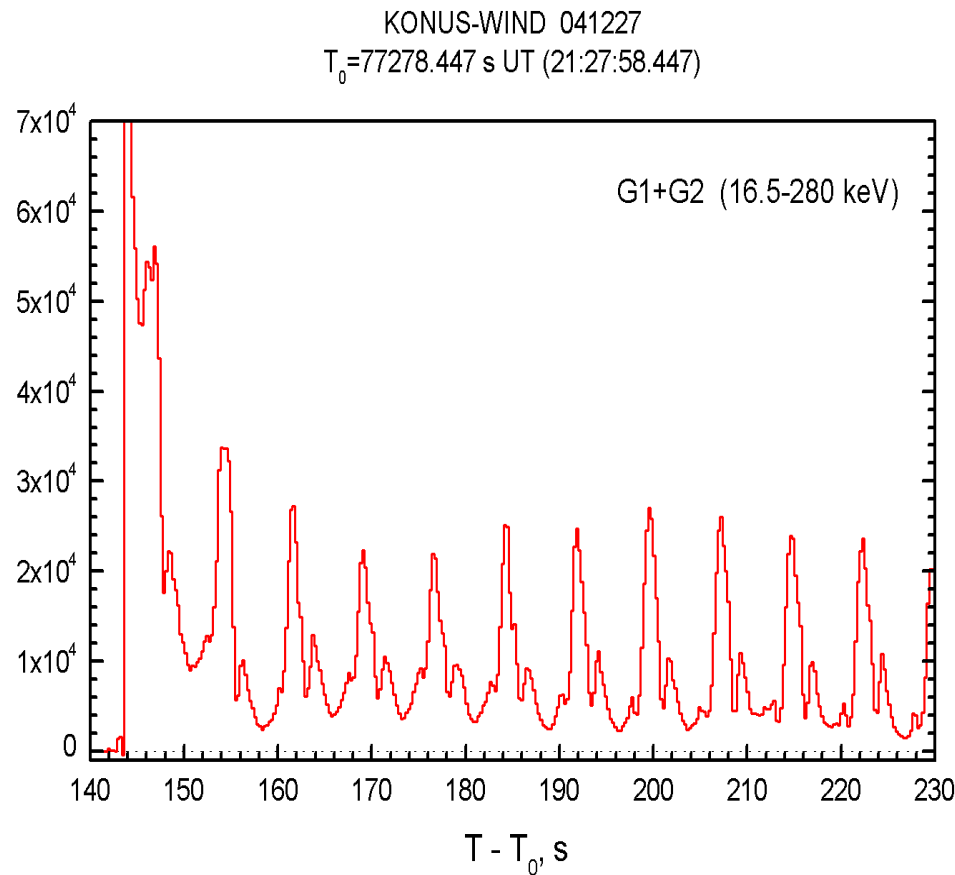


Giant flare SGR1627-41, June 18, 1998 (Ap.J.L., 1999)

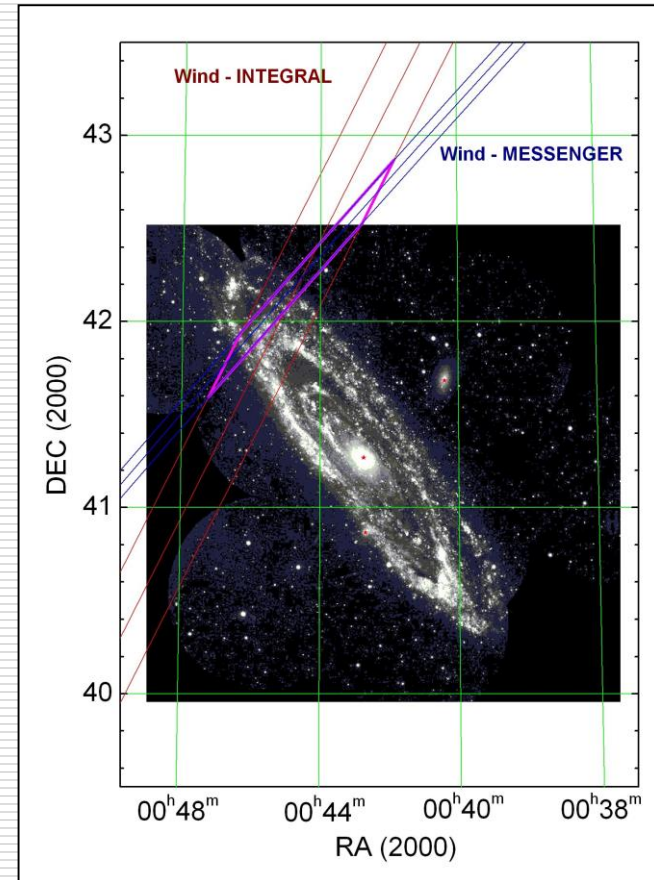
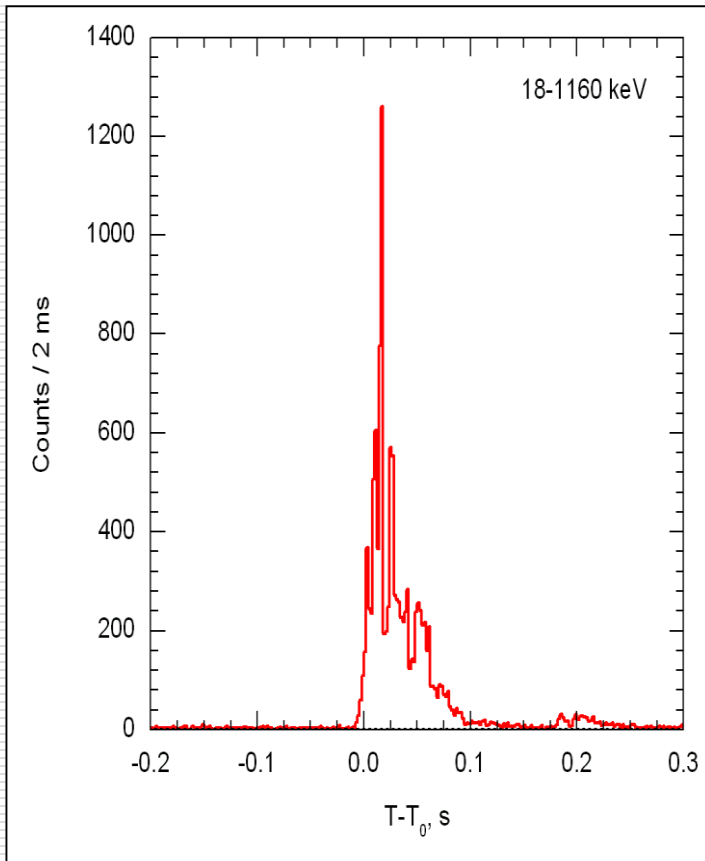
KONUS-WIND and HELIKON: observations of the initial pulse of the giant flare from SGR1806-20 (Astronomy Letters, 2007.).

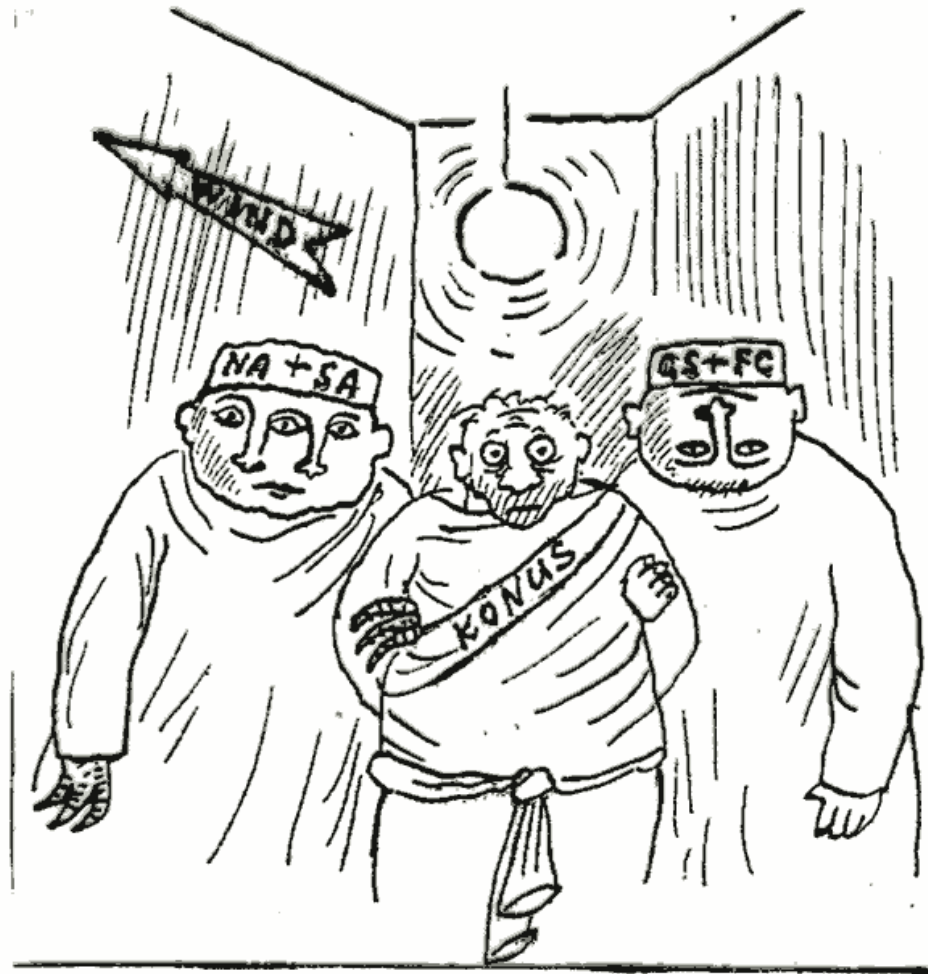


KONUS-WIND and HELIKON («Koronas-F» s/c): observations of giant flare from SGR1806-20, December 27, 2004



The discovery of giant burst from the neighboring M31 galaxy

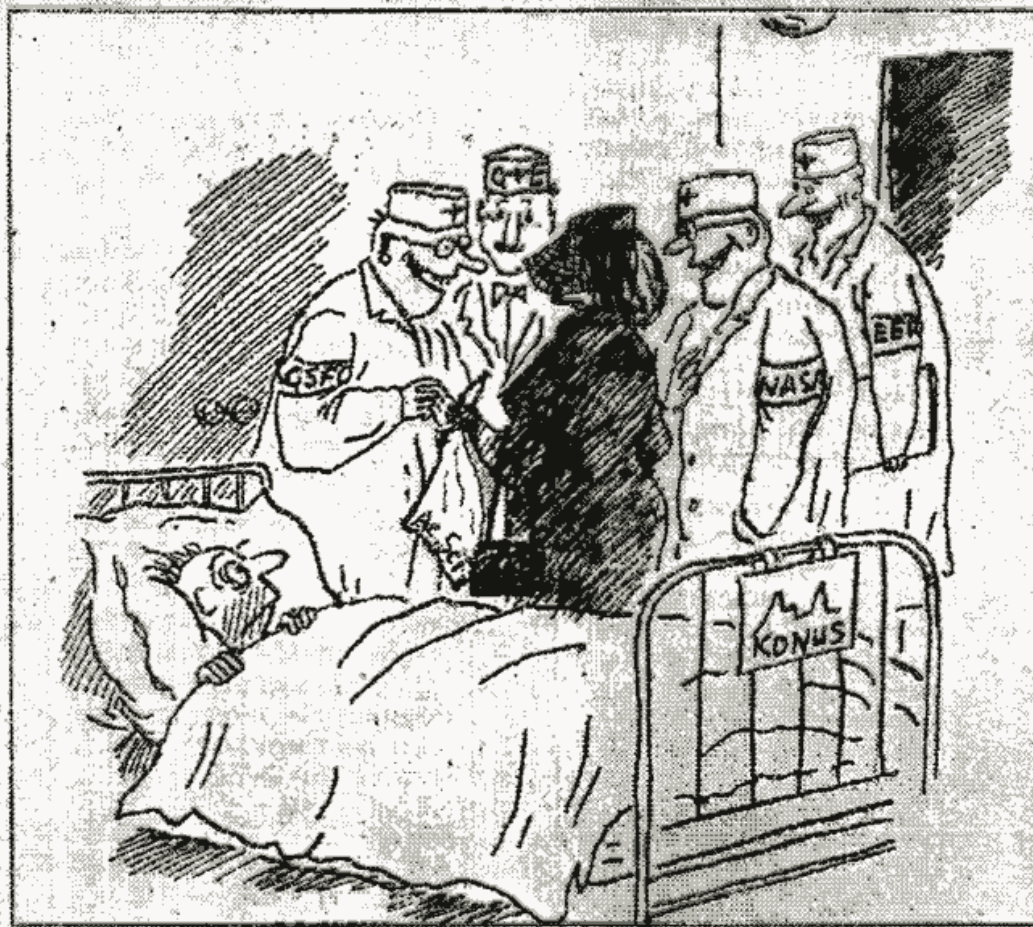




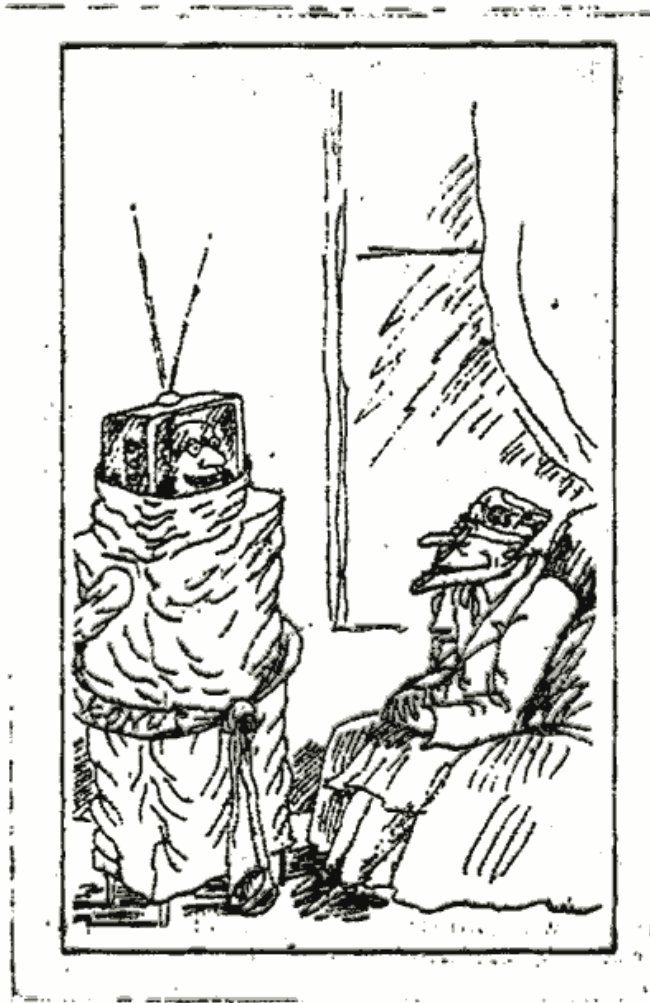
Critical Instrument Review



Random vibrations



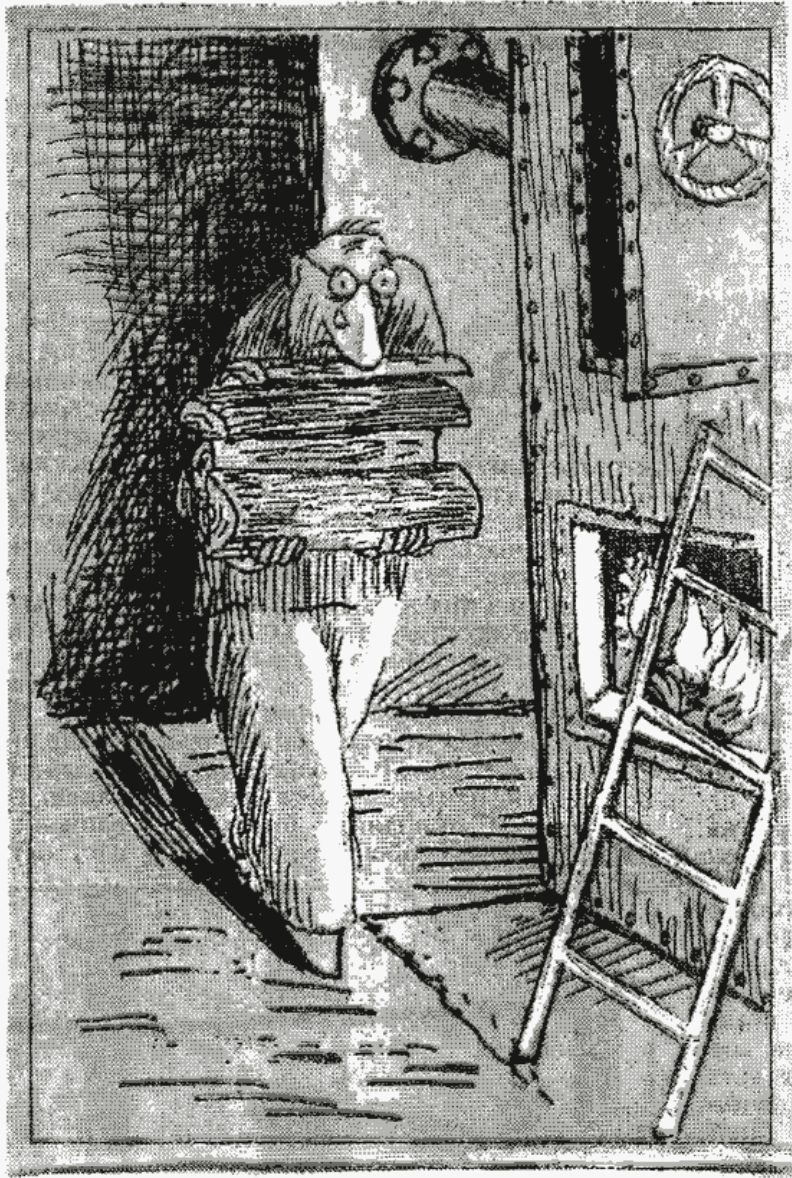
Project Status Review



Bench test



EMC



Thermal
Vacuum



Sine burst



Thermal balance



Bakeout

Refurbishment

