DZHIBLADZE, N.V.; DZHAPARIDZE, T.I.

Effect of ionizing radiation on the phagocytic activity of leucocytes under various experimental conditions. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 23 no.1:87-92 Jl '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. AN GruzSSR, Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy khirurgii i gematologii, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom K.D. Eristavi.
(PHAGOCYTOSIS) (X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ABAKELIYA, TS.I.; DZHIBLADZE, N.V.; TSINTSADZE, N.A.; GEORGADZE, G.Ye.

Composition of peripheral blood and marrow in the Transcaucasian hamster. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 27 no.5:619-624 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. AN Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy khirurgii i gematologii, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom K.D. Eristavi.

(GEORGIA--HAMSTERS)
(MARROW)
(BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

DZHIBLADZE, N.V.; TSINTSADZE, N.A.

Blood and bone marrow picture of the rabbit under normal conditions.
Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 27 no.4:487-490 O '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. AN Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy khirurgii i gematologii, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom K.D. Eristavi.

(MARROW) (BLOOD)

DZHIBLADZE, N.V.

Effect of an injection of the blood of leucosis patients on the composition of the blood and the bone marrow of rabbits. Trudy Inst.eksp.i klin.khir. i gemat. AN Gruz.SSR 10:219-223 '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

(LEUCOSIS)

DZHIBLADZE, N.V.; LARIONOVA, N.G.; BURDZHANADZE, O.I.

Changes in the composition of peripheral blood and bone marrow following resection of the lungs. Trudy Inst. eksp. i klin. khir. i gemat. AN Gruz. SSR 11:71-73 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

SEMENSKAYA, Ye.M.; DZHIBLADZE, N.V., [illegible] N.F.

Changes in the blood picture in thyrotoxicosis treated with radioactive iodine. Trudy Inst. eksp. i klin. khir. i gemat. AN Gruz. SSR 11:87-90 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

DZHIBLADZE, R A

CHIGVINIDZE, D.M.; DZHIBLADZE, R.A.

Form of growth of a single crystal in zinc. Soobshcheniya Akad. Nauk Gruzin. S.S.R. 9, No.1, 9-16 '49.
(CA 47 no.22:11873 '53)

1. Acad. Sci. Georgian S.S.R., Inst. of Physics and Geophysics, Tiflis.

DZHIBLADZE, S. V., and ZAALISHVILI, M. M. (USSR)

"Some Data of Contractile Proteins of Tonic and Tetanic Muscles."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

ZAALISHVILI, M.M.; DZHIBLADZE, S.V.

Nature of the contractile proteins of tonic and tetanic skeletal muscles. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 31 no.1:53-60 Jl '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Predstavleno akademikom P.A. Kometiani.

DZHIBLADZE, S.V.; ONIANI, T.N.

Functional significance of the membrane-myofibril relation in tetanic and tonic muscle fibers. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 36 no.1: 195-202 O '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut fiziologii AN Gruzinskoy SSR. Submitted March 25, 1964.

L 03289-67 EWT(1) RO
ACC NR: AP7000434 SOURCE CODE: UR/0251/66/044/002/0311/0316

AUTHOR: Zaalishvili, M. M.; Dzhibladze, S. V.

ORG: Institute of Physiology, AN Georgian SSR (Institut fiziologii Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR)

TITLE: Cholinesterase activity in myosin

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 44, no. 2, 1966, 311-316

TOPIC TAGS: cholinesterase, enzyme, adsorption, myosin

ABSTRACT: Rabbit-muscle myosin A was obtained according to a standard method, while the frog muscle myosin was prepared as follows: frog sartorius muscles were frozen and then ground and the homogenate extracted with Straub's solution at pH 6.5. The extract was further separated by centrifugation and myosin precipitated with 15 volumes of water cooled to OC. Thereafter myosin was again precipitated and finally suspended in the equivalent of a 1.2-M KCL solution. Total nitrogen was determined by the Kjeldahl method and ATP by Lyubimova's method, while cholinesterase activity was assayed according to Varga's method. To evaluate the effect of temperature on the cholinesterase activity of myosin, the

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myosin suspensions were exposed to varying temperatures for periods of 5, 10, 15, and 20 min. To separate the cholinesterase fraction from myosin, the 0.6-M KCL myosin suspension was heated to 50C for 10 min, cooled to OC for several hours, and the precipitated fraction removed by centrifugation. At this stage, cholinesterase activity was determined for the stock suspension and the supernatant fraction. Myosin heated to 50C losses ATP-ase activity, but cholinesterase activity remains unaltered. Due to thermal denaturation of proteins, cholinesterase myosin activity is shifted to the supernatant fraction. It is therefore concluded that the "false" cholinesterase activity is due to enzyme adsorption by myosin. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 24Nov65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 014/

DZHIBLADZE, T. Ye.

Dzhibladze, T. - "Data on the algae flora of Lake Lisi," Trudy Tbilis. gos. un-ta im. Stalina, Vol XXXIIIa, 1949, p. 151-62, (In Georgian, resume in Russian),- Bibliog: 30 items

SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No, 25, 1949).

DzmBLADZE, T Ye.

Def. at
Tbilisi State U.

DUDAVSKIY, V., inzh. [translator]; BLAGOVA, Z., inzh. [translator]; BEREZINA, G. [translator]; DZHIBLADZE, Y. [translator]; CHERNENKO, B.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, red. [deceased]; DREMAYLO, P.G., otv.red.; TSUKERMAN, S.Ya., red.izd-va; GALANOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Use of hydrocyclones in coal preparation; collection of translated articles] Primenenie gidrotsiklonov pri obogashchenii uglia; sbornik perevodov statei. Pod red. B.G.Chernenko. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 160 p. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektno-konstruktorskiy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po obogashcheniyu i briketirovaniyu ugley.
(Coal preparation) (Separators (Machines))

DZHIBLADZE, Valerian Poliaktorovich; BADZHADZE, I., red.; KOBIDZE, L., red.izd-va; DZHAPARIDZE, N., tekhn.red.

[Economic relations and organization of transportation means in Kakhetia districts] Ekonomicheskie sviazi i organizatsiia transportnykh putei v raionakh Kakheti. Tbilisi, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Gruzinskoi SSR. 1960. 77 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Kakhetia)

DZHIBLADZE, Valer'yan Poliaktorovich

[Factories producing structural elements for housing in Georgia] [Domostroitel'nye zavody Gruzii. Tbilisi] 1963. 62 p. [In Georgian] (MIRA 17:4)

KAPANADZE, Yuriy Fedorovich; DZHIBLADZE, V.P., red.

[Some problems in the economics of manufacturing and using wall materials in the Georgian S.S.R.] Nekotorye voprosy ekonomiki proizvodstva i primeneniia stenovykh materialov v Gruzinskoi SSR. Tbilisi, Metsniereba, 1965. 161 p.
(MIRA 18:10)

KHMALADZE, A.G.; DZHIBLADZE, V.Ya.

Toxicological and hygienic evaluation of mercaptophos. Vop. pit. 19 no.3:62-64 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR, Tbilisi.
(INSECTICIDES) (SYSTOX)

L 42031-65 EWT(1)/EWA(h) Peb

ACCESSION NR: AP5010954 UR/0286/65/000/007/0133/0133

12

Aze, T. V.; Gogoteridze, M. G.; Dzhibuti, M. S.

[illegible] type parallel summator. Class 42, No. 169885

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. ', 1965, 133

TOPIC TAGS: summator

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a storage type parallel summator containing [illegible] second term register, and two transfer lines. To increase the [illegible] and to increase the reliability, it contains [illegible] the [illegible] inputs of the sum register.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kibernetiki AN GSSR (Institute of Cybernetics AN GSSR)

SUBMITTED: 22Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

NIZHARADZE, Nadim Isetovich; DZHIBUTI, Nadezhda Makarovna

[Adzhar A.S.S.R.] [Adzharskaia ASSR. Batumi, Gos.izd-vo] 1957. 263 p. [In Georgian] (MIRA 12:2)
(Adzhar A.S.S.R.--Economic conditions)

NIZHARADZE, Nadim Izetovich, kand. geogr. nauk, dots; GAVRILOVA, S., red.; DZHIBUTI, N., red.; GOBRONIDZE, V., tekhn. red.

[Soviet Adzharia; economic and geographical features] Sovetskaia Adzhariia; ekonomiko-geograficheskaia kharakteristika. Batumi, Gos. izd-vo, 1961. 259 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Adzharistan--Economic geography)

DZHIBUTI, N. M. (Batumi)

"Experience in the Study of Contemporary Landscapes of Adzhariya"

Report presented at the Third Conference on Landscape Study, Tbilisi, 7-12 June 1958. (Izv. Ak nauk SSSR, ser geograficheskaya, 1958, No. 6, pp. 150-55)

MIKHEYEV, V.S.; CHERNOVA, T.S.; DZHIBUTI, N.M.

Investigating a partial constitutional diagram of the system Ti - Al - Cr - Fe - Si - B on a section with 6% Al. Titan i ego splavy no.10:48-54 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

S/056/60/039/006/047/063
B006/B063

24.6900

AUTHORS: Dzhibuti, R. I., Tagviashvili, A. V.

TITLE: Photodisintegration of the He^4 Nucleus at High Energies

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 39, No. 6(12), pp. 1756-1759

TEXT: Data on the yields of photonuclear reactions indicate that the quasi-deuteron mechanism of interaction of gamma quanta with light nuclei is not the sole mechanism of this process. To check this assumption, the authors studied the photodisintegration of He^4 nuclei caused by high-energy quanta with the aid of the model of direct interaction. The conclusions drawn as to the He^4 nucleus may be extended to other light nuclei. Theoretical calculations of helium photodisintegration in the range of giant resonance were unsatisfactory since it was not possible to make a proper choice of the wave-function parameters. Also calculations performed at higher energies showed unsatisfactory agreement with experimental results concerning the $\sigma(E)$ curves. Experiments with helium and lithium exposed to gamma quanta of 150-280 Mev were in good agreement with the

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B006/B063

quasi-deuteron theory of the photonuclear effect. This means that this model can be successfully used at energies equal to or higher than the pion-production threshold. In the range between giant resonance and pion-production threshold, no theoretical calculations of photodisintegration of helium have been made so far. Experiments indicate that nucleons can be directly knocked out of He^4. The reactions $He^4(\gamma,p)$ and $He^4(\gamma,n)$ have been studied for high energies below the pion-production threshold on the basis of the two-particle model. As one cannot restrict oneself to dipole approximation at high energies of the inciding gamma quanta, the calculations are made in a general manner, without multipole expansion of the vector potential of the electromagnetic wave. The interaction of the photonucleon with the residual nucleus in the final state is neglected. For the differential reaction cross section one obtains

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{3\pi^{1/2}e^2k^3}{2c\gamma^3 M\omega}\exp\left[-\frac{k^2}{\gamma^2}-\frac{\omega^2}{16\gamma^2c^2}\right]\left\{\left[\delta\exp\left(-\frac{\omega^2}{4c^2\gamma^2}+\frac{\omega k}{c\gamma^2}\cos\theta\right)-\right.\right.$$
$$\left.-\frac{\eta}{3}\right]^2\exp\left[-\frac{\omega k}{2c\gamma^2}\cos\theta\right]\sin^2\theta+\frac{\mu^2_{n,p}\omega^2}{2c^2k^2}\exp\left[\frac{\omega^2}{16\gamma^2c^2}\right]\times \quad (4)$$
$$\left.\times\left(\exp\left[-\frac{\omega^2}{32\gamma^2c^2}-\frac{\omega k}{4c\gamma^2}\cos\theta\right]-\exp\left[-\frac{9\omega^2}{32c^2\gamma^2}+\frac{3\omega k}{4\gamma^2c}\cos\theta\right]\right)^2\right\},$$

где

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the total reaction cross section is given by

$$\sigma = \frac{12\pi^{3/2}e^2}{\gamma M}\left(\frac{k}{\omega}\right)^3 \exp\left[-\frac{k^2}{\gamma^2} - \frac{\omega^2}{16\gamma^2c^2}\right] \times$$
$$\times \left\{\frac{4c\gamma^2\delta}{9\omega k}\exp\left[-\frac{\omega^2}{2c^2\gamma^2}\right]\left(\mathrm{ch}\,\frac{3\omega k}{2c\gamma^2} - \frac{2c\gamma^2}{3\omega k}\,\mathrm{sh}\,\frac{3\omega k}{2c\gamma^2}\right) + \right.$$
$$+ \frac{4c\gamma^2}{\omega k}\left(\frac{\eta^2}{9} - \frac{2\eta\delta}{3}\exp\left[-\frac{\omega^2}{4c^2\gamma^2}\right]\right)\left(\mathrm{ch}\,\frac{\omega k}{2c\gamma^2} - \frac{2c\gamma^2}{\omega k}\,\mathrm{sh}\,\frac{\omega k}{2c\gamma^2}\right) +$$
$$+ \frac{\mu_{n,p}^2\omega^2}{2c^2k^2}\exp\left[\frac{\omega^2}{16\gamma^2c^2}\right]\left(\exp\left[-\frac{\omega^2}{16\gamma^2c^2}\right]\mathrm{sh}\,\frac{\omega k}{2c\gamma^2} - \right.$$
$$\left. \left. - 2\exp\left[-\frac{5\omega^2}{16\gamma^2c^2}\right]\mathrm{sh}\,\frac{\omega k}{2c\gamma^2} + \frac{1}{3}\exp\left[-\frac{9\omega^2}{16c^2\gamma^2}\right]\mathrm{sh}\,\frac{3\omega k}{2c\gamma^2}\right)\right\}. \qquad (6)$$

ε is the binding energy of the photonucleon; $\eta = 1$ or 2; $\delta = 1$ or 0, depending on whether a proton or a neutron is ejected; $\mu_{n,p}$ - magnetic moment of the neutron or proton in nuclear magnetons; M and p are the photonucleon mass and momentum, respectively. A graphical comparison of the theoretical angular dependence of

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\gamma, p) \text{ and } \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\gamma, n),$$

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B006/B063

and of $\sigma(\gamma,p)$ and $\sigma(\gamma,n)$ as a function of E_γ with experimental data by A. I. Gorbunov and V. M. Spiridonov shows very good agreement. Professor V. I. Mamasakhlisov is thanked for a discussion and his interest in the work. There are 4 figures and 7 references: 2 Soviet, 3 US, and 2 British.

ASSOCIATION: Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Tbilisi State University)

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1960

Card 4/4

MAMASAKHLISOV, V.I.; DZHIBUTI, R.I.

Photodisintegration of Be^9 and C^{12} nuclei at high energies.
Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 41 no.5:1493-1497 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Beryllium--Decay) (Carbon--Decay)
(Photonuclear reactions)

44921

S/251/62/029/006/003/005
D218/D307

24,4410
24,6600

AUTHOR: Dzhibuti, R.I.

TITLE: Photodisintegration of three particle nuclei

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 29, no. 6, 1962, 673-676

TEXT: It is noted that light nuclei consisting of three or four nucleons do not have excited states, and hence the interaction between γ rays and such nuclei does not proceed through a compound nucleus stage. The aim of this paper is to discuss the photodisintegration of three particle nuclei on the basis of a two-body model which is known to give a satisfactory explanation of experimental data for the He^4 nucleus (R.I. Dzhibuti and A.V. Tagviashvili, ZhETF, 12, 1960, 1756). On this model, He^3 and H^3 may be looked upon as consisting of a quasideuteron and an odd nucleon. The wave functions for these nuclei are taken from the paper by Mang and Wild. These wave functions take into account pair correlations inside the nuclei and give the best values for the binding energy and the nucl-

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3h6h2
S/056/62/042/002/025/055
B108/B104

24.6600

AUTHORS: Kopaleyshvili, T. I., Dzhibuti, R. I.

TITLE: The photonuclear reaction $He^4(\gamma,np)D^2$

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42, no. 2, 1962, 467 - 470

TEXT: The reaction $He^4(\gamma,np)D^2$ is studied on the basis of direct interaction between the gamma quanta and all nucleons of He^4. It is assumed that the neutron-proton pair with spatial correlation at the moment of interaction with the gamma quantum is the one to fly off. The other pair forms the final deuteron. Magnetic interaction is neglected since at a gamma energy of some 100 Mev its contribution to the total photonuclear reaction cross section is only a few per cent. Interaction of the photonucleons with recoil nuclei can be neglected as well as neutron-proton interaction in the final state since the latter interaction is considerable only near the reaction threshold; the maximum of the total cross section versus energy curve, however, is far off the threshold. On the basis of these assumptions the wave function of the final state becomes

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S/056/62/042/002/025/055
B108/B104

$$\Psi_f = \Phi(r_{34}) \exp(ik_d R_{34})\, Y_{1m'}(\sigma_3\sigma_4)\, Y_{00}(\tau_3\tau_4) \exp(iKR_{12}) \times \\ \times [Y_{10}(\tau_1\tau_2)\,\psi_{-k} + Y_{00}(\tau_1\tau_2)\,\psi_k]\, Y_{1m}(\sigma_1\sigma_2)/\sqrt{2}, \quad (4)$$

with

$$\psi_{\pm k} = \{\exp(ikr_{12}) \pm \exp(-ikr_{12})\}/\sqrt{2}, \quad (5)$$

$$r_{//} = r_f - r_j, \quad R_{//} = (r_f + r_j)/2, \quad k = (k_1 - k_2)/2, \quad K = k_1 + k_2,$$

The subscripts 1 and 3 indicate protons, 2 and 4 neutrons. The Y's are the spin and isospin functions of the respective pairs. The transition matrix element is then

$$H'_{fi} = \frac{eh}{Mc}\frac{M(m'm)}{2\sqrt{2}} D\{2a_2(K_-)[(ke - Ke)a_1(q_+) + kea_1(q_-)] + \\ + Kea_2(K_+)a_1(k)\},$$

$$D = \int \Phi(r_{34})\varphi_1(r_{34})dr_{34}, \quad a_1(q) = \int \varphi_1(r_{12})\exp(iqr_{12})dr_{12}, \quad (6)$$

$$a_2(K_\pm) = \int \varphi_2(R)\exp(iK_\pm R)dR,$$

$$q_\pm = k \pm k_\omega/2, \quad K_\pm = K \pm k_\omega/2,$$

where M(m'm) is the matrix element of the spin functions, and $\vec{e}$ the polarization vector of the incident gamma quantum. From Eq. (6) the authors obtained the dependence of the total reaction cross section on the photon energy and the distribution with respect to the relative neutron and proton energies. The theoretical results agree well with the experimental ones, in particular near the cross section maximum. It is shown that there exists a correlation between the departing neutron and proton. V. I. Mamasakhlisov,
Card 3/4

The photonuclear reaction...

I. Sh. Vashakidze, and G. A. Chilashvili are thanked for discussions. A. N. Gorbunov and V. M. Spiridonov (ZhETF, 34, 866, 1958) are mentioned. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 2 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: M. Matsumoto. Progr. Theor. Phys., 23, 597, 1960; B. H. Bransden et al. Phil. Mag., 2, 1211, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the Gruzinskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1961 (initially) October 12, 1961 (after revision)

Card 4/4

DZHIBUTI, R.I.

Photodisintegration of three-particle nuclei. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 29 no.6:673-676 D '62. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi. Submitted October 11, 1961.

DZHIBUTI, R.I.

Role of structural groups of nucleons in photonuclear reactions involving light nuclei. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.5:124-126 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

DZHIBUTI, R.I.; RATISHVILI, I.G.

Polarization effects in (γ, d) reactions. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 32 no.2: 319-326 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Institut fiziki AN Gruzinskoy SSR.

DZHIBUTI, R. I.

"Concerning the Role of Nucleon Clusters in Process of Absorption of -Mesons Stopping in Light Nuclei."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

Tbilisi State Univ.

DZHIBUTI, R. I.; KOPALEYSHVILI, T. I.

""Absorptions of π-Mesons and Nucleon Correlations in Light Nuclei."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

Tbilisi State Univ.

DZHIBUTI, R. I.; KOPALEYSHVILI, T. I.; MAMASAKHLISOV, V. I.

"Nucleonic Clusters in Light Nuclei and some Photonuclear Reactions."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

Tbilisi State Univ.

L 23013-66 EWT(m)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6014824 SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/65/001/006/0976/0983

37
43

AUTHOR: Dzhibuti, R. I.; Mamasakhlisov, V. I.; Macharadze, T. S.

ORG: Institute of Physics, AN GruzSSR (Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR)

TITLE: Photonuclear reactions with alpha-particle emission and four-particle correlations in light nuclei

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 976-983

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear shell model, Coulomb interaction, photonuclear reaction, angular distribution, alpha particle

ABSTRACT: The (gamma, alpha) reactions on light nuclei are considered, using the nuclear shell model with four-particle correlations. The influence of the Coulomb and nuclear interaction of reaction products on the total cross section and angular distribution of alpha-particles for E2 + M1-transitions is investigated. The results are compared with the experimental data. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 9 formulas. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 31Dec64 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 010

Card 1/1

L 4376-66 EWT(m) DIAAP
ACCESSION NR: AP5020254 UR/0367/65/002/001/0059/0063

AUTHORS: Dzhibuti, R. I.; Mamasakhlisov, V. I.; Macharadze, T. S.

TITLE: On the theory of photodisintegration of the lightest nuclei

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 1, 1965, 59-63

TOPIC TAGS: photoeffect, helium, nuclear reaction, nuclear cross section

ABSTRACT: Cross sections for the total and two-body photodisintegration of He^3 and He^4 are calculated in the Born approximation on the basis of the matrix element $(JA)_{if}$ (J -- current, A -- vector potential of the electromagnetic wave). The results are compared with cross sections calculated using the matrix element $(ED)_{if}$ (E -- electric vector, D -- dipole moment), and considerable differences are found. It is shown that the main reason for the large contradiction between the existing theory and experiment is the choice of the matrix element in the form $(ED)_{if}$. Results obtained using $(JA)_{if}$ are

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L 4376-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5020254

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in good agreement with experiment. 'We thank I. Sh. Vashakidze and G. A. Chilashvili as well as the members of the Theoretical Physics Seminar of the Tbilisi State University for valuable discussions.' Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 31Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 011

Card 2/2

L 25759-66 EWA(h)/EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6016395 SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/007/1131/1140

AUTHOR: Dzhibuti, R. I.; Mamasakhlisov, V. I.; Macharadze, T. S. 38 B

ORG: Institute of Physics, AN GruzSSR (Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR)

TITLE: Photonuclear reactions with the emission of alpha-particles and four-particle correlations in light nuclei 19

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 7, 1965, 1131-1140

TOPIC TAGS: alpha particle, light nucleus, nucleon, carbon, photonuclear reaction

ABSTRACT: This article begins with a brief review of various unsuccessful efforts to describe photodissociation of nuclei leading to the emission of α-particles. The work then proceeds with an investigation of the $(\gamma\alpha)$ reaction on the basis of a nucleon association model, taking into account the Coulomb and nuclear interactions of the products of the reaction. The results of this investigation are then applied to the specific case of the C^{12} $(\gamma\alpha)$ reaction. A comparison of the experimental data for the latter case with the results obtained from theoretical calculation using the proposed method indicates significant improvement over results obtained using other approaches. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 19 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 014

Card 1/1 CC

L 25758-66 -EWT(m) DIAAP JD

ACC NR: AP6016396 SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/007/1141/1150

AUTHOR: Dzhibuti, R. I.; Mamasakhlisov, V. I.; Macharadze, T. S.

ORG: Institute of Physics, AN GruzSSR (Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR)

TITLE: Theory of photosplitting of the lightest nuclei

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 7, 1965, 1141-1150

TOPIC TAGS: light nucleus, photonuclear reaction, matrix element, helium, hydrogen, approximation, vector, electromagnetic wave

ABSTRACT: This article begins with a brief review of experimental and theoretical works devoted to the study of photosplitting of the lightest nuclei (He^3, H^3, He^4). Conclusions are drawn from these former works that although existing theory of photosplitting of these nuclei is based on the form of the matrix element $(ED)_{if}$, starting with the matrix element $(JA)_{if}$ is more reasonable and would lead to elimination of much of the disagreement between theoretical and experimental results. (E is the electrical vector, D is the dipole moment, J is the current, and A is the vector-potential of the electromagnetic wave.) The work then proceeds with an investigation of the reactions $He^3(\gamma p)d$, $He^3(\gamma n)2p$, $He^4(\gamma p)H^3$, and $He^4(\gamma p)p2n$ from this point of view, the calculations being made by means of the Born approximations. A comparison of the theoretical calculations with experimental results shows good

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L 25758-66

ACC NR: AP6016396

agreement. The authors thank I. Sh. Vashakidze and G. A. Chilashvili and also the participants at the Seminar for Theoretical Physics, Tbilisi State University for the valuable discussions. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 25 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 011

Card 2/2

DZHIBUTI, R.I.; KOPALEYSHVILI, T.I.

Interpretation of a threshold characteristic of the (γ,d) reaction on the B^9. Soob. AN GruzSSR 37 no.2:297-300 F '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR. Submitted April 30, 1964.

L 27971-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6017676 SOURCE CODE: UR/0251/65/040/003/0567/0572

AUTHOR: Mamasakhlisov, V. I. (Academician AN GruzSSR); Dzhibuti, R. I.; Macharadze, T. S.

ORG: Institute of Physics, AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi (Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR)

TITLE: Photodisintegration of H sup 3 sub e and H sup 3 nuclei

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 40, no. 3, 1965, 567-572

TOPIC TAGS: photonuclear reaction, matrix element, angular distribution, nucleon

ABSTRACT: The authors indicated in a previous article that, in view of the unusual behavior at small and great distances of the approximate (variational) functions used for the ground state of H_e^3 and H^3, an investigation of the photodisintegration of these nuclei ought to be based on the form of the matrix transition element $(\vec{J}\,\vec{A})_{if}$ rather than on the form $(\vec{E}\,\vec{D})_{if}$ ordinarily used. The authors' theory, based on the form $(\vec{J}\,\vec{A})_{if}$, explains the qualitative peculiarities of the photodisintegration of the H_e^3 nucleus -- something which the theory of Gunn and Irving fails to do. The present article, which is a continuation of the earlier article, considers the angular distributions of photonucleons from the reactions $H_e^3(\gamma, p)d$ and $H_e^3(\gamma, n)2p$, the contributions of quadrupole terms to the cross-sections of these reactions, the energy distribution of photonucleons in a three-particle break-up (using the photoproton spectrum from the reaction $H^3(\gamma, p)2n$), and the effect on this distribution of the admixture of a mixed symmetry state in the wave function of the nucleus. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 16Jun65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1 CC

L 05804-67 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AR6031855 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/006/V024/V024

28
B

AUTHOR: Dzhibuti, R. I. 19

TITLE: Some nuclear reactions and nucleon correlations in light nuclei

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 6V194

REF SOURCE: Tr. Tbilissk. un-ta, no. 103, 1965, 7-64

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reaction, nucleon correlation, light nucleus, total cross section, angular distribution, nucleon association

ABSTRACT: Some nuclear reactions in light nuclei have been investigated on the basis of models based on two-particle and many-particle correlations between nucleons in the ground states of nuclei. For the reaction $He^4(\gamma, np)d$, the dependence of the total cross-section on γ-quantum energy, angular distribution, and energy distribution in relation to neutron and proton motion was calculated. The role of two-particle cluster configurations in nuclei H^3, He^3 and He^4 was studied on the basis of reactions $He^4(\gamma, p)H^3$, $He^4(\gamma, n)He^3$, $He^3(\gamma, p)d$, and $H^3(\gamma, n)d$, for which the total cross-sections and the angular distributions were calculated. The role of nucleonic associations in radiative transitions in light nuclei is discuss-

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L 05804-67

ACC NR: AR6031855

ed in particular, and the photodisintegration reactions of Be^9 and C^{12} nuclei at high γ-quantum energies is investigated on the basis of a model of α-particle γ-quantum absorption. Some regularities in the processes of knocking-out clusters from the nuclei were studied on the basis of the (α, d) reaction. Angular distribution and deutron polarization are calculated for the reaction $B^{10}(\alpha, d)C^{12}$. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 18, 20/

Card 2/2

L 06500-67 EWT(m) JXT(CZ)
ACC NR: AP7000459 SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/66/004/001/0052/0056

DZHIBUTI, R. I.; MAMASAKHLISOV, V. I.; MACHARADZE, T. S.

"Identification of Energy Level in Light Nuclei 19 According to Disintegration Cross-Sections"

Moscow, Yadernaya Fizika; July, 1966; pp 52-56

30 B

ABSTRACT: The photonuclear reaction $Li^7(\gamma, H^3)He^4$ is investigated taking the interaction of the final state products into account. It is shown that the large value of the Li^7 photo-disintegration cross-section in the region before and after the maximum on the cross-section curve, corresponding to the 4.63 MeV state, is due to direct transitions into the continuous spectrum. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 12 formulas. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 37,330]

ORG: Institute of Physics, AN GruzSSR (Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR)

TOPIC TAGS: photonuclear reaction, light nucleus

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 09Nov65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 012

Card 1/1 mlc

L 27743-66 EWT(m)/T

ACC NR: AP6018707 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/011/0456/0457

42
B

AUTHOR: Dzhibuti, R. I.; Mamasakhlisov, V. I.; Macharadze, T. S.

ORG: Tbilisi State University (Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet); Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR (Institut fiziki Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR)

TITLE: Excited states of the He^4 nucleus

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 11, 1966, 456-457

TOPIC TAGS: helium, excited state, nuclear energy level, nuclear spin, quantum number, deformed nucleus, excitation energy

ABSTRACT: The authors point out certain circumstances which suggest that the excited levels of He^4, with approximate energies 24 and 30 Mev, the existence of which has been recently proposed (P. E. Argan et al., Suppl. Nuovo Cim. v. 3, 245, 1965), and for which no data on the spin and parity are as yet available, can be regarded as rotational levels. If the likely possibility is assumed that the second ground level of He^4 corresponds to a deformed state belonging to the rotational band, with $E_J = aJ(J + 1)$, then the experimental data yield an excitation energy ratio $E_2 : E_4 : E_6 = 1 : 3.1 : 7.7$, which agrees well with the ratio for the rotational band of an even-even nucleus $1 : 3.3 : 7.7$. Without considering the manner in which the initially-spherical helium nucleus becomes deformed, it is pointed out that since

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ACC NR: AP6018707

the second 0^+ level lies quite high (20 Mev) above the ground level, it is most probable that the excitation is single-particle and possibly corresponds to formation of a 3 + 1 cluster formation. The closeness of the following levels that are observed in the He^4 nucleus offers evidence in favor of a collective nature for these levels. Orig. art. has: 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 02Apr66/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

DZHIBUTI, S. S., Cand Geol Mineral Sci — (diss) "Geothermic Conditions of the Underground Water of the West Turkmen Petroleum Gas Field." Moscow, 1960, 12 pp, (Academy of Sciences USSR; Institute of Geology and the Development of Fuel Minerals) 110 copies, no price given, (KL, 21-60, 120)

GEODEKLYAN, Artem Aramovich; DENISEVICH, Vladimir Vladimirovich; ANTSYFOROV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; BORSHCHEVSKIY, Gol'dfrid Adol'fovich; VIKTOROV, Dmitriy Nikolayevich; NIKOLENKO, Vladimir Antonovich; STROGANOV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; ULIZLO, Boris Mikhaylovich; USHKO, Konstantin Aleksandrovich; Prinimali uchastiye: DZHIBUTI, S.S.; DOBROV, Yu.V.; KORABEL'NIKOV, M.A.; SAMSONOV, L.G.; SABBATOVSKIY, G.A.; CHERNYSHEVA, A.A.; SHNEYDER, G.F.; BROD, I.O., otv.red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., red.izd-va; KOVAL'SKAYA, I.F., tekhn.red.

[Geology and oil and gas potentials of uplifts in the Balkhan region] Geologicheskoe stroenie i neftegazonosnost' Pribalkhanskoi zony podniatii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 107 p. (MIRA 14:2)

(Balkhan Range--Petroleum geology)
(Balkhan Range--Gas, Natural--Geology)

DZHIBUTI, S.S.

Some data on the geothermic depth in the artesian basin in western Turkmenistan. Trudy Lab. gidrogeol. probl. 30:104-109 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)
(Turkmenistan--Water, Underground--Thermal properties)

DZHIBUTI, S.S.

Geothermal conditions in the western Turkmen artesian basin; applicable to the solution of several problems relating to hydrogeology and the occurrence of oil and gas. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 26 no.5:95-100 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Laboratoriya gidrogeologicheskikh problem AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Turkmenistan—Oil field brines)

DZHIBUTI, S.S.

Geothermal conditions of underground waters in the Nebit-Dag and Kyzyl Kum oil and gas fields. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.3:125-126 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Nebit-Dag--Water, Underground) (Kyzyl Kum--Water, Underground)

DZHIBUTI, S.S.

Hydrogeothermal conditions of the Cheleken oil and gas-bearing area. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk no.4:119-120 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Cheleken Peninsula—Water, Underground)

DZHIBUTI, Sergey Sergeyevich; MAKARENKO, F.A., doktor geol.-min. nauk, otv. red.; STOLYAROV, A.G., red. izd-va; SIMKINA, G.S., tekhn. red.

[Geothermal conditions of the underground waters of the western Turkmen oil- and gas-bearing basin]Geometricheskie usloviia podzemnykh vod Zapadno-Turkmenskogo neftegazonosnogo basseina. Moskva, 1962. 85 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Turkmenistan--Oil field brines)

DZHIBUTI, Yu.K.

Some data on the possibility of central nervous system influence on the activation of fibrinogenase. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi i perel. krovi 4 no. 10:30-32 O '59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz III khirurgicheskoy kafedry (zav. - prof. N.I. Blinov) i kafedry biologicheskoy khimii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. V.S. Il'in) Leningradskogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M. Kirova.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (ENZYMES)

DZHIDIDZE, E.K.; AKSENOVA, A.S.

Effectiveness of drug therapy in radiation sickness caused by fractional irradiation. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.10:11-16 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii AMN SSSR.
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (ANTIBIOTICS)

DZHIDZHELAVA, A.B.; KONOVALOVA, M.Ya.; KOSTENKO, V.I.; DYKHANOV, N.N.

Study of organic electrets. Part 1: Hydrazides of aromatic sulfonic acids. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.5:831-833 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, stsintillyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv, Khar'kov.

L 11395-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) AT/RM

ACC NR: AP7003651 SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/008/1368/1372

AUTHOR: Dzhidzhelava, A. V.; Konovalova, M. Ya.; Kostenko, V. I.; Dykhanov, N. N.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Single Crystals, Scintillation Materials, and Especially Pur Chemical Substances (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, stsintillyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv)

TITLE: Research in the field of organic electrets. II. Synthesis of N'-acylsubstituted arylsulfohydrazides and their electret effect

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii v. 36, no. 8, 1966, 1368-1372

TOPIC TAGS: electret, organic synthetic process, hydrazine derivative, aliphatic carboxylic acid

ABSTRACT: By the reaction of arylsulfohydrazides with acylchlorides in dioxane at room temperature, N'-acryloyl- and N'-methacryloylhydrazides of benzene-, p-toluene-, p-nitrobenzene-, and all four p-halobenzenesulfonic acids, as well as the N'-acetylhydrazides of p-toluene-, p-chloro-, p-bromo-, and p-iodobenzenesulfonic acids, were synthesized and characterized. All the N-acylsubstituted arylsulfohydrazides exhibited an ability to pass into the electret state. For all the N'-acryloyl-, methacryloyl-, and acetylsubstituted arylsulfohydrazides, the surface charge of the electret and its stability with time ("lifetime") were found to depend upon the method of preparation. In addition,

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.319.2:547.583.6:547.583.2

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L 11395-67

ACC NR: AP7003651

substantial differences between electrets of N'-acryloyl- and N'-acetylsubstituted arylsulfohydrazides were observed, determined by the nature of the acyl radical. For the N'-acryloyl derivatives, the highest charge was obtained in electrets prepared from N'-acryloyl derivatives of p-nitro- and p-iodobenzenesulfohydrazides, while for the acylsubstituted derivatives, the highest charge was observed in the electrets prepared from N'-acetylbenzenesulfohydrazide, unsubstituted in the aromatic ring. The best mechanical properties (ability for [illegible]rification when heated 10-15° above the melting point, high mechanical strength) and the longest "lifetime" were manifested by electrets of arylsulfohydrazides containing unsaturated aliphatic carboxylic acid residues in the N'-position. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [JPRS: 38,970]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 24Apr65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 jb

TSANEV, G., inzh.; DZHIDZHEV, I., inzh.; DAFINOV, Iv., inzh.; TARINSKI, Iv., inzh.

Casting the crankshafts from nodular cast iron. Mashinostroene 11 no.7/8:14-22 Jl-Ag '62.

DZHIDZHEV, Iord.; IVANOV, P.; MIKHOVSKI, K.

New binders for metal casting, based on beech asphalt.
Mashinostroene 11 no.5:21-24 My '62.

DZHIDZHEV, Iordan, inzh.; IVANOV, Petko, inzh.; ANGELOV, Georgi, inzh.

The Dimitrovgrad bentonite as binding material in metal casting. Tekhnika Bulg 11. no.5:177-180 '62.

DZHIDZHEV, Iordan, inzh.; DIMITROV, Dimitur, inzh.; DAFINOV, Ivan, inzh.; TARINSKI, Ivan, inzh.

Influence of the degree of eutectics on the founding properties of spherical graphite iron. Tekhnika Bulg 12 no.1:6-10 '63.

DZHIDZHEV, I.; IVANOV, P.; ANGELOV, G.

The Kurdzhali bentonite as binding material in metal casting.
Mashinostroene 11 no.12:33-35 D '62.

DZHIDZHEV, I., inzh.; TARINSKI, I., inzh.; DAFINOV, I., inzh.; DIMITROV, D., inzh.

Casting cogged and driving wheels for electrically operated compound pulleys from ductile cast iron. Mashinostroene 12 no.6:21-24 S '63.

DZHIDZHEV, Iordan, inzh.; KATSAROV, Khristo, inzh.

Influence of the speed of cooling on the structure and mechanical properties of austenite high-manganese steel. Tekhnika Bulg 13 no.5:5-8 '64

KALEV, L., dots. d-r inzh.; DZHIDZHEV, I., inzh.

Metallographic determination of the eutectic cell in gray cast iron. Mashinostroene 13 no.9:23-28 S '64.

DZHIDZHEV, Iordan, inzh., DIMITROV, Dimitur; TARINSKI, Ivan, inzh.; DAFINOV, Ivan, inzh.

Plating of metallic molds for cast-iron castings. Tekhnika Bulg 13 no.10:5-8 '64.

DANDAEV, I., inzh.; TARINSKI, I., inzh.; TIU[illegible], V., inzh.

Tubular radiation recuperator for heating. Ratsionalizatsiia 14 no.10:19-21 '64.

DZHAPARIDZE, P.N.; DZHIDZHEYSHVILI, N.Sh.

Heat balance of the process of continuous coking of Tkibuli coals. Trudy Inst. prikl. khim. i elektrokhim. AN Gruz. SSR 4:91-112 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

DZIDZISHVILI, N.N.

Spontaneous electrical activity of the cerebral cortex regenerated following decortication. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 29 no. 4: 465-472 O '62 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut fiziologii AN GruzSSR. Submitted November 21, 1961.

DZHIFAROV, B. ; AMIORKOV, G.

Improving one-phase M31/4 and M32/4 asynchronous electric motors,

P. 42, (Tezhka Promishlenost) Vol. 6, no. 1, Jan. 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

DZHIGA, P.

First class pilot. Grazhd. av. 12 no.12:5-6 D '55. (MIRA 11:6)
(Air pilots)

84-58-2-33/46

AUTHOR: Dzhiga, P.

TITLE: Passenger Comments on the Tu-104 (Govoryat passazhiry Tu-104)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article is about passenger comments which were excerpted from the "Suggestion books" carried in airliners. Most of the quoted remarks are commendations for comfort and good service.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Air transportation

Card 1/1

DZHIGA, P.

Innovators in repair shops. Grazhd.av. 12 no.1:37 Ja '55. (MIRA 16:3)
(Moscow--Airplanes--Maintenance and repair)

)

SOV/174-58-5-27/37

IOR: Dzhiga, V.S., Major General of Artillery.

LE: A Propagandist of Advanced Experience (Propagandist peredovogo opyta).

ODICAL: Artilleriyskiy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 5, pp 30-32 (USSR)

RACT: The author considers the Journal to be of great assistance in carrying out the training and education of the personnel at his unit (unnamed). The officers of his unit endeavour to solve all the problems published by the Journal within a fortnight from the receipt of the current number. The contents of every number are explained to the officers at the party conferences, and officers explain them to sergeants. The following suggestions are made by the author: 1) To organise a section for consultation on theoretical and practical problems of fire control, on technical matters, on reconnaissance, etc.; 2) To publish periodically a

1/2

A Propagandist of Advanced Experience

historical survey of artillery theories and practices appearing in Soviet and foreign publications; 3) To acquaint the readers with the fire methods and control used in foreign armies; 4) To instruct unit commanders on methods of training and on military education; 5) To publish reports on political education carried out by the best battery and platoon commanders. The names of the following artillery officers are given: A.V. Tyurin, M.I. Kudryashev, K.I.Ivanov, V.N. Ignatov, G.K. Latukha, A.M. Vasil'yev, L.B. Reznik. Other mentioned as good inventors are Korf, Bilik and Beloshapka who have developed a method of fire on surfaced targets. Korneyev has suggested a nomogram for map photography.

DZHIGAURI, E.L.; TSILOSANI, G.A.

Specialization of Pseudomonas tabaci(Wolf et Foster) Stevens, the agent of wildfire of tobacco. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 38 no.2: 391-396 My '65. (MIRA 18:9)

DZHIGAURI, M.G.

Methods for determining the calendar cut-off lines in the passage of high water through power plant reservoir. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 31 no.1:117-124 Jl '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut energetiki imeni A.I. Didebulidze, AN Gruzinskoy SSR, Tbilisi. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom akademii P.G. Shengeliya.

DZHIGAURI, M.G.

Using the probability method in determining the capacity of a multiple purpose reservoir at a mountain river. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 35 no.2:355-362 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Gruzinskiy institut energetiki im. A.I.Didebulidze. Submitted February 1, 1964.

DZHIGIREV, V.M.; BELITSKIY, S.V., inzh. (Tbilisi); SHPERLING, Ye.V. mekhanik-defektoskopist (stantsiya Baladzhary Azerbaydzhanskoy dorogi).

Letters to the editor. Put' i put. khoz. no.5:44-45 My '58.
(MIRA 13:3)

1.Zaveduyushchiy masterskimi stantsii Birobidzhan-II Dal'nevostochnoy dorogi (for Dzhigirev).
(Railroads)

ROZENBERG, B.A.; DZHIGIREY, N.V.; DOROFEYENKO, G.N.; BABIN, Ye.P.

Perchloric acid and its compounds as catalysts in organic synthesis. Part 8: Catalytic acylation of some aryl olefins. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3417-3421 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Donetskoye otdeleniye Instituta organicheskoy khimii AN Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Olefins) (Acylation)
(Perchloric acid)

DOROFEYENKO, G.N.; DZHIGIREY, N.V.

Perchloric acid and its compounds as catalysts in organic synthesis. Part 11. Catalytic addition of carboxylic acids to cyclohexene. Ukr.khim.zhur. 29 no.6:616-617 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Donetskoye otdeleniye Instituta organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.
(Perchloric acid) (Acids, Organic) (Cyclohexene)

BABICHEV, F.S.; DZHIGIREY, N.V.; GUKALOV, S.P.

Styryl dyes, merocyanines, and thiocyanines from 2,3-polymethylenebenzothiazolium salts. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.7: 2433-2440 Jl '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni T.G. Shevchenko.

DZHIGIRIS, D.D.

Thermal activation of fine-grained dustlike sand. Izv.AN Turk.SSR. Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.1:57-65 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut antiseysmicheskogo stroitel'stva AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

DZHIGIRIS, D.D.

Binding properties of fine-grained shifting sands. Izv.AN Turk.SSR. Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.2:65-70 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut antiseysmicheskogo stroitel'stva AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Kara Kum--Sand) (Binding materials)

DZHIGIRIS, D.D.

Technology of solid autoclave sandstone from fine-grained sands without the addition of a binding agent. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh.,khim.i geol.nauk. no.3:63-69 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut antiseysmicheskogo stroitel'stva AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Sandstone) (Building materials)

DZHIGIRIS, D.D.; SIDOROV, Ye.P.; VINOGRADOV, B.N.

Effect of the fineness of component materials on the properties of gas concretes. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.3:63-67 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut seysmostoykogo stroitel'stva AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

BOLGOV, V.A.; DZHIGIRIS, N.F., red.

[Leisure time and workers' living standards] Vnerabochee vremia i uroven' zhizni trudiashchikhsia. Novosibirsk, Redaktsionno-izdatel'skii otdel Sibirskogo otd-niia AN SSSR, 1964. 133 p. (MIRA 17:7)

AUTHOR: Dzhigit, G.A. (Eng.) 634

TITLE: On the selection of a water treatment system for boilers of low and medium output. (K voprosu vybora skhemy vodopodgotovki dlya kotel'nykh maloy i sredney moshchnosti).

PERIODICAL: "Teploenergetika" (Thermal Power), Vol.4, No.5, May,1957, pp. 61-62 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In designing a typical small boiler house using boilers type DKB- it was necessary to make a rational selection of methods of water preparation applicable to a wide range of kinds of water which were, however, assumed not to contain matter is suspension. It was established that filtration methods of water treatment and in particular cation treatment are to be preferred. In order to reduce the high alkalinity of the treated water that is observed after sodium-cation treatment it is recommended to use ammonia salts with combined or parallel sodium-ammonia-cation treatment. This more complicated method is recommended when the carbonate hardness of the water is high. Alkalinity (carbonate hardness) is an important factor in determining the method of water treatment to be used and it is, therefore, advisable to examine modern requirements in relation to the alkalinity of boilers and of the feed water for them. A formula is given for the relative alkalinity of feed

On the selection of a water treatment system for boilers of low and medium output. (Cont.)

water. Formulae are then derived for blowdown from the boilers in terms of absolute alkalinity and dry residue of the water. On the basis of calculations that are contained in the article a graph is plotted of carbonate hardness against dry residue of the make-up water containing a straight line corresponding to a relative alkalinity of 15%. If the raw untreated water corresponds to a point on the left hand side of this line, simple sodium cation treatment can be used without additional measures to reduce the alkalinity. The area of the graph to the right of the line corresponds to waters of which the initial alkalinity must be reduced. The graph may be further extended by taking particular values for the relative and absolute alkalinity and dry residue from the boiler water standard. A graph is plotted in this way which gives further information about the method of water treatment that must be selected to suit particular types of raw untreated water. 2 figures, no literature references.

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