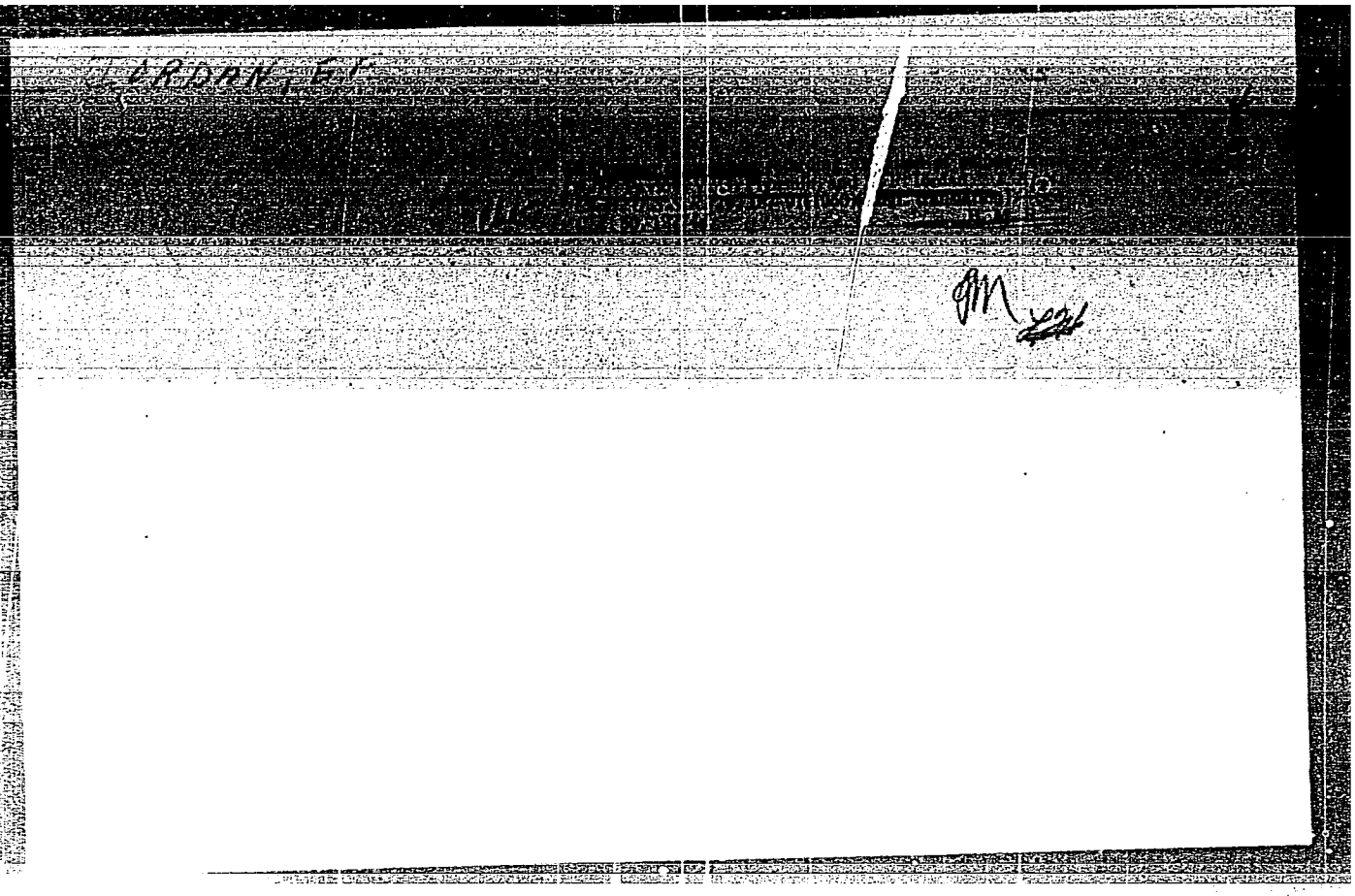

Iordan, Ye. F.

PAVLOV, F.N.; PLYUSHKIN, V.G.; IORDAN, Ye.F.

Investigating organic compounds which retard the oxidation of sulfide ores at increased temperatures. Zhur.prikl.khim. 30 no.6:944-947 Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Sulfide ores) (Oxidation)

IORDANESCU, C., ing.; POGACI, D., ing.; COSTESCU, Alex., ing.; BUDA, Alex., ing.

Valorization of powder from clinker kilns. Constr Buc 17 no.784:2 16 Ja '65.

1. "Stinca" Cement Works, Braila (for Iordanescu).
2. Fieni Cement Works (for Pogaci, Costescu).
3. "Victoria socialista" Cement Works, Turda (for Buda).

GOLDSTEIN, P., ing.; IORDANESCU, Eugenia, ing.; MINDREA, N., ing.

Synthetic resins produced in Rumania and used in the textile industry. Ind text Rum 15 no.9:461-466 S '64.

1. Institute for Textile Research, Bucharest (for Goldstein, Iordanescu).
2. "Teba" Enterprise, Arad (for Mindrea).

ROMAN, V., dr.; GOLDSTEIN, P., ing.; SOLOMON, I., ing.; IORDANESCU, Eugenia, ing.

Contributions to the study of dyeing immature cotton fibers. Ind text Rum 15 no.12:673-676 D '64.

1. Institute for Textile Research, Bucharest.

B-3

78386

COUNTRY : Rumania
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No.

AUTHOR : Psemetchi, V. and Iordanescu, R.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Physicochemical Methods for the Direct Determination of Phenol in Multicomponent Nonaqueous Mixtures.

ORIG. PUB. : Rev Chim (RPR), 10, No 1, 30-33 (1959)

ABSTRACT : A photometric and a conductometric method has been developed for the determination of phenol (I) in the nonaqueous mixture obtained by the acid decomposition of isopropylbenzene (cumene) hydroperoxide. The cumene, acetone, cumene hydroperoxide, methylstyrene, cuminol, dimethylbenzylphenol, cumenealpha-peroxide, acetophenone, and small p,p'-dihydroxydiphenylpropane present in the above mixture do not interfere with the determination. The photometric method is based

CARD: 1/5

COUNTRY : Rumania
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No. 78386

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : on the color reaction (blue color) of I with 2,6-dibromoquinonechlorimide (II) in aqueous medium, which yields indophenol. Because of the instability of II in aqueous medium, the double salt of 2,6-dibromo-4-aminophenol hydrochloride with $SnCl_4$, $(Br_2 NH_2 C_6 H_2 OH)_2 SnCl_6$ (III), is used, which is oxidized with $K_3[Fe(CN)_6]$ (IV) to II. For the determination of I, a 5-ml sample of the solution to be analyzed (about 0.5 gm I) is extracted with 1 N NaOH (7 x 5 ml), the ex-

CARD: 2/5

COUNTRY : Rumania
CATEGORY : E-3

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No. 78386

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : tract is diluted with water to 100 ml, 0.8-2 ml of the solution obtained are neutralized with 4% HCl to a pH of 7, and the resulting solution is again diluted with water to 500 ml. 2 ml of the I solution prepared as described above are added gradually to 2 ml of a 5% borax solution together with 0.4 ml of 0.27% III and 0.4 ml of 1% IV, the resulting mixture is held over a water bath for 5 min at 37°, the volume is adjusted to 25 ml with water, and after 5 min the

CARD: 3/5

E-3

COUNTRY : Rumania
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No. 78386

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : resulting solution is analyzed photometrically with a red filter. The Beer law is observed for I concentrations of 3-13 γ/ml. For the conductometric titration of I in the presence of the above-indicated impurities the optimum medium appears to be 66% isopropyl alcohol (V). 2 ml of the solution to be analyzed (about 0.2 gm I) are placed in the cell to be used for the conductometric titration (Pt-electrodes) together with 33 ml V and 20 ml H_2O_2 and the

CARD: 4/5

107

COUNTRY : Rumania
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No. 78386

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : titration is carried out with a 1 N solution of KOH in V. The error in both methods is under 1.6% with good reproducibility.

R. Manole

CARD: 5/5

IORDANESCU, Radu

Structure of the simple exceptional group G_2. Studii cerc mat 13 no.4:627-641 '62.

ANASTASIU, St.; IORDANESCU, R.; VASILACHE, V.

New aspects of obtention of linen type artificially dirtied, in order to determine washing power. Note I. Rev chimie Min petr 13 no.5:282-289 My '62.

IORDANESCU, Radu

On a problem of tangency. Gaz mat fiz 69 no. 4:131-133 Ap '64.

IORDANESCU, Radu

The angle of two straight lines. Gaz mat fiz 69 no.6: 209-215 Je'64.

IORDANESCU, Radu

In connection with the definition field of functions. Gaz mat fiz 70 no.1:23-26 Ja '64 [i.e. '65].

JORDANESCU, Radu, correspondent

International Colloquium on Global Differential Geometry, Bucharest, 1964. Gaz mat fiz 69 no.11:434-436 N '64.

1. Institute of Mathematics of the Rumanian Academy.

L 49215-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: AP4044190 R/0003/64/015/007/0381/0385

AUTHOR: Anastasiu, St.; Iordanescu, Ruxandra; Mihail, R.; Istratoiu, Rodica

TITLE: A new procedure for the purification of high-molecular-weight polyolefins by means of surface active agents

SOURCE: Revista de Chimie, v. 15, no. 7, 1964, 381-385

TOPIC TAGS: polyolefin synthesis, polypropylene, polyolefin purification, polymerization catalyst, catalyst removal, surfactant, polymer washing, peptization

ABSTRACT: The polyolefins obtained by polymerization with organometallic catalysts [illegible] with salts of the transition elements retain catalyst residues, bound either chemically at the end of the polymer chain or physically, in the interior of the polymer particles. In this paper, the authors describe an advantageous and original procedure, developed in Rumania, for the purification of polyproylene from its polymerization catalyst [$TiCl_3$ and $Cl(C_2H_5)_2Al$]. The procedure is based on washing the polymer with aqueous solutions of ionic surface active agents, in the presence of non-polar solvents. The latter are used to dilute the salts of the ionic surface active agents formed by ion-exchange with the salts of polyvalent metals originating from the catalyst. The following theoretical premises are taken

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into consideration: A). The use of a surface active agent is required for washing the polymer with water. At a convenient dilution, the agent is adsorbed at the interface, thus conferring hydrophilic properties on the surfaces of the polymer by decreasing the interfacial tension at the flotation level between the washing solution and the polymer. B). Through the orientation of the surface active agents toward the interface, an electrostatic repulsion between the polymer granules is obtained, thus impairing their association into large aggregates. C). The impurities originating from the catalyst form solid particles of $TiO_2 \cdot x\ H_2O$, $Al(OH)_3$, etc. which are insoluble in water, but hydrophilic, and their elimination can only be achieved by forming a colloidal solution, through peptization. Consequently, the surfactant used must possess good peptization properties. D). The precipitates originating from the hydrolysis of the catalysts are easily kept in aqueous colloidal suspension at a alkaline pH. Consequently, only anionic or nonionic surfactants may be used, the cationic agents being active only at an acid pH. E). Double decomposition reactions may take place between the anionic surface active agents and the salts of the catalysts (Ti, Al, etc.), salts of Ca and Mg (constituents of hard water), or salts of Fe, Mn, Cu (originating from the

L 49215-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4044190

manufacturing installation). The compounds formed are soluble in non-polar or weakly-polar solvents, and the washing must be carried-out in their presence. The actual washing procedure is carried-out in an apparatus consisting of a glass autoclave of 2 liters capacity, equipped with a thermostatic sleeve, drain faucet, and impeller-type agitator which can be set for a velocity of 0-2000 R.P.M. The surface active agents used may be either anionic such as sodium dodecyl benzenesulfonate, sulfated alcohol C_{12}, "Marseilles" type soap with a content of 60% saponifiable substance, detergent from thermal-cracking (Dero type), or a synergistic mixture of alkylarylsulfonates with sulfated secondary alcohols, or non-ionic such as C_{12} alcohol condensed with 10 moles of ethylene oxide, or octylphenol condensed with 10 moles of ethylene oxide. The non-polar solvent chosen was the same gasoline used as a polymerization medium. The general results obtained with type I washings (without gasoline) were independent of the surface active agent used (anionic or non-ionic), the degree of purity reached being approximately of the same order (0.10-0.15% polymer ash). In the washings of type II (with gasoline), the level of purity reached with the anionic agents (0.01-0.05%) was considerably higher than that obtained with non-ionic agents (0.10-0.13%). Other detailed results are extensively tabulated. The authors conclude that the experimental data have verified the theoretical premises, showing the existence of an ionic exchange when ionic agents

Card 3/4

L 49225-65
ACCESSION NR.: AP4044190

are used in the washing process. It is also shown that the process results in a higher degree of purity (0.01-0.05% ash), and that the operation is relatively cheap. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None.

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, MT

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 021

Card 4/4

IORDANIS, K. A.

IORDANIS, K. A. - "Comparative physiological data on conditioned inhibition and conditioned disinhibition." (Experiments on rabbits, pigeons, and turtles). Moscow, 1955. Moscow State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Soil-Biology Faculty. (Dissertations for degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 48. 26 November 1955. Moscow.

IORDANIS, K.A.

Analysis of complex conditioned reflex movements. Report No.1: Development of some positive conditioned reflexes in rabbits. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly;biol.nauki no.3:78-83 '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

1. Predstavlena kafedroy fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (RABBITS)

IORDANIS, K.A.

Comparative physiological analysis of complex conditioned reflex movements. Report No.2: Developing several positive conditioned motor reflexes in monkeys. Nauch.dokl.vys. shkoly; biol.nauki no.1:63-68 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (ANIMAL LOCOMOTION)

IORDANIS, K.A.

Comparative physiological data on conditioned inhibition and conditioned disinhibition [with summary in English]. Zhur.vys.nerv. deiat. 9 no.1:126-134 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Chair of Higher Nervous Acitvity, Lomonosov University, Moscow.
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
conditioned inhib. in conditioned disinhibition
(Rus))

VOLONIN, L.G.; IORDANIS, K.A.

Comparative physiological analysis of complex conditioned reflex movements. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:59-67 '60. (MIRA 13:2)

1.Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

IORDANIS, K.A.

Conditioned inhibition and conditioned disinhibition. Formation of conditioned disinhibition by adding a supplementary agent to the conditioned inhibitor. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser 6:Biol., pochv. 15 no.3: 14-17 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Moskovskogo universiteta
(Inhibition)

IORDANIS, K.A.

Comparative physiological analysis of complex conditioned reflex movements. Report No.3: Formation of different forms of conditioned motor reflexes in pigeons. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly: biol.nauki no.4: 87-92 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

IORDANIS, K.A.; MIRZALIS, I.V.; YAMPOL'SKAYA, B.A.

Physiological analysis of conditioned motor reflex systems in monkeys. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 15 no. 5:3-8 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Kafedra vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti, laboratoriya eksperimental'noy patologii Instituta psikhiatrii AMN SSSR.
(Conditioned response) (Monkeys)

VORONIN, L.G.; IORDANIS, K.A.

Relationship between inhibition and excitation processes in complex motor conditioned reflex activities. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 11 no.1:99-105 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Chair of Higher Nervous Activity, Moscow University.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

VORONIN, L.G.; GUSEL'NIKOVA, K.G.; IORDANIS, K.A.; BETELEVA, T.G.; LINKOVA, N.V.; POLYANSKIY, V.B.

Effect of electric stimulation of the reticular formation on conditioned reflex activity. Trudy Inst. vys. nerv. deiat. Ser. fiziol. 6:195-202 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz Laboratorii sravnitel'noy fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti, zav. - L.G.Voronin.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

IORDANIS, K.A.

Comparative physiological analysis of complex conditioned reflex movements. Report No.4: Conditioning three different motor reflexes in turtles. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:69-72 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.

(TURTLES)
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

IORDANIS, K.A.; SIZAN, Ye.P.

Comparative physiological data on delaying inhibition.
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 17 no.3:33-43 My-Je '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Kafedra fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Moskovskogo universiteta.

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

IORDANIS, K.A.

Comparative physiological analysis of complex conditioned reflex movements; development of different forms of motor conditioned reflexes in dogs. Vest. Mosk.un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 18 no.5:6-15 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Kafedra fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Moskovskogo universiteta.

IORDANIS, K.A.

Differentiation of conditioned reflexes to electrical stimulation of various structures of the brain in rabbits. Zhur.vys.nerv.deiat. 14 no.1:77-85 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Chair of Physiology of Higher Nervous Activity, Moscow University.

IORDANIS, K.A.

Motor conditioned reflexes in rabbits following partial destruction of caudate nuclei. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.6: Biol., pochv. 20 no.4:17-20 Jl-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Moskovskogo universiteta. Submitted June 16, 1964.

IORDANISHVILI, G.A.

"Prevention of food poisoning" by E.N.Ivanova. Reviewed by G.A. Iordanishvili. Gig. i san. 26 no.8:120 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(FOOD POISONING) (IVANOVA, E.N.)

IORDANISHVILI, G.S.; ASITASHVILI, S.G.; EDILASHVILI, L.A.

Dynamics of the formation of ammonia in muscle extension. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 24 no.6:663-668 Je '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.Stalina. Predstavleno akademikom P.A. Kometiani.
(Muscle) (Ammonia)

IORDANISHVILI, G.S.

Effect of borate on ammonia formation in brain preparations.
Trudy Inst. fiziol. AN Gruz. SSR 13:181-189 '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

KOMETIANI, P.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: KLEYN, Ye.E.; CHIKVAIDZE, V.N.; GVALIYA, N.V.; IORDANISHVILI, G.S.

Relation between amino acid transformations and ammonia metabolism in the brain. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 37 no.5:721-733 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut fiziologii AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi.

IORDANISHVILI, K.A., inzhener.

Shovel attachment for an ET-121 excavator for filling cable ditches. Energetik 2 no.5:24-25 My '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Excavating machinery)

IORDANISHVILI, K. A.

AID P - 1630

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 12/23

Author : Iordanishvili, K. A., Eng.

Title : A new method of installation of AH-frame wood towers

Periodical : Energetik, 1, 20-21, Ja 1955

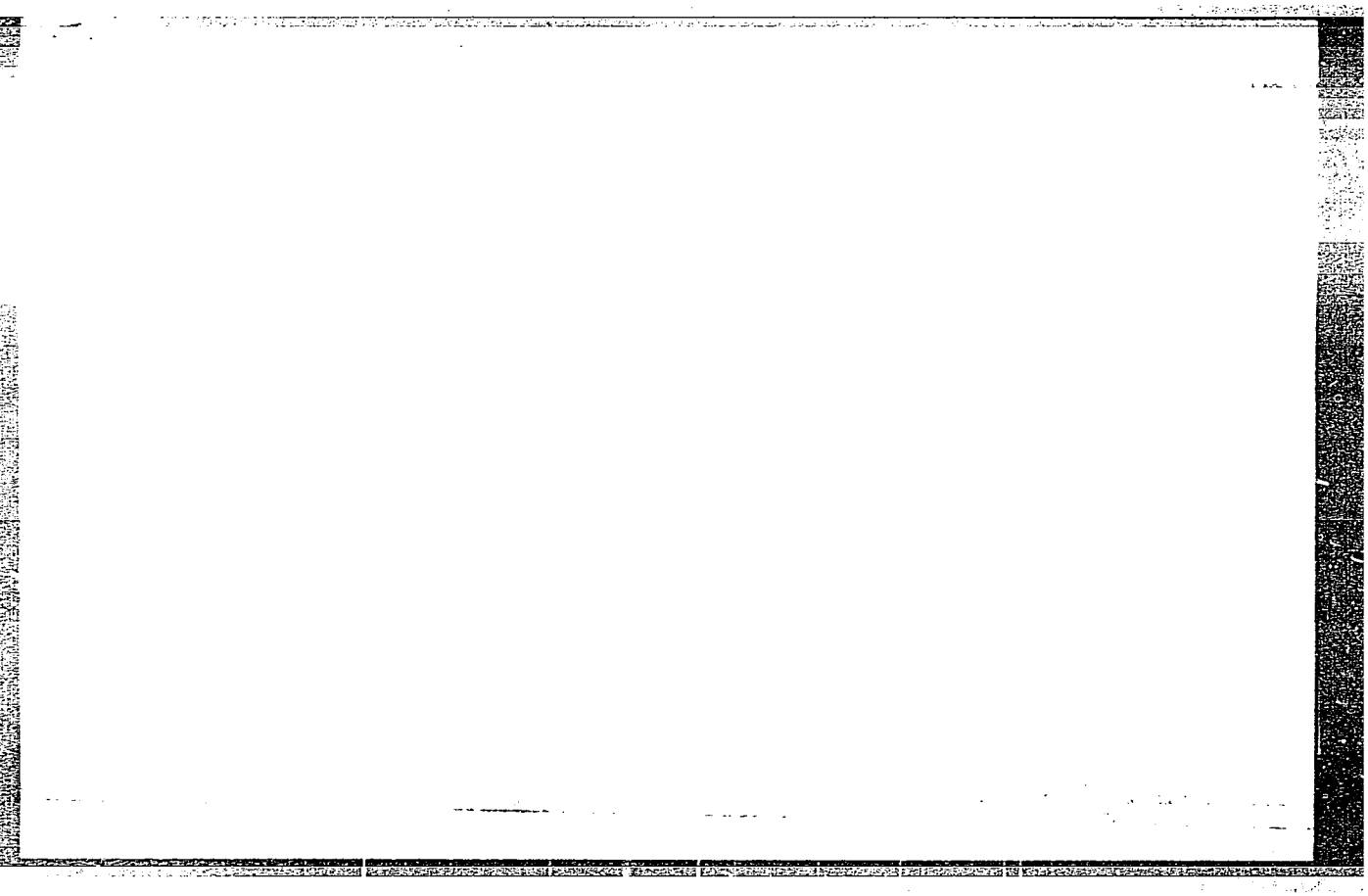
Abstract : The author describes a new method of mounting initiated in 1952 at the site of Kuybyshev hydroelectric development for 110 kv power lines.

Institution: "Elektromontazh" (Electric Installation Trust)

Submitted : No date

IOFFE, A.F.; STIL'BANS, L.S.; IORDANISHVILI, Ye.K.; STAVITSKAYA, T.S.; FROLOV, A.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; PEVZNER, R.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Thermoelectric refrigeration] Termoelektricheskoe okhlazhdenie. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1956. 107 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)
(Semiconductors)



Iordanishvili, Ye. K.

Category : USSR/Electricity - Semiconductors G-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957, No 4225

Author : Stil'bans, L.S., Iordanishvili, Ye.K., Stavitskaya, T.S.
Inst : Institute of Semiconductors, Academy of Sciences USSR, Leningrad
Title : Thermoelectric Cooling

Orig Pub : Izv. AN SSSR, ser. fiz., 1956, 20, No 1, 81-88

Abstract : A.F. Ioffe's theory of thermoelectric cooling is explained. The conditions under which the highest cooling coefficient and the maximum temperature drop is obtained are discussed. Experimental data are given for PbTe, and the theoretical deductions are confirmed. The author lists practical applications of thermoelectric cooling, developed by the Institute of Semiconductors of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, jointly with the commercial organizations, such as a domestic refrigerator, hygrometer, etc.

Card : 1/1

KORDANISHVILI, YE. K.

USSR/Electricity - Semiconductors G-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 12227

Author : Kordanishvili, Ye.K., Stil'bans. L.S.
Inst :
Title : Thermoelectric Miniature Refrigerators

Orig Pub : Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 2, 482-483

Abstract : Semiconductor thermocouples developed at the Institute of Semiconductors of the Academy of Sciences, USSR made it possible to obtain temperature drops of 60 -- 70° and individual cases up to 80°. Experiments are carried out deep cooling with the aid of a three-stage setup (first stage -- compressor refrigerating machine, two others -- thermocouple coolers). The temperature drop obtained reached 102°. By way of a thermal load, a chamber with a volume of one liter was used. In experiments on thermostatic control, use was made of the reversibility of the Peltier effect: the thermopile worked both as a

Card 1/2

Iordanishvili, Ye.K.

Category : USSR/Electricity - Semoconductors G-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957, No 4228

Author : Iordanishvili, Ye.K., Stil'bans, L.S.
Title : Miniature Thermocouple Refrigerators

Orig Pub : Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 5, 945-957

Abstract : The principles of the theory and design of thermocouple refrigerators are considered. Equations are derived for the cooling coefficient and for the maximum temperature drop of refrigerators made up of bars of n and p-semiconductors. For deep cooling it is proposed to use a multi-stage thermocouple battery, in which the cold junctions of the first battery cool the hot junctions of the second, etc. With this, the temperature drop between the first and third stages reaches 60 -- 70°. Results are reported of experiments on combined cooling, in which an ordinary refrigerating machine is used in the first stage, making it possible to bring the total temperature drop to 102°. Results of the use of thermocouple batteries as thermal stabilizers of small volumes are described.

Card : 1/1

IOFFE, A. akademik; STIL'BANS, L.; IORDANISHVILI, Ye.; FEDOROVICH, N.

Thermoelectric refrigerator. Khol.tekh.33 no.1:62-63 Ja Mr '56.
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery) (MLRA 9:7)

Iordanishvili, Ye

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries. Processes and Apparatus for Chemical Technology K-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 33252

Author : Ioffe, A., Stil'bans, L., Iordanishvili, Ye., Fedorovich, A.

Inst :

Title : Thermoelectric Cooling in Refrigeration Engineering

Orig Pub : Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1956, 33 No 3, 5-16

Abstract : A brief consideration of the physical phenomena upon which the thermoelectric cooling is based, and a presentation of the fundamental propositions of the theory of A.I. Ioffe. A formula is given for determination of the refrigeration coefficient ε, from which it follows that ε does not depend on geometrical dimensions and shape of the thermoelements but is determined by the physical characteristics of semiconductor materials (thermal and electric conductivity, thermo e.m.f. of thermoelement branches)

Card 1/2

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries - Processes and Apparatus for Chemical Technology K-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 33252

and the temperature of hot and cold junctions t_2 and tx; with increase of $\Delta t = t_2 - t_x$ the $\mathcal{E}$ is greatly decreased and at a certain value Δt_{max} it becomes equal to zero. In order to increase $\mathcal{E}$ it is necessary to use multicascade system cooling, in which several batteries are utilized, each of which operates at a lower Δt and, consequently, at a higher $\mathcal{E}$. A brief description is given of thermo-electric refrigerators with batteries made from PbTe - PbSe alloys (negative branch) and an alloy based on Te and Sb (positive branch); Experience has shown that in the case of such batteries $\Delta t_{max} = 47^{o}$. Difficulties arise in the selection of electric insulation interlayers between the cascades which must have a sufficiently high heat conductivity. It was found that the best interlayer is one consisting of FG-9 silicone lacquer containing a 6% addition of Al powder.

Card 2/2

8(4)

SOV/112-59-5-9187

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 5, p 110 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Iordanishvili, Ye. K.

TITLE: Thermoelectric Cooling and Heating

PERIODICAL: Tr. 1-y Mezhvuzovsk. konferentsii po sovrem. tekhn. dielektrikov i poluprovodnikov, 1956, g. L., 1957, pp 274-284

ABSTRACT: The energy principles of thermoelectric cooling are briefly set forth, as well as the history of thermocouples used for that purpose. First models of thermoelectric refrigerators appeared in 1949; however, an adequate refrigeration coefficient (30%) was achieved only in the 1956 model when a Pb-Te-Se solid solution was used as a negative branch. The model was based on the "Leningrad" type icebox. AC power was rectified by a full-wave germanium rectifier and a smoothing filter. The refrigerator consumed 75 w. Principal advantages of thermoelectric refrigerators are: refrigeration coefficient is independent of the thermobattery size and its power consumption,

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SOV/112-59-5-9187

Thermoelectric Cooling and Heating

absence of moving parts or liquids, possibility of converting the refrigerator into a heater by reversing the current. By using a cascade connection, a deep freeze was achieved: down to -46°C with one cascade and to -78°C with two cascades. Experiments are described with thermostatic devices: cooling of triodes, quartz oscillator, and the prospects of thermostabilization. Thermoelectric heating is 4-6 times more economical than conventional heating where a small temperature difference is involved. Bibliography: 4 items.

L.I.A.

Card 2/2

IORDANISHVILI, Ye. K.

57-6-10/36

AUTHOR: IORDANISHVILI, Ye.K., TMALICH, L.G.

TITLE: Semiconducting Thermostat for Autogenerators (Poluprovodnikovyy termostat dlya avtogeneratorov. Russian)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhn. Fiz. 1957, Vol 27, Nr 6, pp 1215 - 1220 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: An apparatus for the keeping constant of the temperature of autogenerators as well as the construction of a thermostat by means of semiconductor-thermo-elements are described. The results of the investigations which had been carried out by the Institute for Semiconductors together with the Faculty for Radio Engineering of the Mozhayskiy-Academy are given. 1.) A thermostat with a battery which consumes 3 - 4 W of electric energy can keep constant 100 cc at 20 - 30 ° C and within a temperature fluctuation of from +60 to -60 ° C. 2.) The distribution of the quartz-autogenerator scheme, collected in a point- or plane triode, does not essentially increase the heat stress of the battery in a thermo-stabilizing space. 3.) The blowing at the surface of the thermostat as well as of the radio-technical block is essential as the temperature within the block can be higher than 80 ° C if the outer temperatures are 55 - 60 °C. 4.) In the case of work at low temperature conditions (-60°) an automatic switching off of the blowing, a regulation of the feeding current of the battery and an increase of the heat isolation of the thermostat must be provided. 5.) The heat-balance, i.e. the temperature demanded (+35°C) is attained in the thermostat within 20 - 40 minutes. 6.) The

Card 1/2

Semiconducting Thermostat for Autogenerators

scheme within the thermostat must be composed of parts which are moisture-resistant to a high degree. 7.) The inertia of the thermostat is different in the case of heating and in the case of cooling. It mainly depends on the temperature-fluctuation-amplitude as well as on the relation between the capacity of the battery and the heat stress. (With 5 illustrations and 5 Slavic references).

ASSOCIATION Institute for Semiconductors of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R. (Institut Poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad)

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SUBMITTED 29.12.1956

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IORDANISHVILLI, YE. K.

AUTHOR SAMOYLOVICH, A.G. 53-3-8/70

TITLE Ioffe, A.F., Stil'bans, L.S., Iordanishvilli, Ye.K., Stavitskaya, T.S., "Thermoelectric Refrigeration". (Publishing House of the Academy of Science, Moscow-Leningrad, 1956, p.1o8, 3,7o Rb.)
(Ioffe, A.F., et al. "Termoelektricheskoye okhlazhdeniye" (Russian)

PERIODICAL Uspekhi Fiz. Nauk, 1957, Vol 62, Nr 3, pp 375 - 376 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT The book consists of three chapters dealing with refrigeration by thermoelectric means, giving theoretical and experimental data.
In chapter 1. the theory of thermoelectric refrigeration is developed. Further, the efficiency of a cascade battery is calculated and it is shown that more than two steps are useless.
Chapter 2. "The experimental investigations of thermoelectric properties of semiconductors" above all describes and evaluates the methods for measuring the Peltier and Thompson coefficients, the EMF, the electric conductivity, etc. The thermoelectric properties of the best initial material for a thermoelement PbTe - PbSe are most thoroughly treated.
Chapter 3. deals with the application of thermoelectric refrigeration. It is already today possible to construct household refrigerators with thermoelements, which are more economical than absorption refrigerators.

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53-3-8/10

Ioffe, A.F., Stil'bans, L.S., Iordanishvilli, Ye.K., Stavitskaya, T.S., "Thermoelectric Refrigeration". (Publishing House of the Academy of Science, Moscow-Leningrad, 1956, p.108, 3,7o Rb.)

The book which is written in clear language and is very well subdivided may be of use for physicists, chemists and refrigeration engineers.

ASSOCIATION Not given
PRESENTED BY
SUBMITTED
AVAILABLE Library of Congress

Card 2/2

IORDANISHVILI, Ye.K.

Effectiveness of thermoelectric cells used for cooling.
Fiz. tver. tela 1 no.4:654-655 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1.Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Thermocouples)

IORDANISHVILI, Ye. K.

Cand Phys-Math Sci - (diss) "Study of substances and semiconductor thermoelements for a thermoelectric refrigerator and for the generation of electric power." Leningrad, 1961. 14 pp; (Academy of Sciences USSR, Leningrad Technical Physics Inst imeni A.F. Ioffe); 200 copies; free; list of author's works at end of text (14 entries); (KL, 5-61 sup, 172)

9,4174 (1043,1482)
26.2532

33351
S/181/62/004/001/020/052
B108/B104

AUTHORS: Iordanishvili, Ye. K., and Trakhbrot, B. M.

TITLE: Thermoelectrical properties of Bi_2Te_3-Bi_2Se_3 between 77 and 630°K

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 1, 1962, 122 - 131

TEXT: The temperature dependences of the thermo-e.m.f., electrical conductivity, and efficiency of Bi_2Te_3-Bi_2Se_3 solid solutions were studied. The polycrystalline specimens were composed of 80% Bi_2Te_3 and 20% Bi_2Se_3. The efficiency can be written $Z = V_\alpha/V_\rho T$, where $V_\alpha = \alpha\Delta T$ - total e.m.f., V_ρ = ohmic voltage drop. It was therefore necessary only to separate the total voltage drop into V_α and V_ρ. Knowing the temperature at both ends of the specimen, T_1 and T_2, one can easily find the required parameters: $\alpha = V_\alpha/(T_1 - T_2)$; $\sigma = Il/V_\rho S$; $\kappa = \alpha^2\sigma/z$. For the efficiency z, however,

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Thermoelectrical properties...

a correction accounting for the heat exchange with the surroundings has to be introduced so that $z_1 = z_0(1 + \frac{ql}{2sk}(al/6 + s'))$. z_0 is the measured efficiency, a is the specimen perimeter, l and s length and surface area, s' outer surface area of the palladium plates between which the specimen is fastened. k is the thermal conductivity, $q = (\alpha^* + 4T^3\sigma\varepsilon)$, where α^* is the thermal diffusivity, α is the Stefan-Boltzmann constant, ε is the blackness factor to infrared radiation of the body. Comparison of the experimental results with theory showed that the carrier free path l in the case of scattering is proportional to $\sqrt{\varepsilon}$. The efficiency has a maximum of about 2.10^{-3} per deg in the range 300 - 320°K. This maximum will be lower and shifted toward higher temperatures as the carrier concentration increases. Owing to the narrow forbidden band, carriers of the second sign arise at temperatures above 450 - 500°K causing z to change chiefly owing to bipolar diffusion. The authors thank L. S. Stil'bans, as well as S. S. Sinani and G. N. Gordyakova (ZhTF, 26, 2398, 1956) for their interest and help. Ansel'm and V. I. Klyachkin (ZhETF, 22, 297, 1952) are mentioned.

Card 2/3

Thermoelectrical properties...

There are 9 figures and 10 references: 8 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: I. G. Austin. Proc. Phys. Soc., 72, 545, 1958; T. Harman. Appl. Phys., 30, 1351, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1961

Card 3/3

X

IORDANISHVILI, Yevgeniy Konstantinovich, kand. fiz.-mat. nauk; FREGER, D.P., red.izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Semiconductor thermoelectric materials] Poluprovodnikovye termoelektricheskie materialy. Leningrad, 1963. 38 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Seriia: Poluprovodniki, no.1) (MIRA 17:3)

L 10583-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP5025386 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/010/3054/3062

87
66
B

AUTHOR: Yerofeyev, R. S.; Iordanishvili, Ye. K.; Petrov, A. V.
44,55 44,55 44,55

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)
44,55

TITLE: Thermal conductivity of alloyed Si-Ge solid solutions
27 27 44,55

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 10, 1965, 3054-3062

TOPIC TAGS: solid solution, semiconductor research, germanium semiconductor, silicon semiconductor, heat conductivity

ABSTRACT: The authors give some of the results of research undertaken in 1961 on the thermal properties of the Si-Ge system. Thermal conductivity was measured in Si-Ge solid solutions with 5.3, 8.5, 15 and 30 at. % Ge as a function of temperature and dopant concentration. Specimens with 8.5 at. % Ge were studied from 80 to 300°K, while those with other concentrations of germanium were studied in the 80-1100°K range. Boron was used as the doping impurity in all *p*-type specimens, while phosphorus, arsenic and antimony served as dopants in *n*-type specimens. Maximum concentration in *p*-type specimens was $5.4 \cdot 10^{20}$ cm^{-3}, while in *n*-type specimens the maximum concentration was $2.5 \cdot 10^{20}$ cm^{-3}. The *n*-type specimens with carrier concentrations above $1.5 \cdot 10^{20}$ cm^{-3} were unstable above 600-700°K, and data are given for them only

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ACC NR: AP5025386

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at temperatures below 600°K. The thermal conductivity of the crystal lattice is isolated by taking account of various other mechanisms which may be responsible for heat transfer. Curves are given for thermal conductivity of solid solutions of both conductivity types with various Ge concentrations as a function of dopant concentration at various temperatures. It was found that doping causes a considerable reduction in thermal conductivity in all cases. Reliable values of thermal conductivity for pure Si-Ge solid solutions were obtained by studying the temperature relationship of thermal conductivity in lightly doped specimens (p = 3-5·10^{17} cm^{-3}). These values were compared with the Klemens model in a wide temperature range. The reduction in the thermal conductivity of the crystal lattice due to doping is explained as the result of phonon scattering by impurity ions, assuming that the relaxation time in this scattering mechanism is independent of phonon wavelength. The authors are grateful to V. S. Zemskov and V. V. Rozhdestvenskiy for furnishing the p-type Si-Ge specimens, and to N. M. Kochenova for assistance with the measurements. The authors thank L. S. Stil'bans and B. Ya. Moyzhes for discussing the results of the work and for the valuable comments made by them, and also D. N. Mirlin and O. A. Usov for measuring the absorption coefficient. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 4 formulas, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 26Mar65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 016

Card 2/2

L 23154-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6006837 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/002/0500/0506

AUTHOR: Golikova, O. A.; Iordanishvili, Ye. K.; Petrov, A. V.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Electrical properties of solid solutions in the Si-Ge system

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 2, 1966, 500-506

TOPIC TAGS: solid solution, germanium, silicon, current carrier, conduction band, semiconductor band structure, electric property

ABSTRACT: Experimental data are given on the electrical properties of heavily doped specimens of solid solutions containing 5-30 at % Ge in *p*-silicon and 15-30 at % Ge in *n*-silicon at temperatures from 100 to 1100°K with particular regard to the mechanism responsible for scattering of current carriers by lattice vibrations at high temperatures (above 400°K), by ion impurities for the case of deep alloying and by nonhomogeneities in the solid solution. The authors discuss data on the energy spectrum of holes and electrons at high energies produced by two independent

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ACC NR: AP6006837

methods: increasing the temperature and filling the bands (deep alloying). Curves are given for thermoelectromotive force as a function of current carrier concentration in silicon-germanium solid solutions of both conductivity types. Graphs are also given showing hole and electron mobility as functions of carrier concentration for various solid solutions. The resultant data are used for calculating the effective mass of the density of electron states. It is found that the effective mass for the density of states in solid solutions of germanium in silicon is comparable to that observed in pure silicon and increases with temperature. This indicates that the parameters of the conduction band in solid solutions with a composition close to that of silicon remain the same as in pure silicon. From this, it may be concluded that the amplification effect in Si-Ge solid solutions is extremely small.
We are sincerely grateful to V. S. Zemskiy, V. V. Rozhdestvenskaya and R. S. Yerofeyev for furnishing the specimens and to B. Ya. Moyzhes for participating in discussion of the work. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 16Apr65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 015

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6033583 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/010/3118/3120

AUTHOR: Iordanishvili, Ye. K.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Feasibility of attaining optimal carrier density in thermoelectric materials in a wide range of temperatures

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 10, 1966, 3118-3120

TOPIC TAGS: carrier density, thermoelectric phenomenon, temperature dependence, thermocouple, impurity level, conduction band

ABSTRACT: With an aim at maintaining the maximum efficiency of thermocouples over a wide temperature range, the author proposes and considers a method of maintaining the carrier density optimal by additionally doping the host material with deep-lying levels. The effect of such a procedure are quantitatively analyzed by using an equation describing the equilibrium between the total number of carriers in the conduction band, the number of ionized and non-ionized deep-lying impurity level, and the optimal carrier density as given by the theory of A. F. Ioffe (Poluprovodnikovyye termoelementy [Semiconductor Thermocouples], Izd. AN SSSR, M.-L., 1965). It is shown that if the carrier density and the number of deep-lying levels are properly chosen,

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ACC NR: AP6033583

the carrier density remains optimal in a wide temperature interval. A suitable doping material would be a III-V compound (InAs, GaAs, GaP and their solid solutions), which has a low effective carrier mass. The author thanks L. S. Stil'bans, G. Ye. Pikus, and Yu. I. Ravich for valuable discussions. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 26Mar66/ ORIG REF: 001/

Card 2/2

IORDANISHVILI, Z.S.; GACHECHILADZE, G.A.

Theory of movement of a structural eroding stream. Trudy Gruz NIIGiM no.21:335-338 '60. (MIRA 16:1)
(Erosion)

IORDANOFF, Jaures; GEORGIEFF, Iwan

Formation of the mesoderm and of primitive blood cells in chick embryo. Doklady Bolg. akad. nauk 6 no.2:53-56 Apr-June 53.

1. Lehrstuhl fur Histologie und Embryologie an der Medizinischen Akademie I.P.Pawlow in Plovdiv.

(EMBRYO,
mesoderm & blood cells in chick embryo)
(SKIN, embryology,
chick embryo)
(BLOOD CELLS,
chick embryo)

IORDANOV, A.

Breaking the Law on Mines and regulations for its application to quarrying enterprises. p. 69.

Vol. 10, No. 4,
July/August, 1955.
MINNO DELO
Sofiya, Bulgaria.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 1, January, 1956.

IORDANOV, A., d-r

An experimental installation for extracting magnesium salts from sea lyes. Tekh delo 499: 4 16 N '63.

IORDANOV, At.

The constructors of boilers are overfulfilling their pledge for the occasion of the National Conference of the Inventors and Rationalizers. Ratsionalizatsiia 11 no.8:6-8 '61.

(Inventions) (Industrial management)

IORDANOV, Atanes, inzh.

Waste water of the slaughterhouses and meat combinates, and its purification. Khidrotekh i melior 6 no.7:215-216.

IORDANOV, Atanas, inzh.

Waste water from dairy plants, and its treatment. Khidrotekh i melior 7 no.9:277-279 '62.

IORDANOV, Atanas, inzh.

Washing of fast filters. Khidrotekh i melior 8 no.5:144-145 '63.

IORDANOV, B.

BULGARIA/Analytic Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 23, 1958, 77271.

Author : Lipchinski Al., Yordanov B.
Inst : Institute of Chemistry and Technology.
Title : Detection of Mn^{2+} by Method of Internal Electrolysis with Deposition of Manganese Dioxide on Anode.

Orig Pub: Godishnik Khim.-tekhnol. in-t, 1956 (1957), No 1, 77-82.

Abstract: The method used previously for the determination of Tl (RZhKhim, 1957, 77345; 1958, 77240) was used for the detection of Mn^{2+}. The cathode process proceeds according to the equation $PbO_2 + 4H^+ + SO_4^{2-} + 2e = PbSO_4 + 2H_2O$, and the anode process proceeds according to the equation $Mn^{2+} + 2H_2O - 2e = MnO_2$

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BULGARIA/Analytic Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 23, 1958, 77271.

$+ 4H^+$. The solution to be analyzed is neutralized with dilute Na_2CO_3 solution until its reaction is weakly acid (to pH = 4 to 5.8 according to 2,4-dinitrophenol indicator), filtered, the filtrate is heated to 60-70°, a small amount of NH_4OH is added, the case and the Pt electrode are put into the solution and the electrolysis is started. A yellowish precipitate of MnO_2 is forming on the anode, if Mn^{2+} was present; if no precipitate was formed in 15 min., then there is no Mn^{2+} in the solution. The detectable minimum is 0.8 , 10^{-2} g of Mn per ml. The presence of Ag^+, Al^{3+}, As(5+), Ba^{2+}, Be^{2+}, Bi^{3+}, Ca^{2+}, Cd^{2+},

Card : 2/3

IORDANOV, B.

BULGARIA/Analytic Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 23, 1958, 77227.

Author : Zagorchev B., Lipchinski Al., Sheytanov Khr., ~~Yordanov B.~~
Inst : Institute of Chemistry and Technology.
Title : New Modification of Internal Electrolysis Method. II. Zinc Determination.

Orig Pub: Godishnik Khim.-tekhnol. in-t, 1956, (1957), No 1, 217-220.

Abstract: A new modification of the internal electrolysis method (report I, RZhKhim, 1957, 4678) was used for Zn determination. Na amalgam prepared by electrolyzing NaOH saturated solution with 3 a at 6 v is used as material for making the anode. A cellulose case with a collodium cover kept about 1 hour in saturated Na_2SO_4 solution alkalized with

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BULGARIA/Analytic Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 23, 1958, 77227.

NaOH is used at the analysis. Concentrated NaOH solution is added with stirring to the $ZnSO_4$ solution until the reaction is weakly alkaline, the mixture is diluted with water to from 70 to 80 ml, and the internal electrolysis is carried out with a copper-clad Winkler's electrode as the cathode connected with the amalgam anode. Under such conditions, about 50 mg of Zn is deposited on the cathode in about 45 min. The relative error is about 0.3% with 5 to 100 mg of Zn. - T. Levi.

Card : 2/2

IORDANOV B.

COUNTRY : Bulgaria

E-2

UZUNOV, G.; IORDANOV, B.; KHADZHIOLOV, A. A.

Effect of the blood serum from schizophrenic patients on tissue respiration. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 39 no.6:75-80 '60.

1. Predstavena ot prof. G. Uzunov, rukovoditel na Katedrata po psikhiatriia, dots. S. Boshinov, rukovoditel na Katedrata po nevrologiia, i prof. B. Koichev, rukovoditel na Katedrata po biokhimiia.

(SCHIZOPHRENIA blood) (TISSUE METABOLISM)

UZUNOV, G.; MITOV, G.; IORDANOV, B.

Effect of the blood serum from schizophrenic patients on the development of chick embryos. Izv. inst. fiziol. 5:223-231 '62.

(SCHIZOPHRENIA blood) (EMBRYO)

JORDANOV, B. [Iordanov, B.]; BLAGOEV, B.

On the CH_2 deformation oscillation of methylene group between the triple bond and the carbonyl or ester groups. Doklady BAN 15 no.8:828-833 '62.

1. Vorgelegt von Akademiemitglied D. Iwanoff [Ivanov, D.].

TRIFONOV, As.; IORDANOV, B.

Determination of selenium by inner electrolysis. Izv Inst khim BAN no.8:115-121 '61.

GUTSOV, Iv.; ARNAUDOV, M.; IORDANOV, B.

Structure and process of the Graham glass summary crystallization with the aid of infrared spectroscopy. Izv Inst fiz khim 4:13-24 '64.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

IORDANOV, B.

Cac es of pharmaceutic personnel in Bulgaria. Farmatsiia 4 no.1:
4-6 Ja-F '54.

1. Zam.-nachalnik na Aptechno upravlenie.
(PHARMACY,
*in Bulgaria, personnel)

IORDANOV, B.

Fulfillment of the plan in regard to pharmaceutic supply in 1953.
Farmatsiia 4 no.2:6-9 Mr-Ap '54.

1. Zam.-nachalnik na Aptechno upravlenie.
(PHARMACY,
*in Bulgaria, drug supply)

IORDANOV, B. Iv.

Inhibiting effect of penicillin on lipase activity of blood serum. Suvrem. med., Sofia 7 no.1:83 1956.

1. Iz katedrata po nevrologiia i psikhiatriia, pri vmi V Chervenkov-Sofiia. (Zav. katedrata: prof. G. Usunov).

(BLOOD,
lipase, eff. of penicillin. (Bul))
(PENICILLIN, effects,
on blood lipase. (Bul))
LIPASES, in blood,
eff. of penicillin. (Bul))

IORDANOV, B.; SAKHATCHIEVA, L.

Therapeutic use of glutamic acid and accidents during its use.
Suvrem. med., Sofia 7 no.11:83-89 1956.

1. Is Klinikata po nevrologiia na VMI - Sofiia (Direktor: prof. G. Uzunov) i Detskata psikho-nevrologichna bolnitsa - Sofiia (Gl. lekar: A. Khubavenkova).
(GLUTAMATES, injurious effects, side eff. in ther. (Bul))

UZUNOV, G.; IORDANOV, B.; KHRISTOV, V.

Effect of experimental epileptiform seizures on hemato-cerebrospinal passage of Co^{60}. Suvrem. med., Sofia 8 no.1:102-104 1957.

1. Iz katedrata po igikhiatriia pri VMI - - Sofiia (Zav. katedrata: prof. G. Uzunov) i Katedrata po atomna fizika pri FMF - - Sofiia (Zav. katedrata: prof. Khr. Khristov).

(COBALT, radioactive,
in blood & CSF, eff. of exper. epileptiform seizures (Bul))

(EPILEPSY, experimental,
eff. on radiocobalt in blood & CSF (Bul))

IORDANOV, B

DIMITROV, L.; IORDANOV, B.; CHOBANOVA, D.

Effect of radioactive cobalt on adrenocortical function; preliminary communication. Suvrem. med., Sofia 8 no.1: 105-107 1957.

1. Iz katedra 22 (Zav. Katedrata: prof. Z. Mitsov) i Katedrata po nevrologiia (Zav. katedrata: dots. S. Boshinov) pri VMI - - Sofiia.

(COBALT, radioactive,
eff. on adrenal cortex (Bul))
(ADRENAL CORTEX, effect of drugs on,
radiocobalt (Bul))

GEORGIEV, Iv.; IORDANOV, Bor.

Results of the treatment of multiple sclerosis with sulfurated oil and dibazol. Savrem. med., Sofia 8 no.3:49-53 1957.

1. Iz Katedrata po nevrologiia pri VMI - Sofiia (Zavezhdashch: dots. S. Boshinov).

(MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, therapy,
dibazol & sulfurated oil (Bul))
(MUSCLE RELAXANTS, THERAPEUTIC USE,
dibazol in multiple sclerosis, alone & with sulfurated oil (Bul))
(OILS, therapeutic use,
sulfurated, in multiple sclerosis, with dibazol (Bul))
(SULFUR, therapeuticuse,
sulfurated oil in multiple sclerosis, with dibazol (Bul))

BOZHINOV, S.; IORDANOV, B. Iv.

Problem of so-called acute azotemic encephalitis. Suvrem. med., Sofia 8 no.4:42-48 1957.

1. Iz Katedrata po nevrologiia pri VMI - Sofiia (Zavezhdashch katedrata: dots. S. Bozhinov).
(ENCEPHALITIS, case reports,
psychotic acute azotemic (Bul))

TEMKOV, Iv.; ATSEV, B.; DITSOVA, A.; IORDANOV, B.

Effect of largactil on epilepsy; clinical, biochemical and electroencephalographic studies. Suvrem. med., Sofia 9 no.3:3-22 1958.

1. Iz Katedrata po psikhiatriia pri VMI--Sofiia (Zab. katedrata; Prof. G. Uaunov)

(EPILEPSY, ther.
chlorpromazine (Bul))
(CHLORPROMAZINE, ther. use
epilepsy (Bul))

TEMKOV, IV., ATSEV, Ye., DITSOVA, A., YORDANOV, B.

Effect of largactyl on epilepsy; clinical, biochemical, and electroencephalographic studies [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 58 no.10:1164-1175 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. G.Uzunov) Meditsinskogo instituta, Sofiya.
(EPILEPSY, ther.
chlorpromazine (Rus))
(CHLORPROMAZINE, ther. use
epilepsy (Rus))

IORDANOV, B. Iv.

Contribution to differential diagnosis of the cerebrospinal fluid by means of protein cellular dissociation by zone agar-gel electrophoresis. Suvrem.med.,Sofia no.12:74-83 '59.

1. Iz Katedrata po nevrologiia pri VMI - Sofiia. Zav. katedrata: dots. S. Boshinov.
(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID diag.)

-IORDANOV, B.Iv.-

On the problem of "specific" protein fractions in the cerebrospinal fluid. Suvrem.med.,Sofia 2 no.1:63-71 '60.
(PROTEINS cerebrospinal fluid)

GEORGIEV, Iv.; PERNOV, K.; DASHIN, V.; IORDANOV, B.

Our results in the treatment of myopathies and lesions of the peripheral nervous system with a new Bulgarian preparation "nivalin." (Preliminary communication). Suvrem med., Sofia no.4:16-26 '60.

1. Iz Katedrata po nevrologiia pri VMI, Sofiia. (Rukov. na katedrata: dots. S.Bozhinov)
(AUTONOMIC DRUGS ther.)
(NEUROLOGY ther)
(MUSCLES dis.)

GEORGIEV, Iv.; IORDANOV, B.

Diagnostic value of Margulis-Shubladze allergic skin test. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 39 no.6:37-44 '60.

1. Predstavena ot dots. S. Bozhinov, rukovoditel na Katedrata po nervni bolesti.

(ALLERGY diag) (MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS diag)
(NEUROLOGY diag)

IORDANOV, Borislav Iv.; KHARALANOV, Kharalan Il.

On the problem of heredity in epilepsy. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 39 no.6:45-57 '60.

1. Predstavena ot dots. S Bozhinov, rukovoditel na Katedrata po nevrologiia.

(EPILEPSY genetics)

GEORGIEV, Iv.; NEDKOV, G.; IORDANOV, B.

A typical form of "serous" meningitis and meningoencephalitis with Coxsackie virus as a possible etiologic factor. Suvrem med., Sofia no.7:69-73 '61.

1. Katedra po nervni bolesti pri Visshiia meditsinski institut, Sofiia. Rukov. na katedrata prof. S. Bozhinof. 2. Katedra po epidemologiia i infektsiozni bolesti pri VMI, Sofiia Rukov. na katedrata prof. P. Berberev.

(MENINGOENCEPHALITIS virol) (MENINGITIS virol)
(COXSACKIE VIRUSES infect)

YORDANOV, B. I.

IVANOV, Ch.P.; ALEKSIYEV, B.V.; KRYSTEVA, M.A.; YORDANOV, B.I.

Infrared spectrometric determination of methionine. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.7:1356 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Sofiyskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut i Institut organicheskoy khimii Bolgarskoy Akademii nauk.
(Methionine)

IORDANOV, Bor. Iv.

Experience with the differentiation of inflammatory and non-inflammatory albuminocytologic dissociation of the cerebral fluid with the use of P32. Suvr. med. 12 no.12:9-17 '61.

1. Iz Katedrata po nevrologiia pri VMI [Vissh meditsinski institut] - Sofiia (Rukovod. na katedrata prof. S. Boshinov).
(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID PROTEINS)
(PHOSPHORUS ISOTOPES)