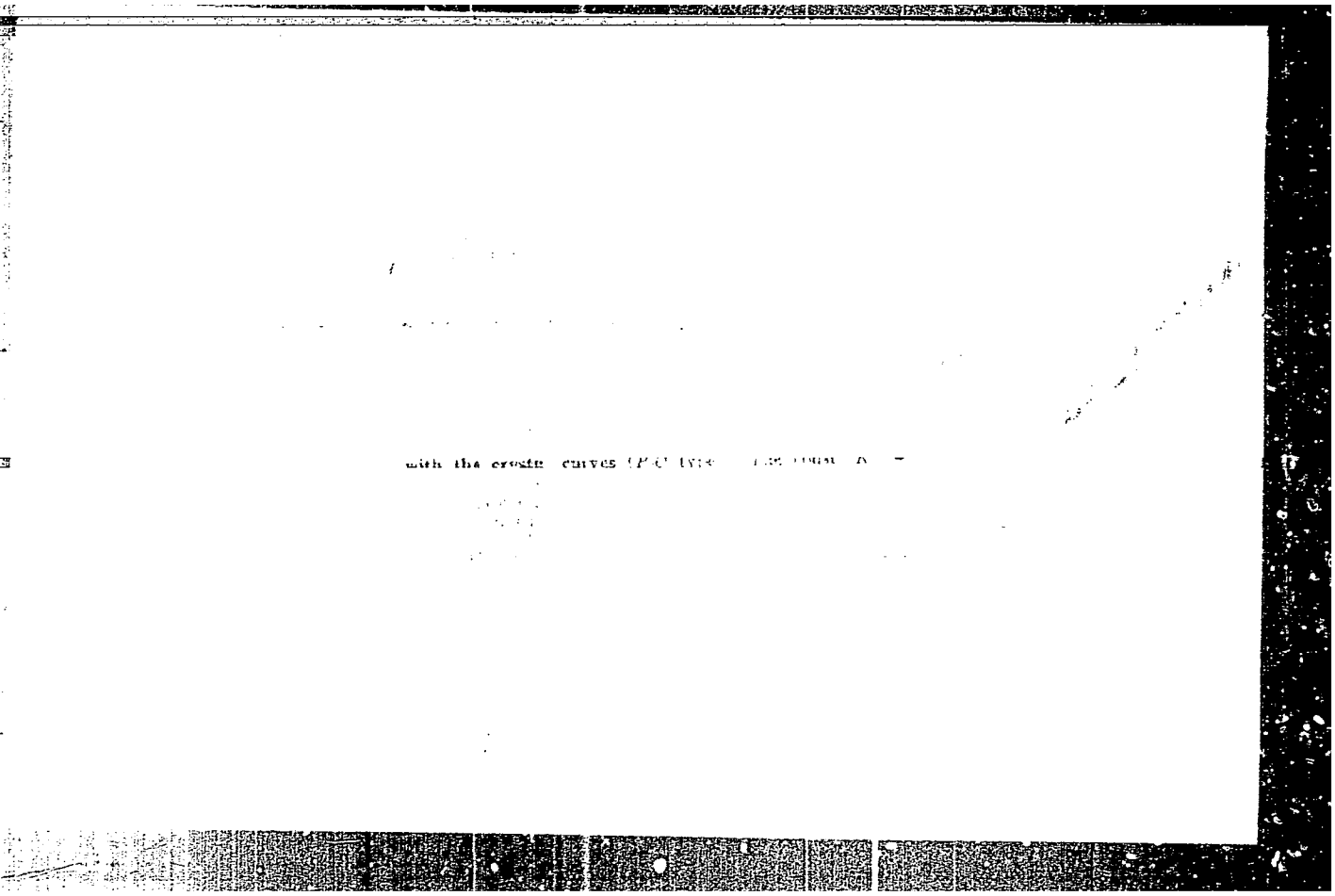

10(4); 21(5); 24(8) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2457

Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po primeneniyu radioaktivnykh i stabil'nykh izotopov i izlucheniy v narodnom khozyaystve i nauke. 2d: Moscow, 1957

Teplotekhnika i gidrodinamika; trudy konferentsii, tom 4 (Heat Engineering and Hydrodynamics; Transactions of the All-Union Conference on the Use of Radioactive Isotopes and Radiation in the National Economy and Science, Vol 4) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 88 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk SSSR, and USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii.

Eds.: N. A. Styrikovich (Resp. Ed.), G. Ye. Kholodovskiy, and K. S. Fomichev; Ed. of Publ. House: L. N. Sinel'nikova; Tech. Ed.: V. I. Borunov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientists and laboratory workers concerned with the use of radioactive and stable isotopes.

COVERAGE: This collection of papers deals with the application of radioactive and stable isotopes as measuring tools in various types of scientific investigation. No personalities are mentioned. References are given after some of the articles.

Bartolomey, G.G., Ya.G. Yanokur, V.A. Kolokol'tsev, and V.Ye. Petukhov. Use of Gamma Rays for Studying the Process of Diffusion 9

Kutateladze, S.S., and V.M. Moskvicheva. Use of Gammaradioscopy for Studying the Hydrodynamics of a Multifluid System 12

Polstyankin, P.G., and M.A. Shapkin. Method of "Tagged" Atoms for Investigating Water and Steam Content in Surface Boiling of a Fluid 16

Rudyavtsev, V.S. Determining the Specific Surface Area of Quartz and Cement Powders by the Sorption Method With the Use of "Tagged" Atoms 20

Moskvin, V.M., and I.L. Kurbatova. Use of Radioactive Isotope ^{35}S for Studying Sulfate Corrosion of Concrete 28

Tsytovich, M.A., V.I. Permyakov, and V.A. Lukin. Methods for Determining the Density and Moisture Content of Soils With the Aid of Radioactive Emissions 33

Polozova, L.G., and R.F. Bogoman. Study of the Processes of Moisture Transfer in Building Materials by Means of Gammaradioscopy 38

Styrikovich, M.A., I.Sh. Khaybullin, and L.K. Knokhlov. Use of Radioactive Isotopes for Investigating the Solubility of Salts in Water Vapor at High Pressures 41

Stepanov, L.S., A.Ya. Antonov, and A.V. Surnov. Investigation of the Characteristics of Vapor at a Pressure of 185 abs. atm. With the Aid of Radioactive Isotopes 46

Dubrovskiy, V.A. Use of Radioactive Isotopes for Observing the Motion of the Molten Glass Mass in Glass Furnace Tanks 52

Rachinskiy, V.V. Use of Radioactive Isotopes in Studying the Filtration of Fluids Through Porous Media 57

Lapshinskaya, D.I., and A.Ya. Prushin. Radioisotope Methods for Investigating Flow Processes of Fluids in a Porous Medium 62

Bogata, M.A., L.S. Zarubin, V.S. Kaminskiy, and L.L. Korsak. Investigation of the Hydrodynamics of a Fluid in the Conical Rotor of a Settling Centrifuge With the Aid of Radioactive Isotopes 67

Volarovich, M.P., N.V. Churayev, and B.Ya. Minkov. Investigations of the Motion of Water in Peat Under Laboratory and Field Conditions With the Use of Radioactive Isotopes 72

Arkhangel'skiy, M.M. Use of Radioactive Isotopes for Investigating Suspensions of River Silt 78

Yeymts, A.I., and A.S. Shubin. Use of Radioactive Isotopes for Investigating the Mechanism of the Drying Process 85

SOV/96-58-6-3/24

AUTHORS: Khaybullin, I.Kh. Cand.Tech.Sci. and Zenkevich Yu. V. Cand.Tech. Sci.

TITLE: On the nature of the carry-over of silicic acid by high-pressure steam. (O prirode unosa kremniyevoy kisloty parom vysokogo davleniya)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, V, S. No.6. pp. 16 - 20. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Silicic acid carry-over by steam has been explained in many different ways, because it is a complicated phenomenon. Silicic acid exists in aqueous solution in many different forms, including colloidal; in boiler -water, it is in equilibrium with its alkali salts. If the boiler water is alkaline, the silica is present in the water as sodium silicate and in the steam as silicic acid; the difference is not revealed by the usual chemical analysis, and the amount of carry-over depends on the pH value of the water as well as on the ratio of the SiO_2 in the steam to that in the water. When the pH value is about 7, which corresponds to free silicic acid, the carry-over coefficient is equal to the ratio of the SiO_2 contents of steam and water. In high-pressure boilers, where the pH is not less than 10, polymerisation of SiO_2 is hardly possible and the compound is in true solution so that no allowance need by made for its polymerisation. This is confirmed by previous work on the solubility of different forms of SiO_2, plotted in fig.2. In the light of this, and of the laws of phase equilibrium and distribution of substances

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between phases, it was possible to unify all the experimental data on carry-over of SiO_2 by saturated steam with data on the solubility of SiO_2 in water and superheated steam, and to draw up a complete diagram of state of the system SiO_2-H_2O. For this two-phase system, the coefficient of distribution of SiO_2 between phases is a function only of pressure; the corresponding relationship is plotted in fig.3. This graph also includes curves for other substances found in boiler-water. Graphs of the solubility of SiO_2 in superheated steam are plotted in fig.4; a corresponding formula is given, the values of its constants being indicated in tables 2 and 3. SiO_2 solubility figures calculated from the above were in good agreement with experimental results over the pressure range 120 - 185 atms. determined in a power station. The complete diagram of state of the system SiO_2-H_2O is plotted in figs.5 and 6. The upper boundary line gives the solubility of quartz in boiling water at the corresponding pressure. The lower boundary line indicates the solubility of quartz in saturated steam in equilibrium with a boiling saturated solution of SiO_2. The critical point for SiO_2 solution is only 0.2°C above that for pure water. To the right of the saturation line is the region of equilibrium between superheated and supercritical steam and solid SiO_2. Isobars of

On the nature of the carry-over of silicic acid by high pressure steam. SOV/96-58-6-3/24

solubility of SiO_2 in steam are given. Available experimental data fit fairly well into the diagram. There is little experimental data on the solubility of amorphous forms of SiO_2. Part of the diagram of state for amorphous SiO_2 - H_2O is given in fig.6, including the region of pressure 5.7 - 35 atm and temperature 150 - 400°C. There are 6 figures, 3 tables and 16 literature references (10 Soviet, 5 English and 1 German).

ASSOCIATIONS: The Power Inst. Acad. Sci. USSR and the Central Boiler Turbine Institute. (Energeticheskiy Institut AN SSSR i Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut)

1. Boilers--Performance 2. Feed water--Impurities 3. Steam --Properties 4. Silicates--Solubility

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Khaybullin, I. Kh.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3427

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut im. G.M. Krzhizhanovskogo

Problemy energetiki; sbornik posvyashchayetsya akademiku G.M. Krzhizhanovskomu (Problems of Power Engineering; Collection of Articles Dedicated to Academician G.M. Krzhizhanovskiy) Moscow, 1959. 851 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

Eds. of Publishing House: B.D. Astrakhan, P.V. Bukov, P.I. Zubkov, and S.M. Moyshes; Tech. Ed.: T.A. Prusakova; Editorial Board: A.V. Vinter, Academician (Deceased), V.I. Popkov (Resp. Ed.) Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, V.I. Veyts, A.S. Predvoditelev, M.A. Styrikovich, Z.F. Chukhanov, N.B. Bogdanova, Candidate of Technical Sciences, B.K. Krylov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, M.M. Lebedev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and L.N. Smadukov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended as a tribute to the memory of Academician G.M. Krzhizhanovskiy.

COVERAGE: The collection contains sixty articles by former students and coworkers of the deceased Academician. The articles deal with problems of a wide range of subjects in the field of power engineering: problems of the regional development of electrical and thermal power engineering, power engineering technology, and the physics of combustion. No personalities are mentioned. References are given after most articles.

Burov, Yu. G., V.A. Smirnov. Investigation of Heat Exchange in Pellicular Condensation of Pure Vapors 411

Surinov, Yu.A. Basic Methods of the Present Theory of Heat Exchange of Radiation 425

Andrianov, V.V., G.L. Polyak. Photographic Method of Measuring Luminous Fluids 470

Styrikovich, M.A., I. Kh. Khaybullin, and L.L. Kobrin. Effect of the Rules of Solubility of Substances in Water Vapor on Boiler Water 483

Fateyev, Ye.M. The Role of Science in the Development of Soviet Wind Technology 496

Styrikovich, M.A., M.S. Shkrob. Results of the Activity of the Commission for High Parameter Steam and Scientific Tasks in Increasing the Reliability and Economy of Thermal Electric Power Stations in the Future 526

Chukhanov, Z.F. Basic Principles of Power Engineering 543

Chukhanov, Z.F. Problem of the Mechanism of Thermal Decomposition of Fuels 564

Shapatina, Ye.A. Dynamics of the Process of Separating Volatile Substances From Solid Fuels 575

Kalyuzhnyy, V.V. High-Speed "Bertinization" of Solid Fuels (Retarded Combustion) 583

Kashurichev, A.P. Intensity of Heating Fuels and Control of the Process of Their Thermal Decomposition 595

Knitrin, L.N. Theory of Combustion and Problems of Intensification of the Processes of Burning 605

Sprysher, V.A., V.N. Iyevlev, V.I. Anreyev, R.B. Smirnov. Burning of Turbulent Gas-Air Streams in Uniflow Fireproof Chambers 637

Shelestin, Yu.P., V.G. Vetrov. Two-Stage High-Speed Furnaces 659

Lykov, A.V. Mass-Heat Exchange in State and Chemical Transformations 673

Smirnov, M.S. Heating Damp Substances 681

Chukhanov, Z.F., A.M. Nikolayev, A.P. Kashurichev. Utilization of Cut Peat in Power Engineering 687

Soloykhin, R.I. Flows of Gas During Ignition Occurring Beyond the Shock Wave 735

Pushkin, V.S. Structure of Heterogeneous Flows in a Shock Front 745

Predvoditelev, A.S. Motion of Combustion Zone as a Hydrodynamic Heterogeneity 793

Dotsenko, B.B. Making Sutherland Formulas More Precise for Kinetic Gas Coefficients 817

Pereleshina, A.P. Physical and Chemical Properties of Thermistors Manufactured From Manganic Oxide 828

3/2

SOV/96-59-9-9/22

AUTHORS: Styrikovich, M.A., (Corresponding Member, Ac.Sc. USSR), Martynova, O.I., Khaybullin, I.Kh. (Candidates of Technical Sciences) and Mingulina, E. I. (Engineer)

TITLE: Some Relationships of the Transfer of Weak Mineral Acids to Saturated Steam

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 9, pp 50-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In studying the carry-over of substances from boiler water by steam it has been noticed that the elements Si, B and Al, whose compounds are of high solubility in steam, have hydroxides which are weak electrolytes and so should be present in the boiler water primarily in molecular form. There was thus reason to suppose that the ability of a compound to become dissolved in steam depends upon whether it is in molecular or ionic form in the boiler water. Indeed, as will be seen from the graphs given in Fig 1, strong electrolytes are much less soluble in saturated steam than in weak, and they are much less subject to transfer to the steam. In relatively weak alkaline solutions the salts of weak acids are hydrolysed, particularly at high temperatures and low alkalinities. Under such circumstances, molecules of the corresponding

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Some Relationships of the Transfer of Weak Mineral Acids to Saturated Steam

acids can be present in the boiler water and can be transferred relatively easily to the saturated steam. The transfer to saturated steam of salts that are not hydrolised is probably due to the formation in solution of ionic pairs; however, ions can only participate in the contamination of steam at extreme values of pH. Materials soluble in ionic form become important near the critical pressure and even then only at low values of pH. It may be assumed that under ordinary conditions all the transfer to steam is by transfer of molecules contained in the water. The solubility of silica compounds in steam has been studied in particular detail. The various forms of silica and silicic acid that are present in equilibrium are shown in Eq (1). This system may be quantitatively characterised by the hydrolysis equation (2) or (3). It follows from the equations that the equilibrium state corresponding to a given temperature and silica content of the boiler water is functionally related to the concentration of OH^- or OH ions in solution. Thus alteration in the pH value alters the equilibrium, so that at any given temperature the concentration of the most

Some Relationships of the Transfer of Weak Mineral Acids to Saturated Steam

soluble form of silica in steam is a single-valued function of the pH value of the boiler water. A distinction is drawn between the real and apparent distribution coefficients of silica in steam. The ratio of H_2SiO_3 in the steam to the total silica content of the boiler water expressed as SiO_2 is the apparent distribution coefficient. It is sometimes called the transfer coefficient, and is given by Eq (4). However, the true distribution coefficient is the ratio of H_2SiO_3 in the steam to that in the water, which is a function only of the densities of the two media. The true and apparent transfer coefficients are related by Eq (6). Using Eq (6) it is easy to calculate the concentration of the molecular form of silicic acid that can be present in solutuon for any given total silica content at a given pH value. The degree of hydrolysis should be calculated at the correct temperature. Graphs showing the proportions of different forms of silicic acid in solution as functions of the pH value are given in Fig 2. The graph is based on the pH value of cold water: the

Some Relationships of the Transfer of Weak Mineral Acids to Saturated Steam

relative proportions of the different silica compounds would be very different at a temperature of 316 °C at a pressure of 110 atm, because the pH value is very different under these conditions. Similar curves may be constructed for other substances, and by way of example curves of the apparent distribution coefficient of boric acid as function of pH value are given in Fig 3. Curves of the degree of hydrolysis as functions of the true pH value for compounds with different dissociation constants are given in Fig 4. Here it will be seen that reduction in the dissociation factor leads to an increase of the proportion in molecular form for any given value of pH. An attempt was made to estimate approximately the value of the dissociation factor for silicic acid at high water temperature; the results are plotted in Fig 5. Published experimental points are included and show good agreement with theoretical curves. The curves of the dissociation constant of silicic acid as functions of water temperature are given in Fig 6. All the calculated points lie on the saturation line and so reflect the

Some Relationships of the Transfer of Weak Mineral Acids to Saturated Steam

dependence of the dissociation constant on pressure as well as on temperature. In conclusion, the article by Kostrikin published in Teploenergetika Nr 6, 1958, is adversely criticised and it is claimed that Kostrikin reaches incorrect conclusions, particularly in supposing that the dissociation factor of silicic acid is independent of temperature.

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There are 6 figures and 5 references, of which 3 are Soviet, 1 German and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy institut AN SSSR and Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Power Institute, Ac. Sc. USSR, and Moscow Power Institute)

KHAYBULLIN, I. Kh.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3654

Akol'zin, P. A., P. N. Andreyev, I. E. Apel'tsin, S. M. Gurvich, A. A. Kot, Yu. M. Kostrikin, I. I. Koshelev, A.P. Mamet, Yu. O. Rovi, M. M. Sendik, I. Kh. Khaybullin

Spravochnik khimika-energetika. t.m 1: Spravochnyye materialy obshchego naznacheniya (Handbook of Chemistry in Power Engineering. Vol 1: General Reference Material) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1960. 327 p. 20,000 copies printed.

Eds.: V.A. Golubtsov, S.M. Gurvich, Yu. M. Kostrikin, and A.P. Mamet; Tech. Ed.: K. P. Voronin.

PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for chemists in the field of power engineering, personnel of laboratories, scientific research institutes, and planning and control organizations, as well as for students of universities and tekhnikums.

COVERAGE: This is the first of a three-volume handbook of chemistry in power engineering. It includes data on the water system of boilers, causes of corrosion and methods for controlling it. It also contains general reference material on measures and units, chemical compounds, water and solutions, solubility of substances in water and water vapor at various temperatures, electrochemistry, gases, specifications and prices for certain reagents and materials. The book includes tables, charts, and diagrams. No personalities are mentioned. There are 52 references: 39 Soviet, 10 English, 2 German, and 1 Swedish.

Card 1/[illegible]

S/096/63/000/002/011/013
E194/E455

AUTHORS: Khaybullin, I.Kh., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Borisov, N.M., Engineer

TITLE: A gamma-ray study of the density of the liquid phase of a system at high temperatures and pressures

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, no.2, 1963, 78-82

TEXT: Studies of the solubility in steam of relatively involatile substances are increasingly important as steam temperatures and pressures increase. The density of such systems is important and hard to determine. Accordingly, γ-ray determinations of the density of the liquid phase of water-salt-systems are described, with results for NaCl solutions at pressures up to 400 atm. The general principles of the γ-radiation method are explained and the following formula is given for the density

$$\gamma_t = \gamma_0 \lg \frac{N_t}{N_0 + \Delta N_t + \Delta N_{cy}} \Big/ \frac{N_l}{N_0} \qquad (3)$$

where γ_0 - the density of the fluid under normal conditions, g/cm^3;

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A gamma-ray study ...

N_o and N_1 - the recorded count speeds with the pressure vessel respectively empty and full of liquid at p = 1 atm and t = 20°C, impulses per minute; N_t - the recorded count rate on the filled vessel at the experimental temperature and/or pressure, impulses per minute; ΔN_t - correction to N_o to allow for change in density of the walls of the vessel with temperature, impulses per minute; ΔN_{Cy} - correction for the influence of temperature of the counter on its effectiveness, impulses per minute. The determination of correction factors and the best level of water in the pressure vessel are explained. Of course, as the temperature and pressure in the vessel rise the solution concentration alters because of both evaporation and redistribution of solute between steam and liquid phases; a method of calculating the solution concentration under given conditions from the material balance is explained. The experimental equipment for measurements at 400 atm and 600°C used a Co^{60} source of ten millicuries in a lead sheath and a scintillation counter accurate to within ± 0.5%. Check tests on pure steam at 190 atm gave an average difference from tabulated data of ± 1%; individual results had a scatter of

A gamma-ray study ...

+ 5%. At higher pressures, different results were obtained on heating and on cooling, the latter being in agreement with steam tables. Original data were also obtained on the p-γ-t relationship for 0.2 and 6% NaCl solution up to 190 atm; solution concentration was found to have a great effect on the parameters, particularly in the critical region. For example at 100 atm the density of 6% NaCl solution is 12% greater than that of water under the same conditions and it is nearly double at the critical pressure for water of 225.65. These results are only a first step in the gamma-ray study of the thermodynamic properties of water and steam solutions of substances of low volatility. There are 6 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy institut im. akad. G.M.Krzhizhanovskogo
(Power Engineering Institute imeni G.M.Krzhizhanovskiy)

Card 3/3

KHAYBULLIN, I. Kh., kand. tekhn. nauk; BORISOV, N. M., inzh.

Problem concerning the mechanism of the transition of electrolytes dissolved in boiler feed water to high-pressure water vapor. Teploenergetika 10 no.3:12-16 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Energeticheskiy institut imeni akademika G. M. Krzhizhanovskogo.

(Feed water) (Electrolytes)

KHAYBULLIN, I.Kh., kand. tekhn. nauk

Ejection of ferric oxide saturated with water vapor with high parameters. Energomashinostroenie 10 no.5:28-30 My '64. (MIRA 17:8)

KHAYKIN, S.Kh., BORISOV, N.M.

Phase equilibria in the NaCl - H_2O system at high temperatures.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.3:688-692 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut imeni Krzhizhanovskogo.

KHAYBULLIN, I.Kh.; BORISOV, N.M.

Phase equilibrium diagrams of the systems sodium chloride - water, potassium chloride - water. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.3: 590-592 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Energeticheskiy institut im. G.M. Krzhizhanovskogo. Submitted April 26, 1965.

BORISOV, N.M.; KHAYBULLIN, I.Kh.

Volatility of components and the coefficient of distribution in the two-phase system NaCl - H_2O at high temperatures. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.6:1380-1387 Je '65. (MIRA 18:11)

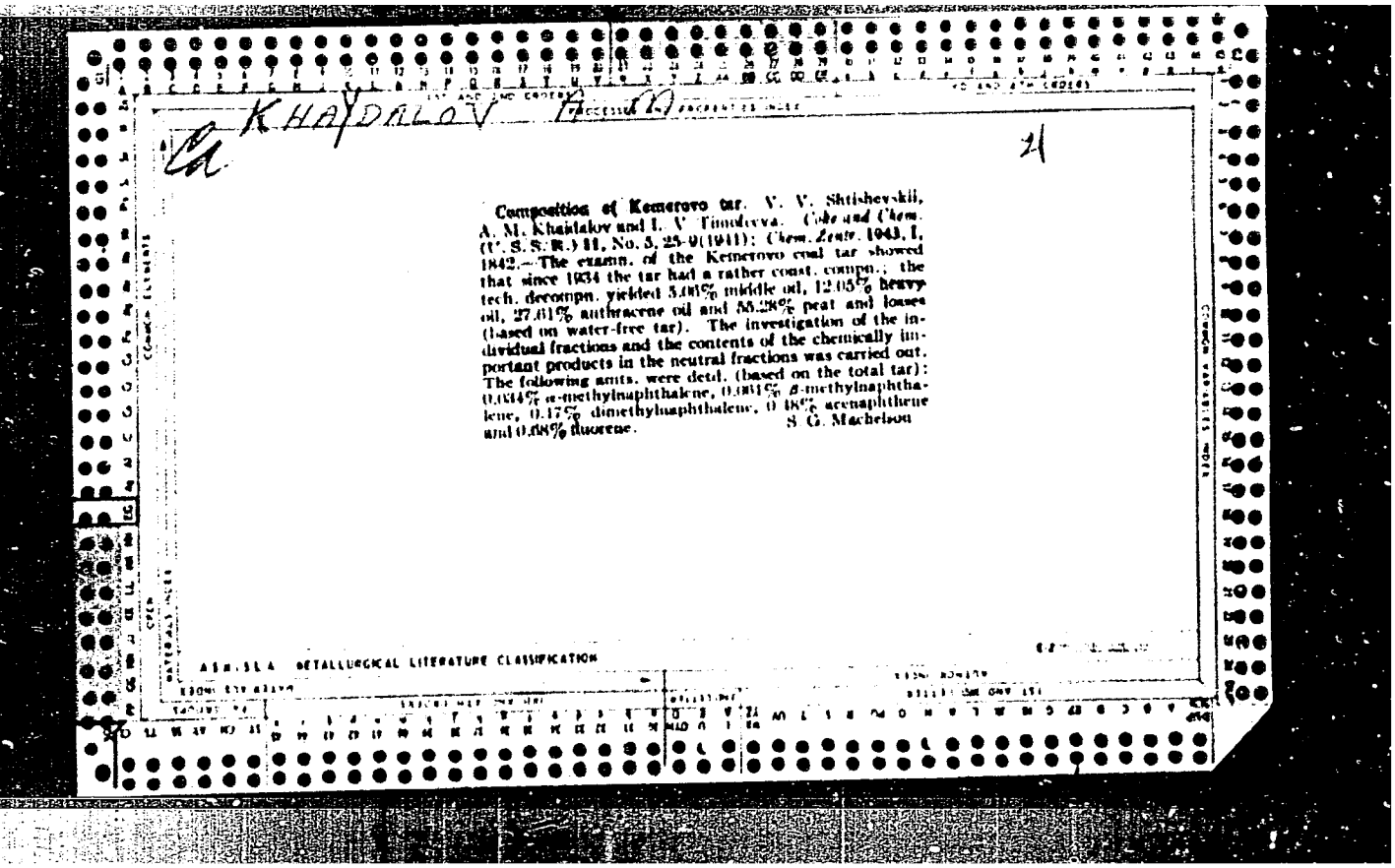
1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut imeni Krzhizhanovskogo. Submitted Jan. 24, 1964.

KHAYBULLINA, L.G.

KOCHERGIN, V.P.; KHAYBULLINA, L.G.; POTAPOVA, O.G.

Dissolving iron in molten zinc, alkali metal, and alkali earth metal chlorides. Zhur. neorg. khim. 1 no.11:2617-2622 N '56. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo, Sverdlovsk.
(Iron) (Chlorides) (Solubility)



KHAYDALOV

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Composition of Kemerovo tar. V. V. Shtishevskii, A. M. Khaidalov and I. V. Timofeeva. *Coke and Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) **11**, No. 5, 25-9 (1941); *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, I, 1842.—The examn. of the Kemerovo coal tar showed that since 1934 the tar had a rather const. compn.; the tech. decompn. yielded 5.01% middle oil, 12.05% heavy oil, 27.61% anthracene oil and 55.28% peat and losses (based on water-free tar). The investigation of the individual fractions and the contents of the chemically important products in the neutral fractions was carried out. The following amts. were detd. (based on the total tar): 0.034% α-methylnaphthalene, 0.081% β-methylnaphthalene, 0.17% dimethylnaphthalene, 0.18% acenaphthene and 0.08% fluorene.
S. G. Machelson

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YENIKEYEV, S.G.; DOBRONRAVOV, F.N.; KHAYBULLINA, M.Kh.

Comparative biochemical characteristics of hollow and solid sugar beet roots. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;pishch.tekh. no.4:19-21 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Kirgizskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. Kafedra fiziologii rasteniy.

(Sugar beets)

KHAYDARKULOV, G.

Pruning

Pruning of the grape trunk of different varieties. Sad i og., No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

1. KHAYDARKULOV, G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Grapes
7. Panseri variety of grapes, sad i og. No. 1, 1953

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

KHAYDARKULOV, G.

KHAYDARKULOV, G.

"Agrobiological and Economicotechnological Characteristics of Popularly Selected Grapes Recommended for Commercial Grading from Uzbek SSR." Cand Agr Sci, Tashkent Agricultural Inst, Tashkent, 1954. (KL, No 8, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dessertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

KHAYDARKULOV, G.

COUNTRY : USSR

[illegible] : [illegible]

[illegible] : [illegible]

AUTH : Khaydarkulov, G.

TITLE : Central Asian Grape Varieties in the Ukraine and RSFSR

[illegible] : [illegible]

ABS. : A brief report is given of the results of testing Central Asian varieties of grapes by research institutes and experimenters of the Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

[illegible] : 1/1

NATSVIN, A.V.; CHEREVATENKO, A.S.; VASIL'YEV, K.V.; PROTOSEVICH, L.A.; CHERNOVALOVA, V.P.; LEPLINSKAYA, A.A.; PAVLOV, A.K.; TASHMATOV, L.T.; CHIRKOV, P.K.; SOLDATOV, P.K.; KHAYDARKULOV, G.I.; TSEYTLIN, M.G., kand. sel'khoz.nauk; KUZNETSOV, V.V., kand. sel'khoz.nauk, otv. red.; KRIVONOSOVA, N.A., red.; SOROKINA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Best fruit and grape varieties for drying and preserving in the southwestern regions of Uzbekistan] Luchshie sorta plodovykh i vinograda dlia sushki i konservirovaniia v iugo-zapadnykh oblastiakh Uzbekistana. Tashkent, MSKh UzSSR, 1961. 162 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut sadovodstva i vinogradarstva im. R.R.Shredera. Samarkandskiy filial. 2. Samarkandskiy filial Instituta sadovodstva i vinogradarstva im. R.R.Shredera (for all except Kuznetsov, Krivonosova, Sorokina).

(Uzbekistan--Fruit--Varieties)
(Uzbekistan--Grapes--Varieties)

KHAYDARLIU, R.G.; KHAYDARLIU, S.Kh.

Organization of massive preventive examinations for the female population and incidence of gynecological diseases in a rural medical district. Akush. i gin. no.2:108-111'63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz Lalovskoy uchastkovoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach S.Kh. Khaydarliu, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A.Z.Kocherginskiy) Rezinskogo rayona Moldavskoy SSR.
(GYNECOLOGY)

KHAYDARLIU, R.G.; KHAYDARLIU, S.Kh.

Organization of massive preventive examinations for the female population and incidence of gynecological diseases in a rural medical district. Akush. i gin. no.2:108-111'63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz Lalovskoy uchastkovoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach S.Kh. Khaydarliu, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A.Z.Kocherginskiy) Rezinskogo rayona Moldavskoy SSR.
(GYNECOLOGY)

KHAYDARLY, I.N.

Characteristics of candidomycosis in fibrocavernous tuberculosis. Zdravookhranenie 4 no.3:27-30 My-Je '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz Moldavskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir.kand.med.nauk V.G.Sokol) i kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav.kand.med.nauk V.Kh.Anestiadi) Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(MONILIASIS) (TUBERCULOSIS)

SATPAYEV; BOISHEV; POKROVSKIY; AMANZHOLOV; AUYEZOV; BALAKAYEV; KENESBAYEV; SAURANBAYEV; MUKANOV; SMIRNOVA; DZHUMALIYEV; ISMAILOV; KHASENOV, K.; NUSUNBEKOV; SULEYMENOV; SHAKHMATOV; DAKHSHLEYGER; BAZARBAYEV; TSUNVAZO; SHAMIYEVA; SIL'CHENKO; GABDULLIN; MUSABAYEV; MAKHMUDOV; MULLINA; MAMANOV; ISKAKOV; SARYBAYEV; KHAYDAROV; ARALBAYEV; NURMUGAMBETOVA; KHASENOVA; SULEYMENOVA; AKHMETOV; ISENGALIYEVA; NOMINKHANOV; DYUSENBAYEV; ABDRAKHMANOV.

Malov, Sergei Efimovich, obituary. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 13 no.9:116-117 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Malov, Sergei Efimovich, 1880-1957)

KHAYDAROV, A., Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Problems in the exploitation of cotton-picking machines." Tashkent, 1960. 24 pp with nomographs; (Tashkent Institute of Engineers in Irrigation and Mechanization of Agriculture); 120 copies; price not given; (KL, 19-60, 136)

KHAYDAROV, A.; LANDSMAN, M.I.

Determining the required quantity of tractor trailers for bulk transportation of machine-picked cotton. Trudy TIIIMSKH no.19:129-133 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

KHAYDAROV, A.

Possibilities of increasing the capacity of machine units used in cotton growing. Trudy TIIIMSKH no.19:119-127 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

KHAYDAROV, A. A.

PA 39/49T96

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Mesons. Mar 49
Disintegration of
Nuclear Physics - Spectra

"Electron Spectrum in Meson Disintegration," G. B. Zhdanov, A. A. Khaydarov, Phys Inst imeni P. N. Lebedev, Acad Sci USSR, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXV, No 3

Used method of delay coincidences to establish the form of electron spectra. Studied dependence of these spectra on observation height, on substance in which disintegration occurs, and on studied energy interval of the mesons. Attempts to establish the nature of charged disintegration products.
39/49T96

USSR/Nuclear Physics (Contd) Mar 49

Submitted by Acad D. V. Skobel'tsyn, 27 Jan 49.

39/49T96

KHAYDAROV, A. [A]

USSR/ Nuclear Physics - Mesons

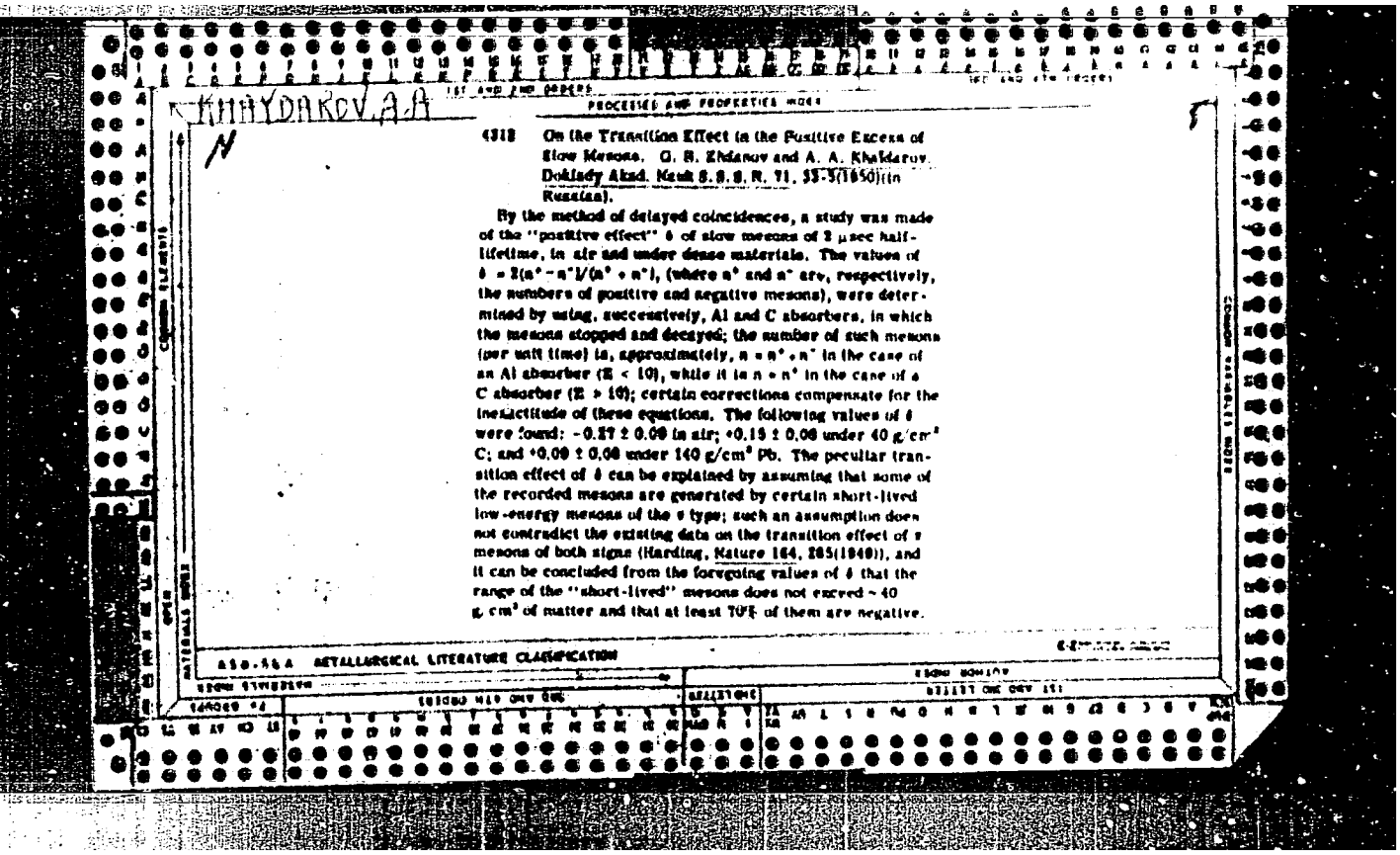
Aug 50

"Origin of Secondary Slow Mesons in the Atmosphere," A. Abdullayev, G. Zhdanov, Yu. Kamenetskiy, A. Naumov, A. Khaydarov, Phys Inst imeni Lebedev, Acad Sci USSR

"Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz" Vol XX, No 8, pp 673-683

Authors reveal and discuss experimental data obtained by them on properties of slow mesons with lifetime of 2 microsec. Of several possible assumptions on mechanism governing generation of such mesons in the atmosphere, most probable is decay process of other mesons possessing greater mass and smaller lifetimes. Submitted 9 Feb 50.

PA 165T52



KHAYDAKOV, A.A

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

4318 On the Transition Effect in the Positive Excess of Slow Mesons. G. B. Zhdanov and A. A. Khaidarov. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 71, 53-5(1950)(in Russian).

By the method of delayed coincidences, a study was made of the "positive effect" δ of slow mesons of 2 μsec half-lifetime, in air and under dense materials. The values of $\delta = 2(n^+ - n^-)/(n^+ + n^-)$, (where n^+ and n^- are, respectively, the numbers of positive and negative mesons), were determined by using, successively, Al and C absorbers, in which the mesons stopped and decayed; the number of such mesons (per unit time) is, approximately, $n = n^+ + n^-$ in the case of an Al absorber ($Z < 10$), while it is $n = n^+$ in the case of a C absorber ($Z > 10$); certain corrections compensate for the inexactitude of these equations. The following values of δ were found: -0.27 ± 0.09 in air; $+0.15 \pm 0.06$ under 40 g/cm^2 C; and $+0.09 \pm 0.06$ under 140 g/cm^2 Pb. The peculiar transition effect of δ can be explained by assuming that some of the recorded mesons are generated by certain short-lived low-energy mesons of the τ type; such an assumption does not contradict the existing data on the transition effect of τ mesons of both signs (Harding, Nature 164, 285(1949)), and it can be concluded from the foregoing values of δ that the range of the "short-lived" mesons does not exceed ~40 g/cm^2 of matter and that at least 70% of them are negative.

A50-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KHAYDAROV, A.A.

56-4-11/52

AUTHOR ZHDANOV, G.B., KHAYDAROV, A.A.

TITLE The Investigation of the Penetrating Component of the Electron Nuclear Showers by the Method of the Retarded Coincidences with a Hodoscope (Issledovaniye pronikayushchey komponenty elektronno-yadernykh livney metodom zapazdyvayushchikh sovpadeniy s godoskopom. Russian)

PERIODICAL Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki, 1957, Vol 32, Nr 4, pp 706 - 713 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT The authors investigated the energy spectrum of the slow positive pions, which are produced in electron nuclear showers by means of the method of retarded coincidences. The present paper gives the most important results of these investigations. The processes of production of comparatively slow mesons on the occasion of the nuclear interactions of the particles of cosmic radiation with matter were investigated at energies of the primary particles of ~5 BeV and more. The experimental method was described in detail already in previous papers. On the occasion of the analysis of the hodoscopical recordings the authors were able to subdivide all showers into several types:- Two-fold δ-showers, showers, "accompanied by air" (?), showers in which several counters above the device respond, - all remaining showers belong either to the group of electronic showers or to a group of cases which are difficult to be interpreted. The analysis of the data put together in a table confirms the fact that by means of the method discusses here a voluminous experimental material may be dealt with.

The individual chapters of this paper deal with the secondary interactions in the showers, the determination of the spectrum of the ranges of the positive pions and the intensity of the production of slow mesons at different energies of nuclear interaction.

Some final conclusions - The intensity of the inversely directed flux of positive mesons amounts to 24 + 7% of the directly directioned meson flux. The number of positive pions with a range of the order of magnitude 20 g/cm² depends upon the energy of the producing particle and at the increase of this energy it decreases somewhat. In the case of moderate energies of the producing particle (not above 5 BeV) the number of the produced slow mesons also depends still slightly upon the nuclear charge number. (With 4 illustrations).

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56-4-11/52

The Investigation of the Penetrating Component of the Electron Nuclear Showers by the Method of the Retarded Coincidences with a Hodoscope

ASSOCIATION Scientific Research Institute "NIGRIZOLOTO" of the Ministry for Nonferrous Metal

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SUBMITTED 27.11.1956

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Card 2/2

ABDULLAYEV, A.A.; LOBANOV, Ye.M.; KHAITOV, B.K.; KHAYDAROV, A.A.

Use of the tritium radioisotope in studying the dynamics of underground water. Izv.AN Uz.SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.nauk no.6: 82-83 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR.
(Tritium--Isotopes) (Water, Underground)

KHAYDAROV, A.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5410

...skaya konferentsiya po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Tashkent, 1959.

... (Transactions of the Tashkent Conference on the Peaceful ... of Atomic Energy) v. 2. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN ... 1960. ... p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

... Agency: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR.

... Ed.: S. V. Starodubtsev, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR. Editorial Board: A. A. Abdullayev, ... of Physics and Mathematics; D. M. Abdurasulov, Doctor ... Medical Sciences; U. A. Arifov, Academician, Academy of ... Uzbek SSR; A. A. Borodulina, Candidate of Biological ...; V. N. Ivashev; G. S. ...; A. Ye. ...; Ye. M. ... Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; A. I. Nikolayev, ... of Medical Sciences; D. Nishanov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; A. S. Sadykov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences ...; Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR; Ye. ... Zalan...,

...

Transactions of the Tashkent (Cont.) SOV/5410

Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Ya. Kh. Turakulov, Doctor of Biological Sciences. Ed.: R. I. Khamidov; Tech. Ed.: A. G. Babakhanova.

PURPOSE : The publication is intended for scientific workers and specialists employed in enterprises where radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation are used for research in chemical, geological, and technological fields.

COVERAGE: This collection of 133 articles represents the second volume of the Transactions of the Tashkent Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The individual articles deal with a wide range of problems in the field of nuclear radiation, including: production and chemical analysis of radioactive isotopes; investigation of the kinetics of chemical reactions by means of isotopes; application of spectral analysis for the manufacturing of radioactive preparations; radioactive methods for determining the content of elements in the rocks; and an analysis of methods for obtaining pure substances. Certain

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instruments used, such as automatic regulators, flowmeters, level gauges, and high-sensitivity gamma-relays, are described. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual articles.

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S/166/60/000/004/005/008
C111/C222

AUTHORS: Abdullayev, A.A., Lobanov, Ye.M., Novikov, A.P. and Khaydarov, A.A.

TITLE: Radioactive Analysis of Skarns (Silicate Contact Gaugue) of the Ingichka Occurrence

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, 1960, No.4, pp. 65-74.

TEXT: The paper contains results on the practical measurement of the concentration of W, Mn, Na, Al and Fe in the skarns of the Ingichka tungsten occurrence. The measurements were carried out according to a method elaborated by the authors (Ref.3) which permits to prove simultaneously several elements in a test without destoying of the test. For this aim the tests were radiated by neutrons; that led to the origin of radioactive isotopes. Then the identification of the elements in the test was performed simultaneously according to the half-life and according to the energies of the γ-radiation. Here the half-life curves were traced for every element in a special region of energy being characteristic for the element. The experiments have

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C111/C222

Radioactive Analysis of Skarns of the Ingichka Occurrence

confirmed that the method proposed by the author in (Ref.3) for the identification of several elements in a test is possible without a separation of the elements. The method is suitable for radioactive wall logging.
There are 9 figures, 3 tables and 8 references: 6 Soviet and 2 American.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN Uz SSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Academy of Sciences Uzbekskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1960

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KHAYDAROV, A.A.

2

S/166/60/000/005/004/008
C111/C222

AUTHORS: Abdullayev, A.A., Lobanov, Ye.M., Novikov, A.P., Khaydarov, A.A., and Romanov, M.M.

TITLE: Analysis of Activated Samples of Ore With the Aid of Scintillation Gamma-Spectrometers

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, 1960, No.5, pp.45-56

TEXT: The authors propose a method permitting an analysis of multiple-component materials without a radiochemical separation of the isotopes. The analysis of the samples radiated with neutrons is carried out with the aid of a multi-channel scintillation gamma-spectrometer which records the total spectrum of gamma radiations of the mixture of radioactive isotopes. In order to separate the radiations of the single isotopes the timely change of the intensity of the different spectral lines being characteristic for the isotope in question, is considered. By such a modification of the usual method it becomes possible to identify the elements according to the half-life as well as to the energies of the gamma lines of corresponding radioactive isotopes. Thereby it becomes possible, for complicatedly composed ores to prove the single elements

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qualitatively as well as quantitatively. The quantitative proof is carried out by a comparison with known standard samples. The authors report especially on the application of the method for the analysis of the In-content in sfalerite ores and of the Cu and Mn-content in granitic ores. A diagram is given for the decrease of the activity of the elements appearing in sfalerites

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C111/C222

Analysis of Activated Samples of Ore With the Aid of Scintillation Gamma-Spectrometers

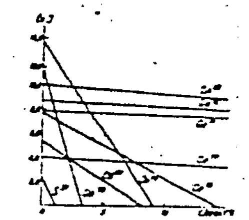

Рис. 1. [illegible]

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C111/C222

Analysis of Activated Samples of Ore With the Aid of Scintillation Gamma-Spectrometers

Fig.5. Nomogram for the determination of the % content of In in ores with a different % content of Zn^{65}.
There are 4 tables, 5 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN Uz SSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Academy of Sciences Uzbekskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1960

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Fig. 3. Calculated curves for the decrease of the activity.
The diagram fig.5. serves for the determination of the % content of In in ores with a different content of Zn^{65}.

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KHAYDAROV, A.A.

S/075/60/015/006/010/018
B020/B066

AUTHORS: Abdullayev, A. A., Lobanov, Ye. M., Novikov, A. P., Romanov, N. N. and Khaydarov, A. A.

TITLE: Determination of Indium Content in Sphalerites by Radio-activation Analysis

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 15, No. 6, pp. 701-705

TEXT: The authors made an attempt of developing a method for the indium determination in sphalerites by means of direct measurement of the energy spectra of the test sample by a γ-scintillation spectrometer. The production of radioisotopes of indium according to the reaction (n,γ) was used as a basis for the method. The nuclear characteristics of the elements occurring in sphalerites are given in Table 1. The device applied consists of a special lead casing (with the spectrometric monocrystal NaI(Tl)) 40 mm in diameter and 38 mm high, which is connected with a photoelectronic multiplier of the ФЭУ-1С (FEU-1S) type; a single-channel amplitude analyser with amplifier, a computer, and a stabilized high-voltage rectifier. The energy scale of the analyser in the energy range of 0.3-1.5 Mev

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proved to be linear (Fig. 2). The activity of elements contained in the sphalerite was calculated from data given in Table 1, on the basis of which the curves for the activity decrease were plotted (Fig. 3), according to the equation $I = n\phi\sigma N[1 - \exp(-0.693t/T)]$, where $n\phi$ denotes the neutron flux, σ the cross section of neutrons of the elements, N the number of nuclei of the activated element, t the time of irradiation, and T the half-life period. The analysis of the curves given in Fig. 3 suggests a period of 5 minutes to be an adequate interval between the termination of irradiation and the beginning of measurements. The sphalerite standard samples were bombarded with slow neutrons from a polonium-beryllium source with an activity of 35 curies for 3 hours and 35 minutes. The authors investigated the change of intensity of the photopeaks of the energy spectrum with time, and identified the isotope both with respect to the characteristic bands of the spectrum and the half-life period. The activity of the indium isotope was measured within two half-life periods, and then the degradation curves were plotted (Fig. 4). Table 2 gives the results obtained for the activity of standard samples of different indium contents. Fig. 5 shows the activity as a function of the percentage indium content at an interval

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of measurement of 5 minutes and with a 5 g sample. On the basis of Fig. 5, a nomograph was plotted to determine the percentage indium content in samples of different weights (Fig. 6). After calibrating the device and plotting the nomograph, the indium concentration was determined in sphalerites from some deposits of the Uzbekskaya SSR (Table 3). The difference between the results is, on an average, not more than 7%, and the statistic error not more than ±5%, whereas the characteristic error of the method (due to unequal conditions on bombarding and measurement) is ± 2 - 3%, at an In-content in the order of magnitude of 0.1%. Finally, the authors thank S. T. Balatov for providing an analytical sample. There are 6 figures, 3 tables, and 6 references: 3 Soviet, 1 Austrian, and 2 US.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR, Tashkent (Institute of Nuclear Physics of the AS Uzbekskaya SSR, Tashkent)

SUBMITTED: August 25, 1959

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KHAYDAROV, A.A.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5592

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po vnedreniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov i yadernykh izlucheniy v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR. Riga, 1960.

Radioaktivnyye izotopy i yadernyye izlucheniya v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR; trudy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya 12 - 16 aprelya 1960 g. g. Riga, v 4 tomakh. t. 4: Poiski, razvedka i razrabotka poleznykh iskopayemykh (Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiation in the National Economy of the USSR; Transactions on the Symposium Held in Riga, April 12 - 16, 1960, in 4 volumes. v. 4: Prospecting, Surveying, and Mining of Mineral Deposits) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961. 284 p. 3,640 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii

Eds. (Title page): N. A. Petrov, L. I. Petrenko, and P. S. Savitskiy; ed. of this volume: M. A. Speranskiy; Scientific ed.: M. A. Speranskiy; Executive Eds.: N. N. Kuz'mina and A. G. Ionel';

Card 1/11

Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear (Cont.) SOV/5592

Tech. Ed.: A. S. Polosina.

PURPOSE : The book is intended for engineers and technicians dealing with the problems involved in the application of radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation.

COVERAGE: This collection of 39 articles is Vol. 4 of the Transactions of the All-Union Conference of the Introduction of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Reactions in the National Economy of the USSR. The Conference was called by the Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Sovet Ministrov SSSR (State Scientific-Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Academy of Sciences USSR, Gosplan SSSR (State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Automation and Machine Building), and the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR. The reports summarized in this publication deal with the advantages, prospects, and

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development of radioactive methods used in prospecting, surveying, and mining of ores. Individual reports present the results of the latest scientific research on the development and improvement of the theory, methodology, and technology of radiometric investigations. Application of radioactive methods in the field of engineering geology, hydrology, and the control of ore enrichment processes is analyzed. No personalities are mentiond. There are no references.

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S/075/61/016/001/004/019
B013/B055

AUTHORS: Lobanov, Ye. M., Romanov, O. M., Romanov, M. M., and Khaydarov, A. A.

TITLE: Determination of Copper and Manganese in Ores by Neutron Activation Analysis of Induced Radioactivity

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1961, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 25-28

TEXT: In the present work the authors studied the applicability of γ-spectrometry in the activation analysis for copper and manganese in rock samples by using a low-intensity neutron flux (10^7-10^8 neutrons·cm^{-2}·sec^{-1}) for activation. Rock samples containing 0.03 - 0.9% copper and 0.01 - 0.3% manganese were analyzed. The chemical composition of the investigated syenite-diorite and the nuclear characteristics of the elements contained in this rock appear in Table 1. Basing on these data, the conditions for the quantitative determination of copper and manganese were worked out. For calibration, standard samples of known copper- and manganese content were prepared and irradiated with slow Po-Be neutrons from a neutron

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source of activity approximately 20 c. A paraffin block was used as a moderator. The duration of irradiation was chosen with consideration for the expected activity calculated for the particular isotopes contained in the sample from the known expression (Ref. 8) $A = n_{th} \cdot \sigma_{act} \cdot N \cdot [1 - \exp(-\lambda)]$, where n_{th} = thermal neutron flux, σ_{act} = effective activation cross section, N = total number of nuclei of the isotope in the sample, λ = disintegration constant = $0.693t/T^{1/2}$, and t = duration of irradiation. The γ-activity of the activated samples was measured with a γ-scintillation spectrometer (Ref. 9). Fig. 1 shows the γ-spectrum of Cu^{64}, Fig. 2 that of Mn^{56} and Fig. 3 the superposed γ-spectra of Cu and Mn. For the quantitative determination of Cu and Mn in the test pieces, the γ-spectra measurements of the standard samples were plotted in the diagram shown in Fig. 4. This method makes the direct determination of 0.03 - 0.9% Cu and 0.028 - 0.3% Mn possible. The percentages of Cu and Mn in various rock samples as determined by the suggested method and the results of the chemical analyses appear in Table 2. The statistical measuring error did

not exceed 5%. Repeated measurements were in satisfactory agreement, the deviations being around 3%. The use of higher neutron fluxes by increasing the activity of the source or by applying a (skvazhinnyy) neutron generator (Ref. 10) shortens periods of irradiation and increases the sensitivity of the activation analysis. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 10 references: 4 Soviet, 3 French, and 3 US.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR, Tashkent (Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Academy of Sciences Uzbekskaya SSR, Tashkent)

SUBMITTED: October 1, 1959

ABDULLAYEV, A.A.; BIBINOV, S.A.; LOBANOV, Ye.M.; KHAITOV, B.K.; KHAYDAROV, A.A.

Using radioactive isotopes as indicators for studying the dynamics of underground waters. Uzb.geol.zhur. 6 no.1:57-61 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Akademiya nauk UzSSR.
(Water, Underground) (Radioisotopes)

ABDULLAYEV, A.A.; KHAITOV, B.K.; LOBANOV, Ye.M.; KHAYDAROV, A.A.

Measurement of the activity of tritium in water samples.
Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 6 no.5:40-44 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR.
(Tritium)

BIBINOV, S.A.; POBOYKOVA, Ye.G.; PETRENKO, V.D.; KHAYDAROV, A.A.

Radiometric method of analyzing the products of tungsten ore dressing. TSvet. met. 36 no.7:84-86 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Tungsten—Analysis) (Radiometry)

LOBANOV, Ye.M.; NOVIKOV, A.P.; KHAYDAROV, A.A.; GUREVICH, L.G., otv. red.; KISELEVA, V.N., red.; KARABAYEVA, Kh.U., tekhn. red.

[Activation analysis in conditions of geological boreholes] Aktivatsionnyi analiz v usloviiakh geologicheskikh skvazhin. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN Uzb.SSR, 1963. 66 p. (MIRA 17:2)

DVUKHBABNAYA, TS.M.; LOBANOV, Ye.M.; MIRANSKIY, I.A.;
POZYCHANYUK, V.F.; SAYFUTDINOVA, D.G.; KHAYDAROV, A.A.

Use of neutron activation analysis in determining minute amounts of gold and rhenium in rock samples. Zav. lab. 30 no.7:822-824 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR.

KHAYDAROV, A.Kh., dotsent.

Problem of access to an abscess of the lesser peritoneal sac. Khirurgiia no.2:73-75 F '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Iz. kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. I.P.Pavlova (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - professor V.P.Bodulin). (Omentum) (Abscess)

KHAYDAROV, A.Kh.; GALANKIN, N.K.

Production of experimental stenosis (coarctation) of the aorta. Khirirgiia, no.9:62-64 S '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz laboratorii klinicheskoy fiziologii (zav. deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. P.K. Anokhin) Instituta khirirgii imeni A.V. Vishnevskogo (dir.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Vishnevskiy) Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(COARCTATION OF AORTA, exper. method)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood Circulation. The Heart. T-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 55599.

Author : Khaldarov, A. Kh., Dzhagaryan, A. D., Mazayev, P. N., Savchenkov, I. I.

* Inst :

Title : The Roentgenologic and Photographic Diagnosis of an Experimentally Induced Aorta Coarctation in Dogs.

Orig Pub: Eksperim. khirurgiya, 1956, No 4, 27-32.

Abstract: In 12 dogs, the aorta was stitched lengthwise with a single-stitch apparatus, by using tantalum clamps on the various levels of the thoracic section. In 15 puppies of various ages, an aortic stenosis was performed at points higher and lower than the arterial flow, thus creating an infantile type coarctation. In examining the operated animals, a phono-

* [illegible]

Card : 1/2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood Circulation. The Heart. T-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 55599.

cardiogram registration was made of the thoracic region and of the esophagus, as well as an electrocardiogram (ECG). Also, roentgenography, serial angiocardiography, and kymography were used in the examination. The appearance of systolic and diastolic noise was observed in aortic stenosis, on the level of the stenosis, and also vortex movements of the contrast matter above the stenosis. The roentgenologic endoauscultation method makes it possible to determine the site, the degree, and the length of the aorta stenosis. The authors are of the opinion that angiocardiography and roentgenologic endoauscultation are of great significance for the diagnosis and for the choice of methods in treating aorta coarctation in man.

Card : 2/2

KHAIDAROV, A. Kh., MAYSYUK, A.P. (Moskva)

Morphological characteristics of experimental coarctation of the aorta. Eksper.khir. 3 no.5:58-59 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)
(AORTA--DISEASES)

KHAYDAROV, A. Kh.: Doc Med Sci (diss) -- "Some physiological characteristics of hemodynamic shifts in experimental coarctation of the aorta". Moscow, 1959. 22 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR), 250 copies (KL, No 15, 1959, 119)

KHAYDAROV, A.Kh.

Physiological mechanisms of functional compensation in experimental aortic coarctation. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.6:51-53 Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Samarkandskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.
(AORTA--DISEASES)

KHAYDAROV, A.Kh.; GALAYKO, S.M.

Treatment of extensive burns. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.11:66-68 N '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - doktor med.nauk Khaydarov, A.Kh.) Samarkandskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P.Pavlova.

(BURNS AND SCALDS)

KHAYDAROV, A.Kh., prof.: OBUKHOVA, L.M.; VAKHIDOV, A.Z.

Strengthening the abdominal wall in recurrent ventral hernias by means of plastic repair of the aponeurosis and skin with an A.A. Limberg counter graft. Khirurgiia no.6:95-97 Je '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.Kh. Khaydarov) Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HERNIA) (SKIN—TRANSPLANTATION)

S/242/62/000/008/001/001
I053/I215

AUTHORS Khaydarov, A. Kh., Prof. Cand. Med. Sc.; Galayko, S. M., Levin, S. I., and Foygel'man, A. Ya.

TITLE: Homo-autoplastic surgery in burns of irradiated animals

PERIODICAL Meditsinskiy zhurnal uzbekistana, no. 8, 1962, 55–57

TEXT: The biologic principles of the successful transplantation of homografts are not yet understood. Twenty six rabbits of about the same weight and age were subjected to charing burns on their backs (9 cm^2). The necrotic scab was removed at regular time intervals and an auto- or homograft was immediately transplanted into the opened wound. Twenty rabbits were subjected to repeated X-irradiation. (2 × 600r). Penetrating radiation affects the recipient of the homeograft, which, when transplated during the height of radiation sickness dissolved rapidly. The healing process of autografts is slower in the inradiated animals than in the controls. Homografts transplatened from irradiated animals, 7 days after irradiation with 600 r, to healthy animals, remained alive for a long time and the epithelisation of the wound occured after 4–5 weeks.

ASSOCIATION Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii Samarkandskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (Chair of Hospital Surgery State Institute of Medicine, Samarkand)

Card 1/1

GALAYKO, S.M., kand. med. nauk; KHAYDAROV, A.Kh., prof.; MUSAYEV, T.M., aspirant

Surgical treatment of trophic ulcers of the leg. Nauch. trudy SamMI 22:89-93 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KHAYDAROV, A.Kh., prof.; OBUKHOVA, L.M., dotsent; GALAYKO, S.M., kand. med. nauk

Restorative operations in cicatricial contractures. Nauch. Trudy SamMI 22:100-106 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KHAYDAROV, A.Kh., prof.; RASULOV, Kh.Kh., ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti dotsenta

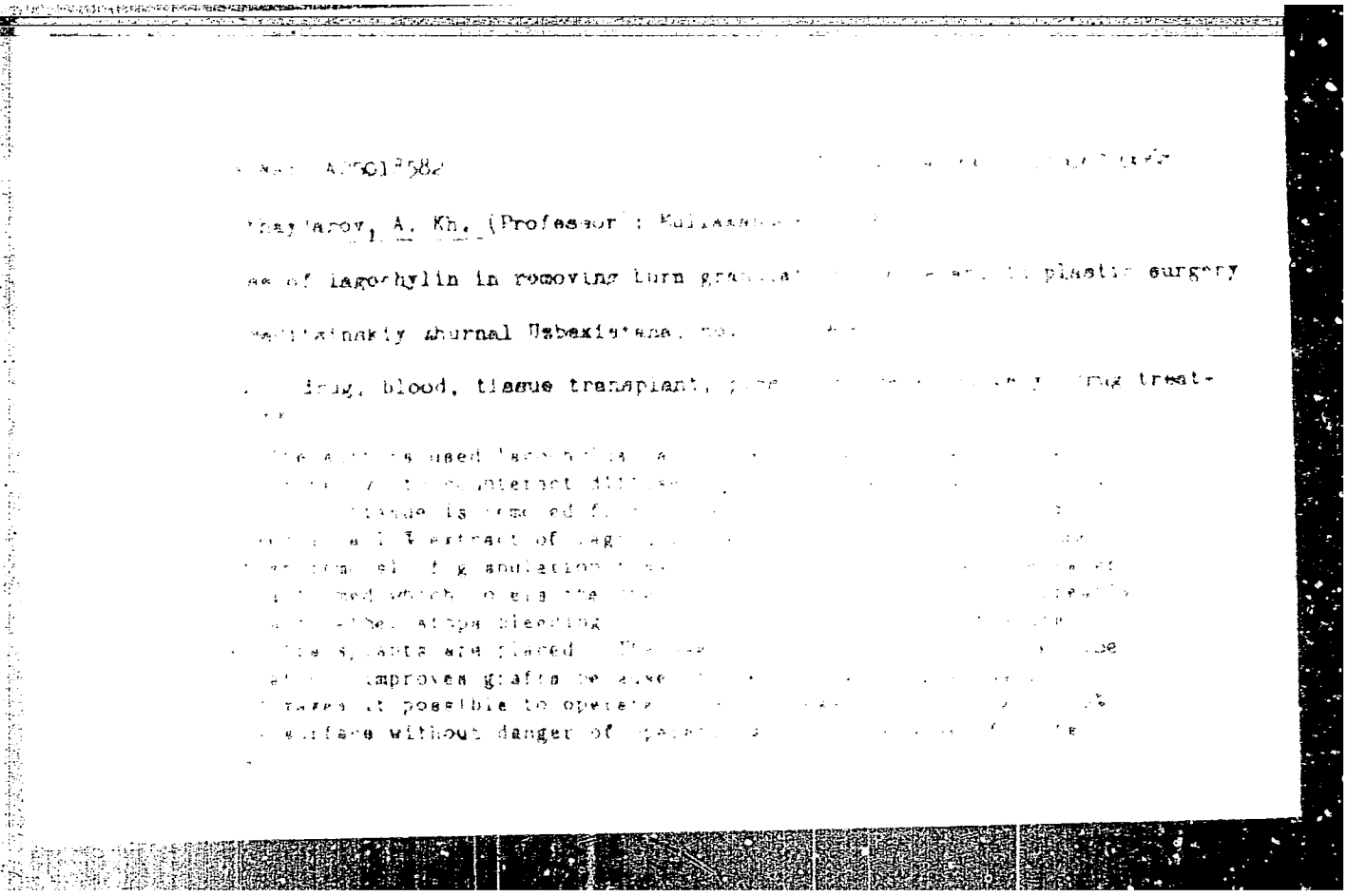
Primary cranioplasty by means of plexiglas in cranial traumas. Nauch. trudy SamMI 22:107-111 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KHAYDAROV, A.Kh., prof.; RAFIKOV, A.U.

Importance of sedimentation cystography in the diagnosis of tumors of the urinary bladder. Nauch. trudy SamMI 22:112-114 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta.



[illegible] A.[illegible]582

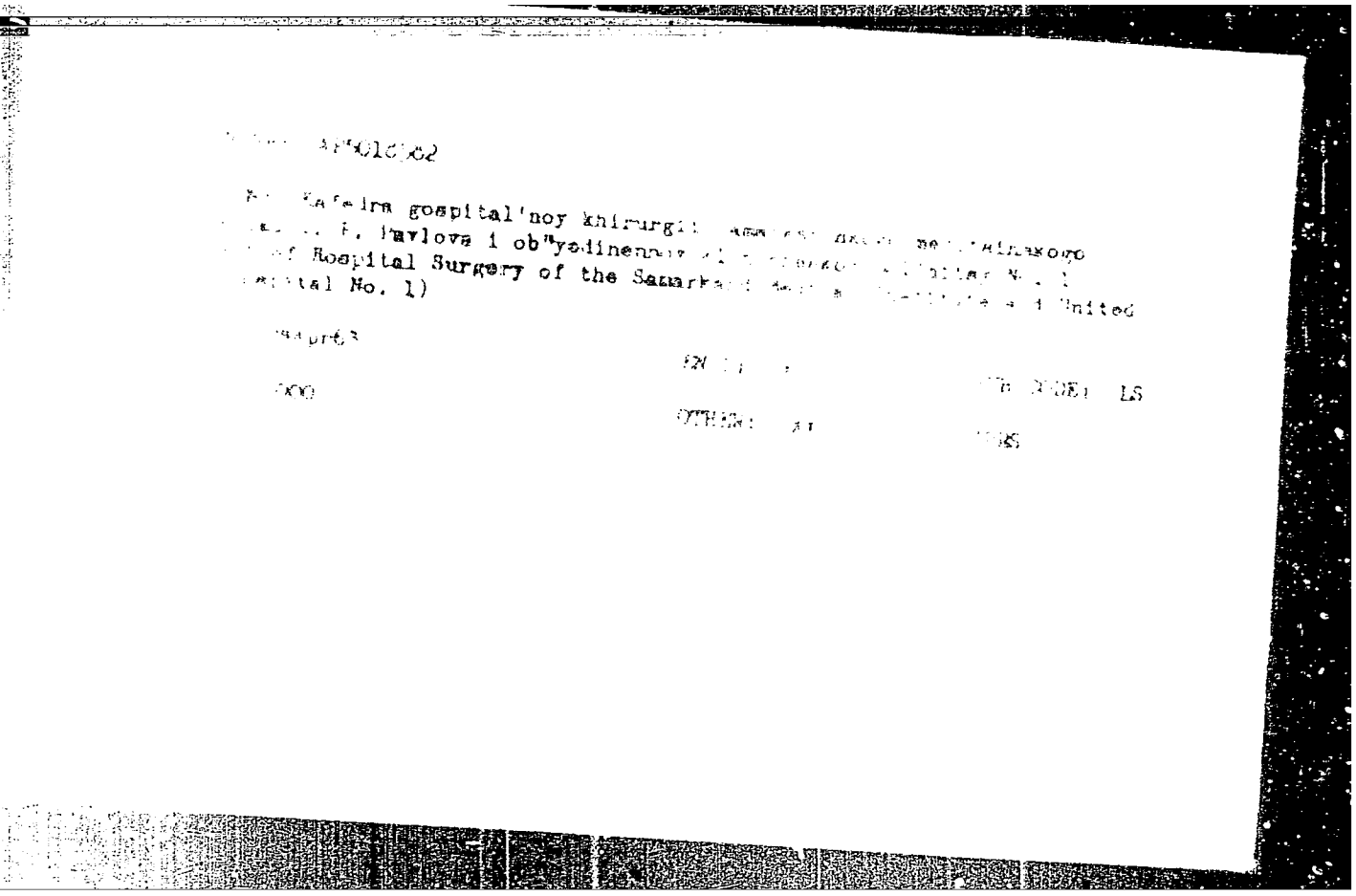
[illegible]arov, A. Kh. (Professor; [illegible]

[illegible] of lagochylin in removing burn granulations [illegible] plastic surgery

[illegible]inskiy zhurnal Uzbekistana, no.

[illegible]irug, blood, tissue transplant, [illegible] treatment

[illegible] was used [illegible]
[illegible] internal [illegible]
[illegible] tissue is removed [illegible]
[illegible] 1% extract of [illegible]
[illegible] granulations [illegible]
[illegible] which [illegible]
[illegible] stops bleeding
[illegible] grafts are placed [illegible]
[illegible] improves grafting [illegible]
[illegible] makes it possible to operate [illegible]
[illegible] surface without danger of [illegible]



Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii ... im. I. Mavlova i ob"yedinennaya ... Hospital Surgery of the Samark... ...ital No. 1) ...United

KHAYDAROV, A.Kh.; MILLAKANOV, S.A.

Hemostatic effectiveness of Lagochilus tincture in dermatoplasty in burns. Vest. khir. 92 no.6:109-110 Je '64.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.Kh. Khaydarov) Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova (rektor - dotsent M.N. Khantov) i ob"yedinennoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.1 (glavnyy vrach - Ya.U. Uzakov).

L 40984-65 EWT(m) GG

ACC NR: AR6011864 SOURCE CODE: UR/0299/65/000/020/M017/M017

AUTHOR: Khaydarov, A. Kh.; Galayko, S. M. 25 B

TITLE: Morphological change of homotransplants in irradiated animals

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya, Abs. 20M102

REF SOURCE: Nauchn. tr. Samarkandsk. med. in-t, v. 31, 1964, 45-48

TOPIC TAGS: animal experiment, tissue transplant, skin physiology, radiation biologic effect, radiation sickness, rabbit

ABSTRACT: Six rabbits were irradiated with single 400 to 600 r doses; and, following irradiation skin from these animals was transplanted to nonirradiated animals in 1 to 3 days (1st series, 5 rabbits), in 7 days (2nd series, 5 rabbits) and in 1½ to 2 mos (3rd series, 5 rabbits). Skin from nonirradiated donors was transplanted to 3 control rabbits. Morphology of transplant accretion in rabbits of the 1st and 2nd series corresponded to that of control rabbits (the wound was replaced by scar tissue in 3 weeks). In rabbits of the 3rd series, the transplants from animals who had survivied acute radiation sickness took for a longer period (dystrophic changes in the transplant were found only after 4 weeks). N. S. [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 06

Card 1/1 gd

UDC: 577.99

KHAYDAROV, D.

Variability of the cotton wilt agent. Uzb. biol. zhur. 9 no.4:21-25 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy.

NAGIBIN, Ya.D., prof., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk;
KHAYDAROV, E., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Transforming the nature of the S-460 cotton variety. Agrobiologiia no.6:831-835 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Tadzhikskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, Dushanbe.

SPERANSKAYA, A.A.; KHAYDAROV, I.Sh.

Polarograph for determining the oxygen content in fresh-water lakes and rivers. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 3:Fiz., astron. 18 no.5:24-27 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Kafedra fiziki morya i vod sushi Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

KHAYDAROV, I.Sh.

Device for determining dissolved oxygen. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.6: Biol., pochv. 20 no.4:59-64 Jl-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Zoologo-entomologicheskaya laboratoriya Moskovskogo universiteta.

KHADZHAEV, Z.

Developmental rhythm of some forage plants at different altitudes of the Turkaben Mountains. Vest. Mosk. Un-ta. 9 no.1:49-52 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut botaniki AN UzSSR.

21.5250

S/058/63/000/001/031/120
A062/A101

AUTHORS: Muminov, M., Khaydarov, Kh.

TITLE: Absorption of γ-rays by burnt bricks

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 1, 1963, 68, abstract 1A586 ("Tr. Samarkandsk. un-ta", 1962, no. 117, 3 - 11)

TEXT: An experimental study was made on the attenuation of a wide and a narrow γ-ray beam passing through an absorber of complex composition (burnt brick). As a source of γ-radiation a preparation of Co^{60} was used. Recording of the γ-radiation was carried out with the aid of a Geiger-Müller counter and a B-type installation. The results of the measurements are presented in the form of a series of diagrams.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/081/62/000/015/036/038
B171/B101

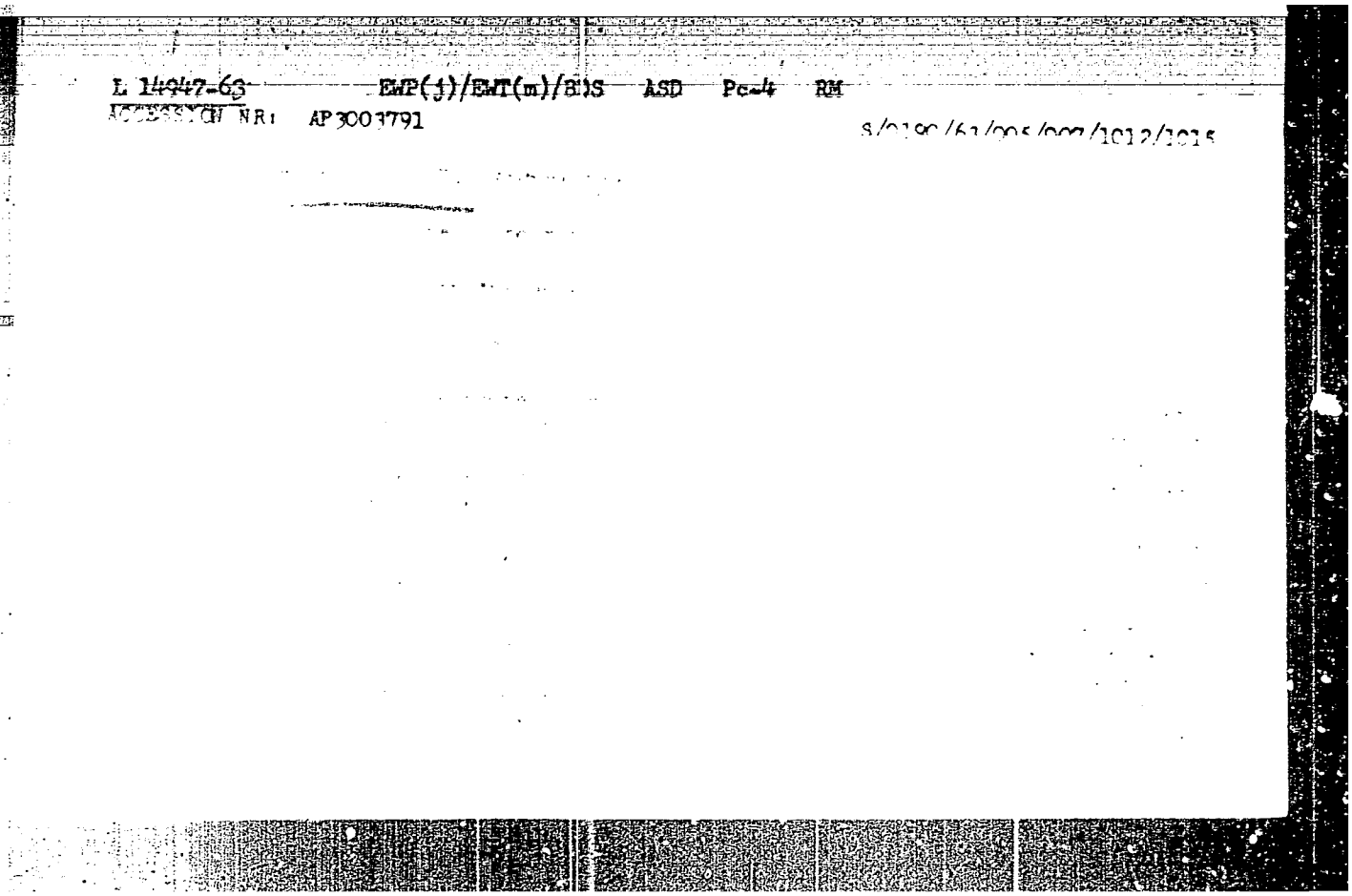
AUTHORS: Khaydarov, Kh. F., Abduvaliyev, A. A., Sultanov, A. S.

TITLE: Investigation of the polymerization of sylvan in the presence of organic-titanium-silicon halide ionic catalysts

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 15, 1962, 632, abstract 15R35 (Sb. "Vopr. izpol'zovaniya mineral'n. i rastit syr'ya Sredn. Azii." Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1961, 128-132)

TEXT: The reaction of the polymerization of sylvan under the action of complex catalysts: $Ti[CH_3Si]_2Cl_{10}$, $Ti[(CH_3)_2Si]_2Cl_8$, $Ti[(CH_3)_3Si]_2Cl_6$ and $Ti[C_6H_5Si]_2Cl_{10}$ has been investigated. The reaction was carried on for 5 hours at 50°C and the amount of the catalyst used represented 0.5-4% mole per mole sylvan. The yield of the polymer increases with the decease of the number of methyl groups in the catalyst. The molecular weight of polysylvan ranges from 1500 to 2000. Polysylvans thus prepared may be used in the paint and varnish industry. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1



KHAYDAROV, Kh.F.; SULTANOV, A.G.; AHMUVALIYEV, A.A.

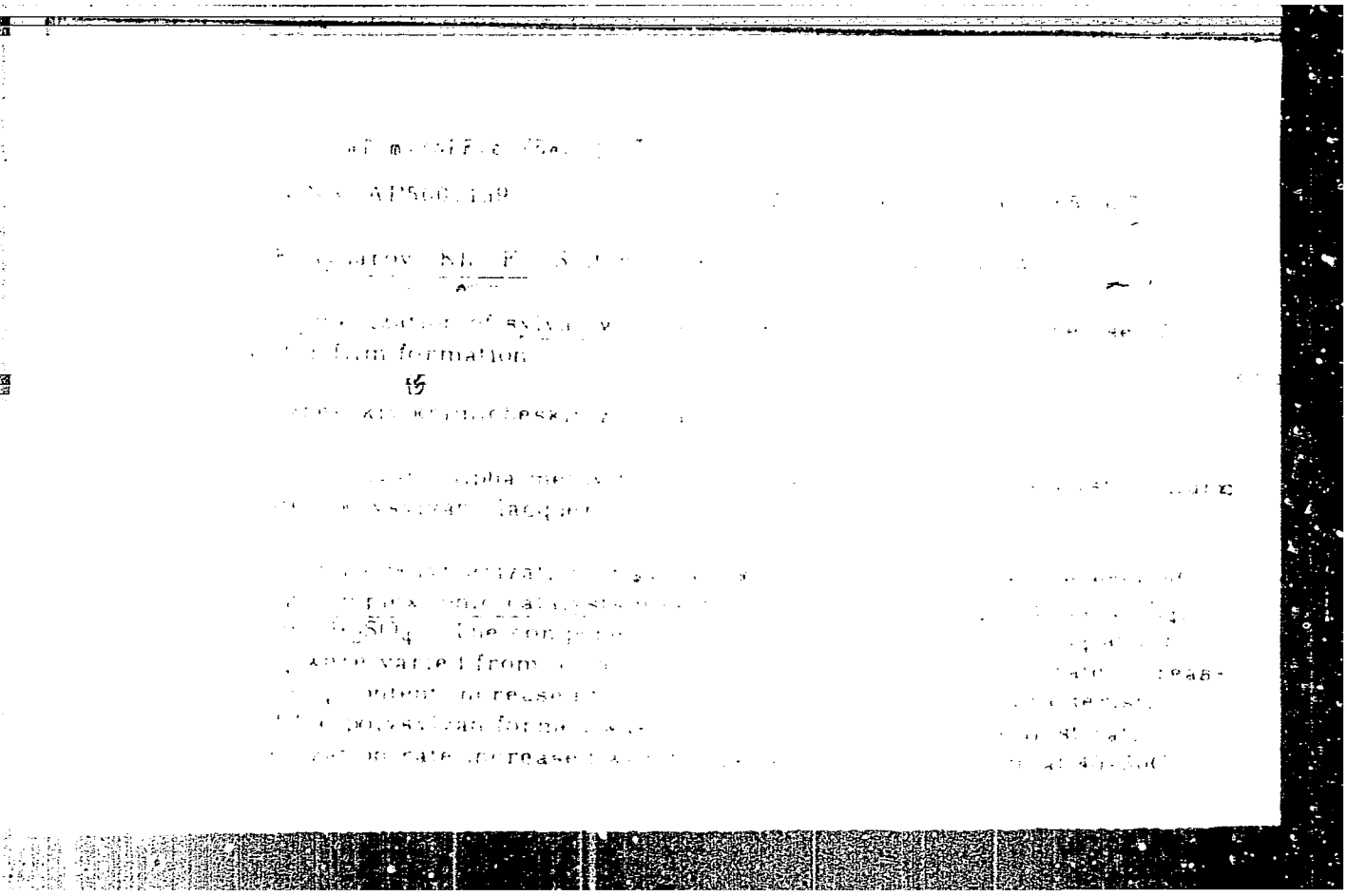
Polimerization of sylvan in the presence of complex ionic catalysts consisting of antimony, cadmium, and aluminum chlorides and organosilicon compounds. Khim. i tiz.-khim. prirod. i sint. polim. no.1:131-137 '62 (MIRA 18:1)

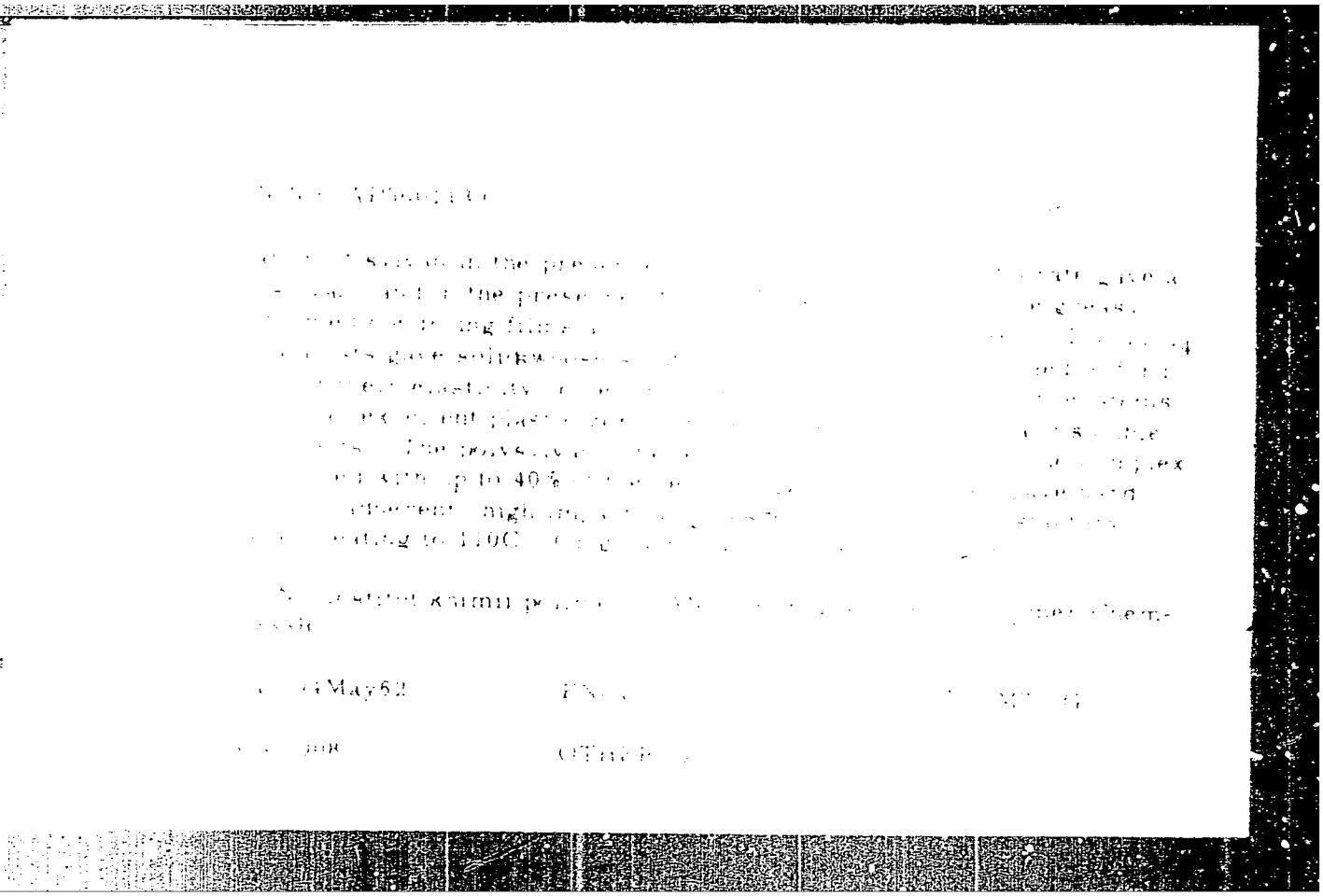
Polymerization of sylvan in solution. Ibid.:138-142

ABDUVALIYEV, A.A.; KHAYDAROV, Kh.F.; SULTANOV, A.S.; SIGOV, V.V.; DORONIN, N.L.; TARASOVA, A.G.

Production of polysylvan from the wood-chemical sylvan. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 17 no.2:22-23 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut khimii polimerov AN UzbSSR (for Abduvaliyev, Khaydarov, Sultanov). 2. Ashinskiy lesokhimicheskiy kombinat (for Sigov, Doronin, Tarasova).





ABDUVALIYEV, A.A.; KHAYDAROV, Kh.F.; SAGDULLAYEVA, P.; OBNOSOVA, A.D.

Lacquers based on urea-formaldehyde resins modified with furfuryl alcohol. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:67-69 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

KHAYDAROV, K.Kh.

Triacanthine , a new preparation with spasmolytic action. Med. prom. 17 no.6:53-54 Je'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh i aromaticheskikh rasteniy.

KHAYDAROV, R.M., inzh.

Dynamics of stream channel processes in the Ili Delta. Trudy Gidroproekta no.4:266-272 '60. (MIRA 15:2)
(Ili Delta—Hydrology)

BOK, I.I.; BARBOT de MARNI, A.V.; VISLOGUZOVA, A.V.; GALIYEV, M.S.; LI, A.B.; LOMONOVICH, M.I.; YAKOVENKO, Z.V.; ASSING, I.I.; NURMANGALIYEV, A.B.; SOKOLOV, S.I.; GRIGOR'YEVA, Ye.P.; SEROV, N.P.; LEONOV, G.M.; ZAKHAROV, B.S.; ZAGAYNOV, V.I.; BOROVSKIY, V.M.; LITVINOVA, A.A.; POGREBINSKIY, M.A.; NASONOVA, O.M.; KHAYDAROV, R.M.; SUVOROVA, R.I., red.; ALFEROVA, P.F., [illegible] red.

[Ili Valley, its nature and resources] Iliiskaia dolina, ee priroda i resursy. Pod obshchei red. M.I.Lomonovicha. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kaz.SSR, 1963. 338 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata. Institut geologicheskikh nauk. 2. Nauchnyye sotrudniki Instituta geologicheskikh nauk AN KazSSR (for Bok, Barbot de Marni, Visloguzova, Galiyev, Li, Lomonovich, Yakovenko). 3. Institut pochvovedeniya AN KazSSR (for Assing, Nurmangaliyev, Sokolov, Borovskiy, Litvinova, Pogrebinskiy). 4. Institut botaniki AN KazSSR (for Grigor'yeva, Nasonova). 5. Institut zoologii AN KazSSR (for Serov). 6. Kazakhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Leonov). 7. Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva KazSSR (for Zakharov). 8. Kazanskiy filial Instituta "Gidroproyekt" im. S.Ya.Zhuka (for Khaydarov).

(Ili Valley--Physical geography)

KHAYDAROVA, R.N.

Geography of the industry of the northern districts of the Tajik S.S.R. Uch. zap. Dush. gos. ped. inst. 35. Ser. geog. no.2:161-184 '62.
(Tajikistan—Industries, Location of)