L 21541-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6007753 SOURCE CODE: UR/0301/66/012/001/0078/0081

21 B

AUTHOR: Postupayev, V. V.; Maydanova, N. V.

ORG: Department of Biochemistry and Department of Inorganic Chemistry of the Khabarovsk Medical Institute (Kafedra biokhimii i kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta)

TITLE: The activity of glucose-6-phosphatase in the liver and kidneys of rats during acute hypoxia

SOURCE: Voprosy meditsinskoy khimii, v. 12, no. 1, 1966, 78-81

TOPIC TAGS: hypoxia, enzyme, corticosteroid agent, liver, kidney, rat, insulin

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted to determine the effect of hypoxia on glucose-6-phosphatase activity in the liver and kidneys of animals. White rats weighing 180—250 g were placed in a pressure chamber, where the pressure was gradually decreased to 200 mm Hg (approx. 10,000 m). The animals were killed upon removal from the pressure chamber, and tissue samples were taken from the organs investigated. The activity of the enzyme glucose-6-phosphatase was determined by the inorganic phosphate increase after 20 min of incubation at 37C with glucose-6-phosphate. One group of experimental animals received an insulin injection

Card 1/2 UDC: 616-008.922.1.04-07:616.36-008.931.422-074

L 21541-66

ACC NR: AP6007753

(4 units/kg of body weight) one hour before entering the pressure chamber. Data from normal rats showed a 1 1/2:1 ratio of glucose-6-phosphatase activity in kidneys and liver. Experimental results showed that hypoxia caused a definite and statistically reliable increase in glucose-6-phosphatase activity in rat liver (48.4% on the average), but did not alter the enzyme's activity in the kidneys. Possible explanations for the observed increase in the rate of glucose-6-phosphatase activity in the liver are suggested. Increased incretion of steroid hormones may activate the reaction in hypoxic conditions. The glucose-6-phosphatase in the kidneys is probably more resistant to the effect of these hormones. Experiments with insulin, which has an effect opposite to that of corticosteroids on the glucose-6-phosphatase of the liver, indirectly confirmed the hypothesis about the activating effect of corticosteroids on the enzymatic reaction during hypoxia. It was found that an insulin injection one hour before entering the pressure chamber counteracted the hypoxia-caused increase in glucose-6-phosphatase activity in the liver and somewhat decreased the enzyme's activity in the kidneys. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

[JS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 22Aug64/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 011/ ATD PRESS: 4219

Card 2/2 BLG

MAYDANOVICH, V.P.; TARNAVSKIY, K.F.; FIL'KINA, K.T.

Results of work with Ploskirev's medium containing synthomycin in the examination of subjects having suffered gastrointestinal infections. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no.7:127-128 Je '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Krasnokamskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(DIGESTIVE ORGANS--DISEASES) (CHLORMYCETIN)
(BACTERIOLOGY--CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

MAYDANYUK, M.N.; RUBANIK, V.P.

Random processes in linear systems with delay. Trudy Sem. po teor. diff. urav. s otklon. arg. 3:245-248 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

MAYDANOVSKAYA, L., and BRUNS, B.

"The Adsorption Heats of Hydrogen on Platinum--I." Zhur. Fiz. Khim.; 13, No. 2, 1939; Physico-Chem. Insti. imeni L. Ya. Karpov, Dept of Surface Phenomena; Rcd 27 May 1938.

Report U-1613, 3 Jan. 1952

MAYDANOVSKAYA, L.G.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Water treatment. Sewage water. I-11

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12789

Author : Maydanovskaya L.G., Glumov I.L.
Inst : Tomsk University
Title : The Problen of Phenol Removal from Dilute Aqueous Solutions

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Tomskiy un-t, 1955, No 26, 79-86

Abstract : Investigated were the different methods of removal or destruction of phenol (I) present in aqueous solutions, with the view of utilizing them for decontamination of phenol containing sewage water. The extraction method yielded good results on using cotton seed oil. Best sorbents were found to be activated charcoal and sawdust (the latter was pretreated with H_2SO_4 and NaOH), Aeration and electrochemical methods did not yield satisfactory results. Treatment of aqueous solutions of

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MAYDANOVSKAYA, L.G.

Adsorption of hydrogen and some electrolytes by amphoteric metal oxides. Trudy TGU 145:43-50 '57. (MIRA 12:3)

1.Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni V.V. Kuybysheva.
(Adsorption) (Metallic oxides) (Catalysts)

S/081/60/000/016/005/012
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 16, p. 88, # 64749

AUTHORS: Maydanovskaya, L.G., Spitsyn, B.V.

TITLE: Hydrogen Adsorption and the Catalytic Activity of Titanium Oxides

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Tomskiy un-t, 1959, No. 29, pp. 42-45

TEXT: The authors studied hydrogen adsorption on two samples of titanium oxide within a temperature range of -183 to 960°C at an initial pressure of 100 mm Hg. It is shown that the maximum of the isobar curve of hydrogen adsorption on TiO_2 within 200-400°C, depends on the surface reduction of TiO_2 to the lowest oxide. The study included the reaction of the catalytic decomposition of ethyl alcohol at 300°C on two titanium oxide samples. It is shown that the reaction takes place at a changed chemical composition of the catalyst surface, which manifests itself in an increase of its dehydrogenating effect.

The authors' summary

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

S/081/60/000/016/004/012
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 16, p. 87, # 64747

AUTHORS: Maydanovskaya, L.G., Karandasheva, R.A., Timofeyeva, N.S., Konstantinova, A.A., Vinokurtseva, I.M.

TITLE: Hydrogen Adsorption on Germanium

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Tomskiy un-t, 1959, No. 29, pp. 165-169

TEXT: The hydrogen adsorption on high-dispersion germanium powder was studied in a temperature range from -186 to +300°C within a range of initial pressure of 0.724 - 0.935 mm Hg; and at -186 to +100°C within a range of initial pressure of 0.194 - 0.178 mm Hg. Isobar curves indicate a minimum at -100°C and a maximum at -17°C. The course of the isobar curve obtained by Low (Lou) by other experimental methods and plotted by three experimental points, is confirmed and made more precise. The isobar curve is plotted on the basis of ten experimental points. The values of 1/n in Freundlich's equation are calculated, which vary with changing temperature from 0.59 to 0.81. The authors show the applicabil-

Card 1/2

Hydrogen Adsorption on Germanium

ity of the Roginskiy and Zel'dovich equation for kinetics of activated hydrogen adsorption on germanium at 200 and 300°C, excepted for the case when saturation is approached.

The authors' summary

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

5(4)

AUTHORS: Spitsyn, V. V., Maydanovskaya, L. G. SOV/76-33-1-30/45

TITLE: The Thermal Dissociation of Vanadium Pentoxide (Termicheskaya dissotsiatsiya pyatiokisi vanadiya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 1, pp 180-183 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The thermal dissociation of V_2O_5 has already been determined a number of times (Refs 1-3). The determinations were not yet carried out, however, on conditions applicable to catalyzers. In the case in point, the investigations were carried out under conditions of vapor-phase oxidation on vanadium catalyzers, i.e. at 370, 412, 432, and 466°C. A vacuum arrangement (Ref 4) was used and two types of samples, pure V_2O_5 and V_2O_5 obtained by the decomposition of ammonium vanadate, were examined (Ref 5). The investigation results obtained (Fig 1) show that the thermal dissociation of V_2O_5 proceeds in the form of s-shaped curves, typical of topochemical reactions. The decomposition velocity increases with a temperature rise. For a better evaluation of the temperature influence and the dissociation velocity, the velocity constant

was calculated using the Yerofeyev-Kolmogorov equation (Ref 6). The equation was in accordance with the experimental data (Fig 1). The activation energy was calculated from the velocity constants (Table 1) using the Arrhenius (Arrenius) equation (8.6 kcal/mol). The structural change of V_2O_5 was examined by X-rays, according to Laue, by white Cu-radiations (U = 30 kv, I = 12 ma) (Fig 3). It was found that no structural change takes place on heating (20-460°C) (Fig 4). Ethanol oxidation, however, causes a structural change (Fig 5).
In conclusion, gratitude is expressed to V. N. Zhdanova.
There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Tomsk State University)

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1957

SEREBRENNIKOV, Viktor Vasil'yevich; ALEKSEYENKO, Lyudmila Arsen'yevna; MAYDANOVSKAYA, L.G., dots., red.

[Course in the chemistry of rare earth elements; scandium, yttrium, lanthanides] Kurs khimii redkozemel'nykh elementov; skandii, ittrii, lantanidy. Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ., 1963. 437 p. (MIRA 17:7)

L 1060-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AR5006995 S/0275/65/000/001/B008/B008
539.293:546.19'651

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye. Sv. t., Abs. 1 B57

14 B

AUTHOR: Maydanovskaya, L. G.; Kirovskaya, I. A.

TITLE: Hydrogen adsorption by GaAs alloy

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tomskogo un-ta, v. 157, 1963, 94-98

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogen adsorption, gallium arsenide hydrogen adsorption

TRANSLATION: Hydrogen adsorption by GaAs at initial pressures of 0.0554—1.502 torr at temperatures of -186 +700C was studied. The isobars obtained reveal two types of adsorption. Adsorption heat values within -160—0C were determined; they are of the order of 1 kcal/mol. Coverability of the adsorbent by hydrogen is calculated. Connection between the electrical and adsorption properties of the substances having identical types od the crystal lattice is discussed.

SUB CODE: GP, EC ENCL: 00

Card 1/1 DP

BR

ACCESSION NR: AT4010614 S/3051/63/000/000/0212/0217

AUTHOR: Maydanovskaya, L. G.

TITLE: The pH of the isoelectric point of amphoteric catalysts

SOURCE: Kataliticheskiye reakstii v zhidkoy faze. Trudy* Vsesoyuznoy konferentsii. Alma-Ata, 1963, 212-217

TOPIC TAGS: catalyst, amphoteric catalyst, dehydration, dehydrogenation, isoelectric point, metal oxide catalyst, catalyst isoelectric point, hydrolytic adsorption

ABSTRACT: Since knowledge of the isoelectric point is essential in controlling the catalytic and particularly the selective action of amphoteric dehydration and dehydrogenation catalysts, the author used the hydrolytic adsorption technique to determine the isoelectric point of ZnO + 10% Cu_2O, ZrO_2, ZrO_2 + adsorbed O_2, BeO + 10% La_2O_3, Al_2O_3, BeO, Al_2O_3 + adsorbed H_2, ZnO + 1% La_2O_3, irradiated and degasified ZnO, ZnO, ZnO + adsorbed H_2, irradiated ZnO + adsorbed H_2, BeO + 10% NaOH, and ZnO + 10% KOH (listed approximately in ascending order from 4.8 to 12.0). In this technique, the change in pH of an electrolyte solution (mixtures of KCl, KOH and HCl or of NaCl, NaOH and HCl) following adsorption with the oxide catalyst is graphed against the initial pH of the solution, the pH at which there is no change

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ACCESSION NR: AT4010614

being taken as the isoelectric point. The results are tabulated. Orig. art. has: 1 graph and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. V. V. Kuyby*sheva (Tomsk State University)

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 25Jan64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: CH	NO REF SOV: 018	OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 1119-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD/AT/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5020484 UR/0000/64/000/000/0380/0387

AUTHORS: Korovskaya, I. A.; Sazonova, I. S./ Maydanovskaya, L. G. 79 70 B+1

TITLE: Effect of the gas and vapor adsorption upon the work function of semiconductors having a structure of zinc sulfide

SOURCE: Mezhvuzovskaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po fizike poluprovodnikov (poverkhnostnyye i kontaktnyye yavleniya). Tomsk, 1962. Poverkhnostnyye i kontaktnyye yavleniya v poluprovodnikakh (Surface and contact phenomena in semiconductors). Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ., 1964, 380-387

TOPIC TAGS: gas adsorption, work function, semiconductor, zinc sulfide, germanium, gallium arsenide, copper compound

ABSTRACT: Results of study of the electron work function of germanium, gallium arsenide, and cuprous bromide in vacuum, oxygen, hydrogen, propylene, and isopropanol vapors are reported. The information is of importance since adsorption of gases and vapors by the crystal would be expected to affect its electronic state and, therefore, its semiconducting properties. The work function was

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ACCESSION NR: AT5020484

determined by measuring the contact potential differential (CPD) with a vibrating condenser. The setup and measuring method were described by N. P. Keyyer, I. S. Sazonova (Polnyy otchet po probleme "Nauchnyye osnovy podbora katalizatorov," razdel IV, 1963). Preparation of the specimens was described in two previous reports by L. G. Maydanovskaya and I. A. Kirovskaya (Trudy TGU, 157, 298, 1963; "Kinetika i kataliz," No. 4-5, 1964). Before being placed in the instrument, the specimens were polished with a fine abrasive on glass, digested with hot H_2O_2 and H_2O_2 with alkali, washed with boiling distilled water, then activated in vacuum at 300C (reference electrode, gold leaf, was activated at 400C) for at least 40-50 min. The measurements in O_2, H_2, and C_3H_7 were conducted between 20-250C, in C_3H_7OH — at room temperature and 50C. Most significant were the measurements in O_2 atmosphere. The experimental results for the three isoelectric compounds are presented graphically. The work function of the semiconductors in O_2 increased rapidly with increased temperature above 50-60C, especially in the region of 150-250C, where the greatest chemisorption takes place. This observation, as well as the fact that the work function increase was proportional to the increase in oxygen adsorption, led to the conclusion that a definite correlation exists

L 1119-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5020484

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between the electron work function (electronic state of the surface) and adsorption ability of the given semiconductor. Studies in the atmosphere of H_2, C_3H_7, and C_3H_7OH were inconclusive due to the poor experimental conditions. The authors express their gratitude to N. P. Keyyer 4455 for attention and interest shown during this work. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. V. V. Kuybysheva (Department of Physical and Colloidal Chemistry of Tomsk State University); Institut kataliza SO AN SSSR (Catalytic Institute, SO AN SSSR)

4455

4455 Department [illegible] and Colloidal Chemistry of Tomsk

SUBMITTED: 060ct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

L 20228-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) pc-4/Pz-4/Ps-4
IJP(c)/AEDC(b)/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/AS(mp)-2/ESD(t) RDW/JD/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP4041066 S/0195/64/005/003/0546/0548

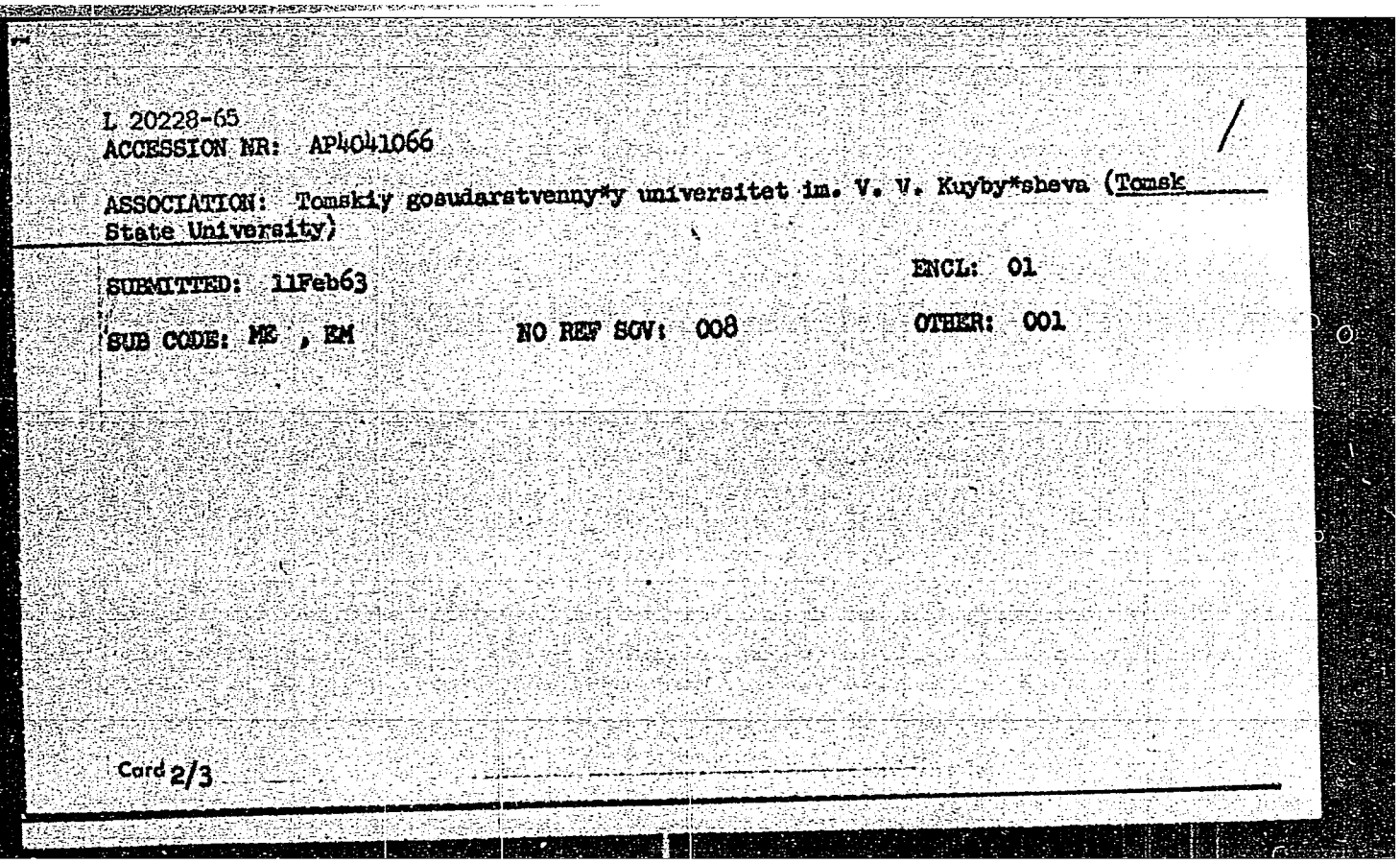
AUTHOR: Maydanovskaya, L. G.; Kirovskaya, I. A.

TITLE: Adsorption of hydrogen and oxygen by zinc selenide 27 27 27 43

SOURCE: Kinetika i kataliz, v. 5, no. 3, 1964, 546-548

TOPIC TAGS: zinc selenide, hydrogen adsorption, oxygen adsorption, gas adsorption, catalyst, semiconductor, active center

ABSTRACT: The adsorption of hydrogen and oxygen onto zinc selenide was measured (fig. 1) in view of the semiconductor properties of ZnSe and interest in the changes in its electric conductivity under the influence of adsorbed gases, and as part of



L 20228-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4041066

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. V. V. Kuyby*sheva (Tomsk State University)

SUBMITTED: 11Feb63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ME , EM NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

L 20228-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4041066

ENCLOSURE: 01

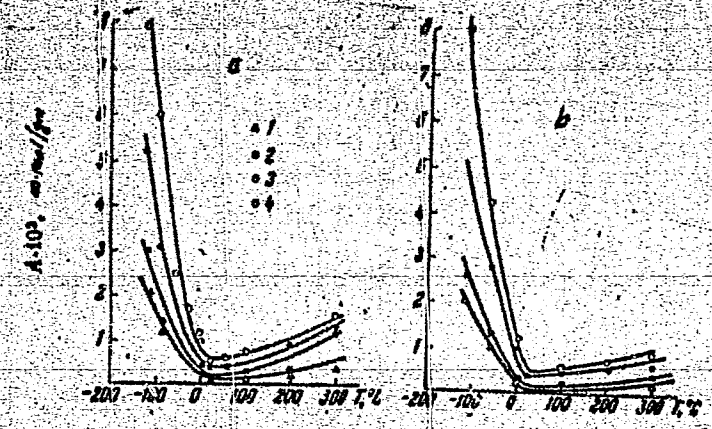


Fig. 1. Adsorption of hydrogen (a) and oxygen (b) on zinc selenide at initial pressures in mm Hg: 1--0.412; 2--0.508; 3--0.986; 4--1.588

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Maydanovskaya, L. G.; Kirovskaya, I. A. 25 B

TITLE: Study of the electrical conductivity and adsorption of gases in semiconductors with zinc sulfide structure

SOURCE: Kinetika i kataliz, v. 5, no. 6, 1964, 1049-1055

TOPIC TAGS: semiconduction, electrical conductivity, germanium, gallium, arsenic, zinc, copper, bromine/ PPTV 1 potentiometer

ABSTRACT: The adsorption of hydrogen and oxygen by the isoelectronic substances Ge, GaAs, ZnGe and CuBr was studied by the volumetric method. The junctions were

ABSTRACT: The adsorption of oxygen on n-type Ge, GaAs, ZnGe and CuBr was studied by the volumetric method. The junctions were of the type $A^{I}B^{VII}$. During the course of this investigation several parallelisms were observed between the temperatures initiating active adsorption and the width of the forbidden zones. The electrical conductivity of Ge, GaAs, and CuBr in atmospheres of hydrogen and oxygen was measured at various pressures and temperatures. For these experiments, monocrystalline (n-type) Ge and coarse-grained n-type GaAs were used. The Ge sample was 13.5 mm long and had a cross section of 21.08 mm^2, and the GaAs sample was 9.5 mm x 24.75 mm^2 in size. Tablets 15 mm in

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L 29109-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002729

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diameter and 8-9 mm thick were made from CuBr powder by pressing under 200 kg/cm^2. The temperatures during the measurements were controlled to an accuracy of ± 2C. The resistance was measured by the compensation method, using a potentiometer of the type PPTV-1. The activation energies of electrical conductivity for Ge in vacuum, in hydrogen, and in oxygen were found to be respectively 4, 2, and 6 kilocals per mol. The corresponding values for GaAs were 6, 5, and 7, and for CuBr, 10, 7, and 8. The values of the electrical conductivity of G

MAYDANOVSKAYA, I.G.; KURINA, L.N.; BELOUSOVA, V.N.

Conductance of vanadium catalysts in the reaction of oxidation of methyl alcohol. Kin. i kat. 6 no.1:159-162 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Kuybysheva.

L 05211-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JW/JG
ACC NR: AP7000762

SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/003/0609/0612

MAYDANOVSKAYA, L. G., KIROVSKAYA, I. A., Tomsk State University imeni V. V. Kuybyshev (Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

"Heats of Adsorption of Bases on Semiconductors of the Zinc Blende Type"

Moscow, Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, Vol 40, No 3, March 1966, pp 609-612

Abstract: The differential heats of adsorption of hydrogen and oxygen on germanium, gallium arsenide, zinc selenide, and copper bromide were determined. Calculation of the heats of adsorption on the basis of the Clapeyron-Clausius and Bering - Serpinskiy equations led to reliable results, while satisfactory results could not be obtained by applying a simplified Nernst equation in the calculations. The values obtained indicated that the heats of adsorption changed in a regular manner with the degree of filling of the surface.

JPRS: 37,177

Orig. art. has: 7 formulas and 6 tables.

TOPIC TAGS: adsorption, germanium, gallium arsenide, zinc compound, copper compound

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 14Jan65 / ORIG REF: 020 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1

UDC: 541.183

0923 1940

MELIK-GAYKAZYAN, I.Ya.; MAYDANOVSKAYA, M.D.

Defects in KCl - KBr solid solutions. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; fiz. no.1:174-175 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Potassium chloride crystals—Defects)
(Potassium bromide crystals—Defects) (Solutions, Solid)

MAYDANOVSKIY, A.S.

Analyzing the work of a junction transistor self-oscillator under conditions of undervoltage. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.3:35-44 '62. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pri Tomskom gosudarstvennom universitete.

S/139/61/000/002/004/018
E032/E414

9.4310 (3005, 1161, 1154, 1139)

AUTHOR: Maydanovskiy, A.S.

TITLE: Calculation of Currents in an Alloyed Semiconductor Triode With Arbitrary Voltage Amplitude Across the Junctions

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchabnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1961, No.2, pp.34-41

TEXT: The relation between the emitter and collector currents on the one hand and the voltages across the triode junctions on the other can be found from a simultaneous solution of the continuity and Poisson equations, subject to the appropriate boundary conditions at the junctions. In the general form, the complete system of equations cannot be easily solved. In order to simplify the problem the present author makes the following assumptions:
1. The semiconductor triode is looked upon as consisting of three regions (p. n and p respectively) separated by plane parallel junctions. The diameters of the junctions are assumed to be much greater than the width of the base w. The thickness of the emitter, the collector and the width of the

Calculation of Currents ...

base satisfy the relation $d_э \ll d_k \ll w$.
2. It is assumed that the concentration of holes in the emitter $p_э$ and the collector p_k is much larger than the electron concentration in the base $n_б$.
3. The hole diffusion coefficient in the base D_p remains constant to within 10 to 15%.
4. The minority carrier (hole) lifetime τ_p is assumed to be constant.
5. The effect of the electric field on the minority carriers in the base is neglected.
6. The current carrier densities in all the regions of the triode are small compared with the energy level density and the energies themselves are sufficiently large. Moreover, the period T of signals across the junctions is much greater than the relaxation times for the electrons and holes. The latter assumption allows one to consider that current carriers in the base are distributed in accordance with the Boltzmann law in the vicinity of the emitter and collector.
Subject to the above assumptions, the motion of holes in the base is described by the one-dimensional linear diffusion equation

Calculation of Currents ...

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = -\frac{p-p_0}{\tau_p} + D_p \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2}, \qquad (1)$$

The current densities on the boundaries of the base can be calculated from the relations

$$J_э = -qD_p \left.\frac{dp}{dx}\right|_{x=0},$$
$$J_к = -qD_p \left.\frac{dp}{dx}\right|_{x=w}. \qquad (1a)$$

The boundary conditions on the emitter and collector are written down in the form

$$x=0, \quad p'=p_0 e^{aV_э},$$
$$x=w_0+w_1=w, \quad p''=p_0 e^{-aV_к}. \qquad (2)$$

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Calculation of Currents ...

In these expressions the symbols have the following meanings: p - density of holes in the base; p_6 - equilibrium density of holes in the base; x - a coordinate measured from the emitter junction towards the collector; w_0 - width of base in the absence of an alternating e.m.f. on the collector junction; w_1 - component of w due to an alternating e.m.f. on the junction; $a = q/kT$ where q is the electronic charge, k is Boltzmann's constant, T is the absolute temperature, and $V_э$ and V_k are the voltages applied to the emitter and collector junctions. $V_э$ and V_k are expanded into the Fourier series

$$V_э = E_э + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} V_{эm} \cos(m\omega t + \varkappa_m),$$
$$V_k = E_k - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} V_{km} \cos(m\omega t + \gamma_m). \quad (3)$$

so that the boundary conditions can be written down in the form

Calculation of Currents ...

$$x=0,\ p'=p_{10}\prod_{m=1}^{\infty}\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}I_k(aV_{\text{э}m})e^{jk(m\omega t+\varkappa_m)},\qquad p_{10}=p_0e^{aE_{\text{э}}};$$

$$x=w,\ p''=p_{20}\prod_{m=1}^{\infty}\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}I_k(aV_{\text{к}m})e^{jk(m\omega t+\gamma_m)},\qquad p_{20}=p_0e^{-aE_{\text{к}}} \tag{4}$$

or, generally,

$$x=0,\quad p'=p_{10}\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}Q_n(aV_{\text{э}m},\omega,\varkappa_m)e^{jn\omega t},$$

$$x=w,\quad p''=p_{20}\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}R_n(aV_{\text{к}m},\omega,\gamma_m)e^{jn\omega t}. \tag{5}$$

Here, $E_{\text{э}}$ and $E_{\text{к}}$ are constant bias voltages on the emitter and collector junctions, and I_k is a Bessel function of a purely imaginary argument. In accordance with the above assumptions, only the collector junction pulsation is taken into

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Calculation of Currents ...

account and is looked upon as a perturbation on the solution of Eq.(1) in the case of fixed boundaries. The solution is therefore sought in the form

$$p = p_1(x,t) + p_2(x,t) \tag{6}$$

where p_1 is the hole density in the case of a fixed boundary and p_2 is the perturbation. Substituting Eq.(6) into Eq.(1) one obtains the following two equations

$$\tau_p \frac{dp_1}{dt} + p_1 - p_0 = L_p^2 \frac{\partial p_1}{\partial x^2}, \tag{7}$$

$$\tau_p \frac{dp_2}{dt} + p_2 = L_p^2 \frac{\partial^2 p_2}{dx^2}. \tag{8}$$

where $L_p^2 = D_p \tau_p$. The boundary conditions for Eq.(7) are given by Eq.(5) with w replaced by w_o. The boundary conditions for Eq.(8) can be shown to be of the form

Calculation of Currents ...

$$x=0, \quad p_2=0,$$
$$x=w_0, \quad p_2=p''-p_1(w_0+w_1), \tag{9}$$

where p_1 is the solution of Eq.(7) subject to Eq.(5). Application of the Fourier method to the solution of Eq.(7) yields

$$p_1=p_0+p_0\left\{\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty}\left[\frac{\operatorname{sh} s_n(w_0-x)}{\operatorname{sh} s_n w_0}\, e^{\alpha E_0} Q_n+\frac{\operatorname{sh} s_n x}{\operatorname{sh} s_n w_0}\, e^{-\alpha E_0} R_n\right] e^{j\omega t}-\right.$$
$$\left.-\frac{\operatorname{sh} s_0(w_0-x)+\operatorname{sh} s_0 x}{\operatorname{sh} s_0 w_0}\right\}, \tag{10}$$

Card 7/10

Calculation of Currents ...

where

$$s_{\pm n}=\frac{1}{L_p}\sqrt{1\pm jn\omega\tau_p}.$$

The explicit form of the boundary conditions for Eq. 8 is then

$$x=w_0,\ p_s=p_0\left\{\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty}\left[\frac{\operatorname{sh} s_n w_1}{\operatorname{sh} s_n w_0}e^{\alpha E_0}Q_n-\left(\operatorname{ch} s_n w_1-1+\right.\right.\right.$$
$$\left.\left.\left.+\frac{\operatorname{ch} s_n w_0}{\operatorname{sh} s_n w_0}\operatorname{sh} s_n w_1\right)e^{-\alpha E_0}R_n\right]e^{jn\omega t}-\frac{\operatorname{sh} s_0 w_1}{\operatorname{sh} s_0 w_0}(1-\operatorname{ch} s_0 w_0)+$$
$$\left.+(\operatorname{ch} s_0 w_1-1)\right\}=\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty}C_n e^{jn\omega t}. \qquad (11)$$

Card 8/10

Calculation of Currents ...

Application of the Fourier method to the solution of Eq.(8) then yields

$$p_2 = p_6 \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} s_n x}{\operatorname{sh} s_n w_0} C_n e^{jn\omega t} \quad (12)$$

Denoting the emitter area by S we have from Eq.(1a), (6), (10) and (12) the following general formulae for the emitter and collector currents

$$i_e = qD_p p_6 S_e \left\{ \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{s_n}{\operatorname{sh} s_n w_0} \left[e^{aE_e} Q_n \operatorname{ch} s_n w_0 - e^{-aE_k} R_n - C_n \right] e^{jn\omega t} - s_0 \frac{1 - \operatorname{ch} s_0 w_0}{\operatorname{sh} s_0 w_0} \right\},$$

$$i_k = qD_p p_6 S_e \left\{ \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{s_n}{\operatorname{sh} s_n w_0} \left[e^{aE_e} Q_n - (e^{-aE_k} R_n - C_n) \operatorname{ch} s_n w_0 \right] e^{jn\omega t} - s_0 \frac{\operatorname{ch} s_0 w_0 - 1}{\operatorname{sh} s_0 w_0} \right\}. \quad (13)$$

Card 9/10

Calculation of Currents ...

This general analysis is then specialized to the following two cases: 1) Low frequency junction e.m.f.'s of arbitrary form; 2) Harmonic junction e.m.f.'s. Formulae are given for the emitter and collector currents in these two special cases. These formulae can be used in practice in the analysis of non-linear systems. There are 10 references: 6 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete imeni V.V.Kuybysheva
(Siberian Physicotechnical Institute at the Tomsk State University imeni V.V.Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: October 10, 1960

Card 10/10

MAYDANOVSKIY, A.S.

Investigation of a low-frequency transistor self-oscillator.
Radiotekh. i elektron. 6 no.9:1554-1561 S '61.
(MIRA 14:8)
(Oscillators, Transistor)

MAYDANOVSKIY, A.S.

Calculation of currents in an alloyed semiconductor triode. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.4:161-165 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni V.V.Kuybysheva.
(Junction transistors)

YUROVSKIY, L.I. (Kiyev); MAYDANSKIY, V.M. (Kiyev).

Significance of hygienic and architectural problems in the organization of a therapeutic and prophylactic regimen. Klin.med. 31 no.9:74-77 S '53.
(MLRA 6:11)
(Hospitals)

MAYDANYUK, A. E.

5740. Stoylovo-lagernoye soderzhaniye korov. pod red. V. a. Tsingovatova. Omsk, obl. kn. izd., 1954, 24s 20sm. (Peredovoy opyt v sel'skom khozyaystve). 3.000 ekz. 30k. (55-1429) P 636.2.084.21 (57.14)

SO: Knizhnaya, Letopis, Vol. 1, 1955

MAYDANYUK, A.E.

BARSUKOV, N.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KIZYURIN, A.D., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BORINEVICH, V.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BORMUSOVA, S.N., agronom; VERMENICHEVA, M.D., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; GESHELE, E.E., doktor biol. nauk; GOROKHOV, G.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; GUBKIN, S.M., kand. veterinarnykh nauk; YELYKOVA, L.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KOTT, S.V., doktor biol. nauk; KOCHKINA, V.A., agronom; LAMBIN, A.Z., doktor biol.nauk; LEBEDEVA, Ye.M., agronom; MALAKHOVSKIY, A.Ya., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MAYBORODA, N.M., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MAYDANYUK, A.E., zootekhnik; OVSYANNIKOV, G.Ye., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; PETROV, F.A., kand.biol.nauk; POGORELOV, P.F., agronom; POLKOSHNIKOV, M.G., dotsent; RENARD, G.K., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; RUCHKIN, V.N., prof.; SADYRIN, M.M., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; TOBOL'SKIY, V.YA., vetvrach; TYAZHEL'NIKOV, S.D., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; UKHIN, I.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; FEDOROV, G.V., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; CHIRKOV, D.I., zootekhnik; TSINGOVATOV, V.A., prof.; SHVETSOVA, A.N., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SHEVLYAGIN, A.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SEMENOVSKIY, A.A., red.; GOLUBINSKAYA, Ye.S., red.; NECHAYEVA, Ye.G., red.; PERESYPKINA, Z.D., tekhnicheskiy red.

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(Siberia--Agriculture) (MIRA 11:3)

MAYDANYUK, M.N.; HUBANIK, V.P.

Random processes in simple linear systems with retarded argument. Pribl. metod. resh. diff. urav. no.1:60-63 '63
(MTRA 18:2)

GERASIMOV, Yu.G.; TUKTAROVA, A.B.; MAYDANYUK, V.D.

Distribution of the abundance ratios of uranium in the boundaries of the Ukrainian Crystalline Shield. Geofiz. sbor. no.9:91-96 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut geofiziki AN UkrSSR.

S/048/62/026/008/012/028
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Dzhelepov, B. S., Katykhin, G. S., Maydanyuk, V. K., and Feoktistov, A. I.

TITLE: The spectrum of internal conversion electrons and positrons emitted in the Re^{184} decay

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 8, 1962, 1030 - 1034

TEXT: This spectrum was studied on the ketron of Kiyev University, using a spectrometer with a particularly weak background. The source was separated from a tungsten foil irradiated with 13.6-Mev deutérons. The K783 1-kev line detected by B. Harmatz et al. (Phys. Rev., 123, 1758 (1961)) was not found in the hard part of the spectrum (Fig. 2) because of insufficient resolution. On the other hand the K788 line was found, which is absent from the Harmatz spectrum because of insufficient intensity. Harmatz observed the K 1106 line, but not K 1098 which has about the same intensity as the first-mentioned. The weak continuous electron spectrum appears distinctly in the range of 300 - 600 kev and disappears at 900 kev.

The spectrum of internal conversion ... S/048/62/026/008/012/028
B104/B102

The spectrum is assumed to originate during the decay of Re^{184} into Os^{184}. A weak positron spectrum was also found. Its end-point energy is at about 1500 kev. The decay energy is assumed to be greater than 1320 kev. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

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S/048/63/027/002/002/023
B104/B180

AUTHORS: Dzhelepov, B. S., Katykhin, G. S., Maydanyuk, V. K., and Feoktistov, A. I.

TITLE: The spectrum of Tc^{95} and Tc^{96} conversion electrons

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27, no. 2, 1963, 172-176

TEXT: The spectra of conversion electrons emitted in the decay of long-lived technetium isotopes were studied with the ketron of the Kiyevskiy universitet (Kiyev University). The technetium, obtained by irradiating molybdenum foils with 13.6 Mev deuterons, was radiochemically separated and deposited onto Al foils. The Tc^{95} conversion electron spectrum and the transition energies are given in table 1. With these data and with those of J. Unik and J. Rasmussen (Ref. 4. Phys. Rev., 115, 1687 (1959)) the decay scheme shown in Fig. 2 is obtained. The spectrum was studied 40-60 days after stopping irradiation. Tables 4 and 5 give results for Tc^{96}, for which no decay scheme could be constructed. There are

The spectrum of Tc^{95} ...

3 figures and 5 tables.

Fig. 2. Decay scheme of Tc^{95}.
Legend: (1) 60 days.

Table 1. Transition energies and relative intensities of Tc^{95} conversion electrons.
Legend: (1) E_γ, kev; (2) Type of conversion; (3a) Relative intensities, results; (3b) Results of Ref. 4.

Table 4. Transition energies and relative intensities of conversion lines and γ-radiation.
Legend: (1) E_γ, kev; (2) Relative intensities of conversion lines; (3) Relative intensities of γ-radiation.

Table 5. Internal conversion coefficients (K-shell) and multipole type of transitions in Mo^{96}.
Legend: (1) E_γ, kev; (2) α_K; (3) Possible multipole type.

Card 2/5

DZHELEPOV, B.S.; KATYKHIN, G.S.; MAYDANYUK, V.K.; FEOKTISTOV, A.I.

Spectrum of internal conversion electrons emitted in Re^{184} decay.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 27 no.11:1394-1401 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

MAYDANYUK, V. T.

Electric Power Plants

Fight against ground water in ash pit, Rab. energ. 8, No. 1, 1952.

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

MAYDAR, D., Cand Vet Sci -- (diss) "Development of veterinary science in the Mongolian People's Republic (1921-1956)." Mos, 1958, 20 pp (Mos Vet Acad. Mongolian State Univ) 100 copies (KL, 23-58, 113)

MAYDAR, D., kand.veterin.nauk

From the history of the development of veterinary medicine in Mongolia. Veterinariia 36 no.10:77-80 O '59.
(MIRA 13:1)
(Mongolia--Veterinary medicine)

MAYDAR, D.; KRUPA, A., inzh.

Bloated perlite in Mongolia. Stroi. mat. 11 no.1:37-38 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Predsedatel' Gosstroysoveta Mongol'skoy Narodnoy Respubliki (for Maydar).

AMERIK, B.K.; MATAYEVA, B.V.; MAYDEBOR, L.K.; PRIGORNEV, I.G.

Operation of 43-102 units for catalytic cracking and ways for increasing their capacity. Trudy GrozNII no.4:60-72 '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

(Cracking process)

ACCESSION NR: AR4036318 S/0081/64/000/004/P020/P021

SOURCE: Referativny*y zhurnal. Khimiya, Abs. 4P163

AUTHOR: Romankova, I. K.; Remizov, V. G.; Maydebor, L. K.; Golovenko, A. M.

TITLE: Investigation of a powdered cracking catalyst made from askangel

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Groznensk. neft. n.-i. in-t, vy*p. 12, 1963, 94-105

TOPIC TAGS: catalytic cracking, cracking, cracking catalyst, askangel, petroleum, petroleum distillate, benzene, coke, octane rating

TRANSLATION: The physical properties, chemical composition, initial index of activity and stability of a natural powdered cracking catalyst made from askangel, as well as the change in properties of this catalyst, were investigated during experiments carried out in an experimental installation at the GrozNII using a sectional reactor with a capacity of 5-7.5 kg of raw material per hour (a flow chart is presented). The main raw material used was a low-ash, wide fraction of contact coking pitch from the destructive distillation of sulfurous petroleum tar. The change in the cracking activity of the catalyst during the experimental process was periodically checked on the heavy distillate from the destructive

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ACCESSION NR: AR4036318

distillation of sulfurous petroleum masut. It was shown that the stable index of activity of the catalyst equalled 20 points. The catalyst made of askangel has greater selectivity than the catalyst made of askanglin; thus, the ratio of benzene to coke is 4.5:1 against 3.1:1 for the askanglin catalyst. With practically the same yield of benzene (26-27%), less coke (5.8 and 8.7%, respectively) and gas (6.21 and 8.54%) were formed on the askangel catalyst. The octane rating for benzines obtained during cracking of the distillate from the destructive distillation of sulfurous petroleum residue fluctuated between 78 and 80 in both cases, while the cetane rating of the diesel fractions was 30-31. B. Englin

DATE ACQ: 10Apr64 SUB CODE: FP ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

AMERIK, B.K.; MAYDEBOR, L.K.; SVETOZAROVA, O.I.; ROMANKOVA, I.K.; SAPON, M.F.; MUTOVIN, Ya.G.; ZHDANOVA, V.V.; LEVASHOVA, E.P.; GOLOVENKO, A.M.; KOZLOVA, A.S.

Refining sour mazuts. Trudy GrozNII no. 15:42-48 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

AMERIK, B.K.; MAYDEBOR, L.K.; SVETOZAROVA, O.I.; MATAYEVA, B.V.; ROMANKOVA, I.K.; GOLOVENKO, A.M.; SAPOON, M.F.; ZHDANOVA, V.V. LEVASHOVA, E.P.; KOZLOVA, A.S.; ZINOV'YEV, V.R.; KONINA, V.F.; MUTOVIN, Ya.G.

Refining sweet mazuts. Trudy GrozNII no. 15:49-58 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

MAYDEBOR, V.N.

Studying oil pools in thick fissured reservoir rocks. Neft. khoz. 37 no.3:50-55 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Petroleum geology)

MAYDEBOR, V. N., SOKOLOVSKIY, O. V., SHANGIN, N. M., ALEKSEYEV, F. A., GOLBEK, G. R., SEYFER, V. N., VASILYEVA, N. A. (USSR)

"Tritium in Underground Water Studies."

report presented at the Conference on Radioisotopes in Metallurgy and Solid State Physics, XXX IAEA, Copenhagen, 6-17 Sept 1960.

VASIL'YEVA, N.A.; SOKOLOVSKIY, E.V.; MAYDEBOR, V.N.

Using tritium for studying the flow of injected water. Geol. nefti i gaza 4 no.7:55-59 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Groznenskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neftyanoy institut.
(Hydrogen--Isotopes)

VASIL'YEVA, N.A.; SOKOLOVSKIY, E.V.; MAYDEBOR, V.N.

Results of investigating the motion of injected water in the oil bed by using tritium, the radioisotope of hydrogen. Trudy VNII no.29: 266-277 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Groznenskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neftyanoy institut.
(Tritium) (Oil field flooding)

MAYDEBOR, V. N.

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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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

MAYDEBOR, V.N.; LEBEDINETS, N.P.; STAROSTIN, V.I.

Preliminary results of a study of the new oil field of Zamankul.
Trudy GrozNII no.10:43-49 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Zamankul region—Oil fields—Production methods)

MAYDEBOR, V.N.; LEBEDINETS, N.P.

Features of pressure buildup in a case of joint exploitation of layers having different permeability. Trudy GrozNII no.10:72-81 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Oil reservoir engineering)

LEBEDINETS, N.P.; SOKOLOVSKIY, E.V.; MAYDEBOR, V.N.; POSTASH, M.F.; CHEKHOVSKAYA, G.Yu.

Hydrodynamic relationship among separate parts of thick fractured reservoir rocks. Geol.nefti i gaza 6 no.4:52-55 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Groznenskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neftyanoy institut.
(Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R.--Oil sands)

MAYDEBOR, V.M.; POSTASH, M.F.; LEBEDINETS, N.P.; CHEKHOVSKAYA, G.Yu.

Studying and developing oil pools in thick fractured reservoirs.
Neft. khoz. 40 no.4:29-35 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R.--Oil reservoir engineering)

MAYDEBOR, V. N.

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APANASIEVA, A.V., BAISHEV, B.T., VORISOV, YU.P., VASILIEVA, V.N., VOINOV, V.V., ZINOVIEVA, L.A., KAMENETSKIY, S.Zh., MAKISOV, M.I., MAKISOV, M.N., MAYDEBOR, V.N., NOVIKOV, I.P., SOKOLOVSKIY, E.V., SUSHKILIN, V.A., YANOVLEV, V.P.

Problem of developing oil in the USSR

Report to be submitted for the Sixth World Petroleum Congress Frankfurt, 16-26 June 63

SOKOLOVSKIY, E.V.; MAYDEBOR, V.N.

Flooding oil from impermeable fractures. Geol. nefti i gaza 7 no.10:49-50 O '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

MAYDEBOR, V.N.

Approximate method for estimating the fracturing of rocks on the basis of data derived from an investigation of a pool. Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefti. no.20:41-44 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

MAYDEBOR, V.N.; TATASHEV, K.Kh.

Results of investigations of injection wells on a field with a fractured reservoir rock. Neft. khoz. 42 no.8:25-27 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

MAYDEBOR, V.N.; CHERNOVSKAYA, G.Ya.; [illegible], M.F.

Intensifying development by increasing the pressure gradient in the Karabulak-Achaluki Upper Cretaceous pool. Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefti no.24:154-155 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

MAYDEBOR, V.N.; SYUNYAYEV, Ya.Kh.; NAKAZNAYA, L.G.

Coefficients of volumetric elasticity and elastic capacity of pools with fractured reservoir rocks. Neft. khoz. 42 no.1:29-31 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:5)

SOKOLOVSKIY, E.V.; RAKHMAN, G.A.; MAYDEBOR, V.N.

Results of experimental investigations of the water flooding of oil from fractures of varying section. Geol. nefti. i gaza 8 no.10:31-35 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

OZHIGOV, Ye.P.; MAYDEL, K.G.; DOROKHINA, A.N.

Use of sandstones in glassmelting. Steklo i Keram. 9, No.4, 10-11 '52. (MLRA 5:5)
(CA 47 no.18:9580 '53)

GRITCHIN, V.V., inzh.; MAYDEL', M.B.

Device for cleaning wire insulation. Prom. energ. 18 no.11:20-21 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

MAYDEL V.G.

POKUBANSKIY, A.Ye.; MAYDEL', V.G.

Natural asphaltite - source of bitumen for building. Gor. khoz.Mosk. 24 no. 2:26-27 F '50. (MLRA 7:11)
(Bitumen) (Asphaltite)

AKSEL'ROD, L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MAYDEL' V., inzhener.

The construction of concrete pavements on the streets of Moscow. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 3 no.3:17-22 Mr '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Moscow--Pavements, Concrete)

AKSEL'ROD, L., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAYDEL', V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Construct permanent interblock roads before starting the building.
Na stroi. Mosk. 1 no.4:6-7 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Moscow--Road construction)

MAYDEL', V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOSKIN, G., inzh.

Colored concrete in road construction. Na stroi.Mosk. 1 no.10:25-26 O '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Pavements, Concrete) (Traffic signs and signals)

MAYDEL', V., kand. tekhn. nauk; TETYUTSKIY, I., inzh.; FINASHIN, V., inzh.

Constructing prestressed concrete pavements. Na stroi. Mosk. 2 no.5: 23-25 My '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Pavements, Concrete)

TETYUTSKIY, I.I., inzh.; FINASHIN, V.N., inzh.; MAYDEL', V.G., kand. tekhn.nauk

Construction of wire-concrete pavements. Avt.dor.22 no.4:7-9 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Pavements, Concrete)

TETYUTSKIY, I.I., inzh.; KORNYAKOV, V.T., inzh.; MAYDEL', V.G., kand. tekhn.nauk; KHOKHLE, V.B., inzh.; PINASHIN, V.M., inzh.

Prestressed concrete road pavements. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 33 no.4:27-32 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Pavements, Concrete)

MAYDEL, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Planning roads within the block taking into consideration modern methods used in assembling buildings. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 33 no.8:25-28 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Precast concrete construction) (Roads--Design)

MAYDEL', V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Concrete stalactites. Nauka i zhizn' 28 no. 2:44 F '61.
(MIRA 14:2)
(Concrete construction) (Calcite crystals)

KOVALENKO. P.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAYDEL', V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Engineering equipment for the areas within blocks. Gor.khoz. Mosk. 35 no.7:30-33 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Municipal engineering)

MAYDEL', V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; TIMOFEYEV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Paving slabs for roads and sidewalks. Gor. khoz.Mosk. 36 no.3:26-29 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:6)
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