

CHAYLAKHYAN, M.Kh.; MEGRABYAN, A.A.; KARAPETYAN, N.A.; KALADZHYAN, N.L.

Growth promoting substances in secretions of nodule-forming
bacteria. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 40 no.5:307-314 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN ArmSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent
AN ArmSSR (for Chaylakhyan). Submitted September 15, 1964.

MEGRABYAN, A.A.; ARUTYUNYAN, R.K.

Electroencephalographic picture of the depersonalization syndrome.
Doklady i klin.med. 4 no.5:17-20 '64.

(MPPA 18:11)

1. Kafedra psikhiiatrii Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i
Problemnaya laboratoriya Yerevanskoy psikhiatricheskoy bol'nitsy.

MEGRABYAN, A.A.; ARUTYUNYAN, R.K.; AVAKYAN, S.L.

Electrophysiological data on the disorder of the clarity of
consciousness in epilepsy and symptomatic spasms. Zhur. eksp.
i klin. med. 4 no.2:47-54 '64, (MIRA 17:8)

1. Armyanskaya respublikanskaya psikho-nevrologicheskaya
klinika.

ISAAKYAN, A.I.; KHZMALYAN, Z.V.; MEGHABYAN, G.A.

Microflora parasitic on moth flies and its significance in epidemiology
[in Armenian with summary in Russian] Mikrobiol.sbor. no.3:27-38 '49.

(ARMENIA--MOTH FLIES)

(MIRA 9:8)

(INSECTS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

(STREPTOCOCCUS)

MIRZOYAN, G.I., prof.; AVAKIMOVA, E.A.; MEGRABYAN, M.TS.

Functional state of the pancreas in organic lesions of the brain.
Trudy Erev.med.inst. no.11:397-402 '60. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney fakul'teta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey (zav. klinikoy - prof. G.I.Mirzoyan) Yerevanskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(PANCREAS) (BRAIN—DISEASES)

MEGRABYAN, R.V.

Electric heating of autoclaves replaced by the high-temperature
heat-transfer medium vapor F. Suggestion by R.V.Megrabian. Prom.
energ. 11 no.4:22-23 Ap '56. (MIRA 9:7)
(Heating)

USSR/Microbiology. Hemoglobinophilic Bacteria
Pasteurellae

F-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 62421

Author : Megreladze, O.

Inst : Georgian Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine

Title : On Questions of Purifying, Concentrating, and Drying Antipasteurellase Serum.

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Gruz. n.-i. in-ta zhivotnovodstva i vet., 1957, No 2, 34-38

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

MEGRELIDZE, D. (Tbilisi); SHAROYAN, A. (Tbilisi)

Mechanized potato warehouse. Sov.torg. 35 no.7:57-60 J1 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Potatoes—Storage)

MEGRELITZE, K. V.

Viticulture - Azerbaijan

Progress of the Martuni State Farm of the Karabakh Wine Trust. *Viz. SSSR* 12 No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

MEGRELIDZE, K. V.

Nagorny Karabakh - Wine and Wine Making.

Rkatsiteli wine in Nagorny Karabakh. Vin. SSSR 13, No. 3, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

MEGRELIDZE, K. V.

MEGRELIDZE, K. V. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Technology of the
Wines of ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Oblast,
Azerbaydzhn SSR." Mos, 1957. 16 pp 21 cm. (Mos ~~Engineering~~ *Technical*
Inst of Food Industry), 100 copies (KL, ~~2X57~~ 25-57, 113)

- 68 -

MEGRELISHVILI, L.K.; GVENTSADZE, V.I.

Remodeled filter box for determining the dust content of blast-furnace gas. Koks i khim. no.7:32-33 JI '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Zakavkazskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Coke industry--Equipment and supplies)

TIKALADZE, K.S.; MEGRELISHVILI, M.D.

Treatment of thyrotoxicosis patients with potassium perchlorate.
Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 32 no.3:695-699, 1963.

(Sov. Med.)

16 8000 1031, 1068 1089

27367
S/194/61/000/003/031/046
D201/D306

AUTHORS: Kalatozishvili, N.I., Nadiradze, G.I. and Megrelishvili, R.P.

TITLE: A discrete remote control system using a contactless arrangement of remote control and remote signalling

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 3, 1961, 44, abstract 3 V359 (Soobshch. AN Gruz SSR, 1960, 24, no. 3, 325-327)

TEXT: A description is given of a remote-measurement system (TW (TI)) with discrete readings, which utilizes a contactless arrangement of remote control and remote signalling (TY-TC (TU-TS)). The system (C (S)) uses binary counting, since if using decimal counting, the number of the distributor elements would have to be that of the number of scale divisions of the measuring instrument, for an accuracy of measurement equal to that of one scale division. The remote measurement system consists of a transmitter, remote-control

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S/194/61/000/003/031/046
D201/D306

A discrete remote control system...

and remote-signalling arrangement and of a receiver. The previously developed contactless remote control and signalling arrangement is used, with the number of distributor elements equal to the number of binary number digits. The sensing device may consist of any measuring instrument with angular output indication. The transformation of this indication into the code is made by means of a perforated disc and a photo diode 6 digits counter. The Grey binary code is used, as the normal binary code might lead to considerable errors when going from one digit to another. The receiving installation has a decoder and a receiver - milliammeter. The decoder has 6 contact relays and 6 resistors. The transposition of the Grey code into a binary one is achieved by a relay circuit. The system of remote measurement does not require any special communication channel and depends little on its state. The accuracy of measurements is arbitrary since it is determined by the number of distributor elements. 2 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4021668

S/2748/62/003/000/0057/0066

AUTHOR: Kalatozishvili, N. I.; Nadiradze, G. I.; Megrelishvili, R. P.

TITLE: Linear units for ferrite-diode contactless remote control and remote signalization apparatus with unequal information flow in opposing directions

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institut elektroniki, avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Trudy*, v. 3, 1962, 57-66

TOPIC TAGS: remote control, remote signalization, linear unit, contactless remote control, unequal information flow, cost reduction, size reduction, optimal equipment

ABSTRACT: Several variants of linear ferrite-diode contactless control units for remote control and remote signalization are described. These units are used in systems where unequal amounts of information flow in opposite directions. The purpose of the investigation is to design units without excess distribution elements, so as to keep the cost and size down. The different features of the variants are discussed in some detail. All variants were tested under laboratory conditions, and it is concluded that none can be regarded superior to the others, so that the choice of the ultimate variant depends on the specific conditions.

Card

1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4021668

Orig. art. has: 7 figures and one formula.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektroniki, avtomatiki i telemekhaniki AN GruzSSR
(Institute of Electronics, Automation, and Telemechanics, AN GruzSSR).

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 07Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CG, IE

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4040443

S/2748/63/004/000/0089/0095

AUTHORS: Kalatozishvili, N. I.; Nadiradze, G. I.; Megrelishvili, R.P.

TITLE: Discrete telemetering system for a comprehensive remote-control, telesignalization, and telemetering apparatus

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institut elektroniki, avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Trudy*, v. 4, 1963, 89-95

TOPIC TAGS: analog digital conversion, automatic control system, digital data transmission

ABSTRACT: A discrete system is described designed to enable a remote control and telesignalization system to perform telemetering functions without the use of an additional channel. The telemetered quantities are measured intermittently by means of an analog to digital (Gray code) converter of the slotted disc type. Several schemes for Gray to binary code conversion are described. The pulsed output

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ACCESSION NR: AT4040443

of the analog to digital converter is sent to the line by illuminating photodiodes with commutator lamps. The telemetered pulses are converted into dc which is measured by the receiving instrument. The decoder used for this purpose is described briefly. The accuracy of the over-all system is determined by the number of binary digits employed, and the circuitry errors are minimal. The system has passed laboratory tests and is presently in operation. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektroniki, avtomatiki i telemekhaniki AN GruzSSR (Institute of Electronics, Automation, and Telemechanics, AN GruzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: DP

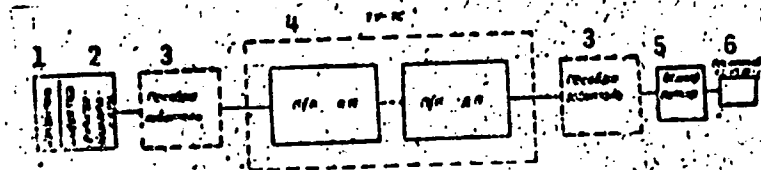
NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/5

ACCESSION NR: AT4040443

ENCLOSURE: 01



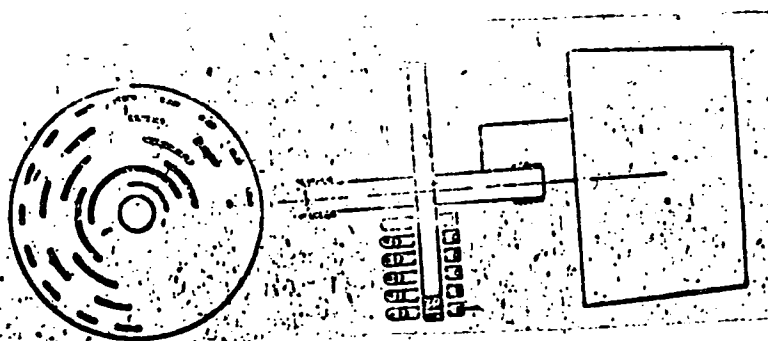
Block diagram of telemetering system

- 1 - meter, 2 - coder, 3 - converter, 4 - remote control and signaling system,
- 5 - decoder, 6 - indicator

Card 3/5

ACCESSION NR: AT4040443

ENCLOSURE: 02



Conversion of continuous readings into
binary signals

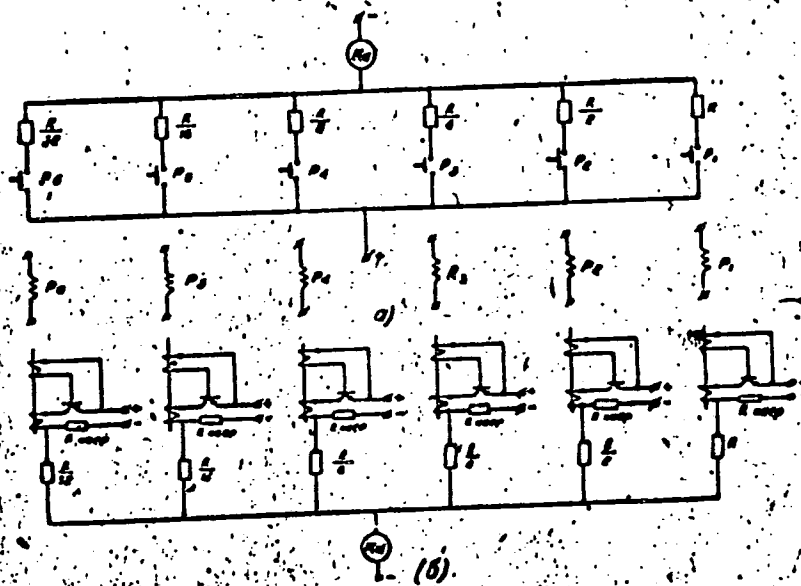
Card 4/5

ACCESSION NR: AT4040443

ENCLOSURE: 03

Decoder, which converts the telemetering pulses into direct current

a - with relays
b - contactless



Card 5/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4042495

S/0103/64/025/007/1101/1103

AUTHOR: Varshamov, (Moscow); Megrelishvili, R. P. (Moscow)

TITLE: Estimating a class of error-correcting codes

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 25, no. 7, 1964, 1101-1103

TOPIC TAGS: code, error correcting code, packet error correcting code

ABSTRACT: A class of linear error-correcting codes which can resist "packet"-type noise is considered. Based on R. R. Varshamov's theory published earlier (Tekh. kibernetika, no. 4, 1964), formulas are developed which permit estimating, within upper and lower limits, a minimum number $h_r(m, t)$ of additional digits required for transmitting a message of m digits with a correction of r random and independent errors having a "packet" form and being not shorter than t . The formulas cover all known estimations and their generalizations. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 03Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Card 1/1

MEGRELESHVILI, R.P. (Tbilisi)

Methods for correcting errors in cyclic codes. Avtom. i telex. 26
no.6:1063-1066 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

L 37661-66 EWT(d) GD

ACC NR: AT6012351

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0160/0164

AUTHOR: Megrelishvili, R. P.

46
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Decoding method for cyclic codes that correct multiple error bursts

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po sredstvam promyshlennoy telemekhaniki. Moscow, 1963. Promyshlennaya telemekhanika (Industrial telemechanics); materialy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Energiya, 1966, 160-164

TOPIC TAGS: error correcting code, signal decoding

ABSTRACT: A method is suggested for decoding binary cyclic codes that correct multiple error bursts of any specified duration t . The method is applicable to those cyclic codes whose parameters obey the relation $\frac{n}{r} \geq m + t$, where n is the dimension of the code vector, m is the number of information symbols and r is the maximum number of correctable error bursts. The code is regarded as a subspace G of a vector space G_n defined over a field $GF(2)$ with this condition: any vector

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L 37661-66

ACC NR: AT6012351

$x^i = (x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_0, \dots, x_{i-1})$ obtained as a result of cyclic shifting the components of the code vector $x_0 = (x_0, \dots, x_{n-1})$ by i positions belongs with G . A block diagram of a decoder operating along the above lines is shown. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 14 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 08Jan66 / ORIG REF: 001

ms
Card 2/2

ACC. NR: AT6022303

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0018/0021

AUTHOR: Megrelishvili, R. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: On the problem of synthesizing linear burst error correcting codes

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya nauchnaya sessiya, posvyashchennaya Dnyu radio. 22d, 1966. Sektsiya telemekhaniki. Doklady. Moscow, 1966, 18-21

TOPIC TAGS: error correcting code, communication coding, coding, *data transmission*

ABSTRACT: The author generalizes the concept of a code distance for the error correcting codes in binary data transmission. The new formulation encompasses a wide range of channel distortion characteristics, particularly those associated with burst error distortion with specific length and rate of occurrence. This code distance definition includes the Hamming distance as a particular case. The author derives the necessary and sufficient conditions for synthesizing linear code vectors which will guarantee data transmission with specified reliability. Orig. art. has: 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 24Mar66/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 1/1

MEGRELISHVILI, T. G.

Elektrokolorimetriya sumerek (Electrocolorimetry of Twilight). Akademiya Nauk SSSR.
Doklady, 1946, v. 53, no. 2, p. 127-130, tables, diagrs., 7 refs.

AS262.53663

MEGRELISHVILI, T. G. Cand. Physicomath. Sci.

Dissertation: "Studying Certain Physical Properties of the Upper Layers of Atmosphere by the Method of Twilight Electro-calorimetry." Geophysics Inst. Acad Sci. USSR. 10 Dec. 1947.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Dec. 1947. (Project #17836)

MEGRELISHVILI, T. G.

MEGRELISHVILI, T. G.

O vliianii izmeneniia tsvets sumerek na rezul'taty issledovaniia vysokikh sloev atmosfery sumerechnym metodom. (Akademiia Nauk SSSR. Doklady. Novaia seriia, 1947, v. 55, no. 8, p. 713-716, table, diagr.)

Title tr.: Effect of change in the color of twilight on the results of upper air research by crepuscular method.

Also published in English in Comptes rendus de l'Academie des Sciences de l'URSS. Nouvelle serie, 1947, v. 55, no. 8, p. 705-708 (Q60.A52)

AS262.S3663 v. 55

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

MEGRELISHVILI, T. G.

PA47T46

USSR/Geophysics
Atmosphere - Density

1 Mar 1948

"Structure of Upper Layers of the Atmosphere According to Crepuscular Observations," T. G. Megrelishvili, I. A. Khvostikov, Abastuman Observatory, Acad Sci Georgian SSR, Geophys Inst, Acad Sci USSR, 3 1/2 pp

"Dokl Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LIX, No 7

Authors compare magnitude of density and pressure of the air in high layers of the atmosphere obtained by their electrophotometric twilight observations with corresponding magnitudes obtained by other methods. Such comparison makes possible to determine exactly the role and place of twilight methods among others

USSR/Geophysics (Contd)

1 Mar 1948

In studying the stratosphere and ionosphere, and also to examine question of the influence of multiple dispersion, of special interest. Submitted by Academician S. I. Vavilov, 5 Jan 1948.

47746

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033320003-6



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033320003-6"

MIGRELISHVILI, T. G.

20-5-13/48

AUTHOR: Megrelishvili, T. G.

TITLE: Luminescence of Twilight Sky in the Infrared Region of the Spectrum (O lyuminestsentsii sumerechnogo neba v infra-krasnoy oblasti spektra).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 5, pp. 766-768 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author determined data which speak in favor of the existence of an intensive twilight luminescence of a thin atmospheric layer in the infrared region of the spectrum of about $\lambda = 9400 \text{ \AA}$ at a height of from 35 to 40 km and of from 90 to 100 km. The brightness of this layer appears clearest in that part of the sky which in the sun vertical is situated at 20° above the horizon (There the multiple dispersion of the light is least noticeable). The measurements were carried out with the light filter MKC -3 and with an electric photometer. In 1953 the author observed systematically the twilight in the infrared region of the spectrum in the zenith and later on also in the near of the horizon at a height of 20° . Thus he collected about 100 zenith observations and 10 observations at a height of 20° . The observations were then expressed in form of the

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Luminescence of Twilight Sky in the Infrared Region
of the Spectrum.

20-5-13/48

ratio $(1/I) dI/dh$ (I = the brightness) h = the height of the effectively scattering layer. Furtheron the author constructed an analogous curve for the dependence of the deduced brightness on the height. For this a model of the atmosphere was used which was deduced from rocket data. The really existing clearly outlined luminescent (luminescent or additionally scattering) layer existing at a certain height will not be clearly noticeable in the twilight curves because of the great thickness of twilight. Without additional calculations it is difficult to make conclusions with regard to the real dimensions as well as to the position of the layer. The course of the curve $(1/J)dI/dh$ is calculated by means of American rocket data and is shown in a diagram. Furtheron the same curve is determined under the condition that a 10 km thick layer at a height of from 60-70 km causes additional luminescence. From the observation material the following conclusions can be drawn: There are two layers at a height of from 35-40 km and of from 90-100 km. The higher layer is less steady than the lower. The curves taken in other spectral regions do not

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Luminescence of Twilight Sky in the Infrared Region
of the Spectrum.

20-5-13/48

show these layers for which reason this phenomenon can be attributed to luminescence and not to dust particles. The second scattering of light in the zenith has a great influence. The lower layer is thicker than the upper layer. There are 4 figures, and 7 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Abastumani Astrophysical Observatory, AN Georgian SSR
(Abastumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya Akademii nauk GruzSSR).

PRESENTED: May 15, 1957, by A. A. Lebedev, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 16, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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40-50-4-15/18

AUTHOR: Megrelishvili, T. G.

TITLE: The Possibility of Investigating Aerosol Layers by a Twilight Method (O vozmozhnosti issledovaniya aerazol'nykh sloyev sumerechnym metodom)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 560-563 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is supposed in the theory of twilight that the light is scattered from air molecules and the effect of large aerosol particles is negligible. The author has previously put forward the suggestion that the excess brightness of the twilight sky (which is observed in rocket data) may be due to aerosol particles in the upper layers of the atmosphere. These particles are assumed to be of meteoritic origin, although particles from the Earth's surface might also arrive in the stratosphere from mixing with the troposphere. The author mentions the work of Bigg (Ref.2), Shtaude (Ref.3), Grandmontagne (Ref.4), Link (Ref.5), Vaucouleurs (Ref.6), Karandikar (Ref.7), and Shvestka (Ref.8). Some of these authors mention a break in the twilight curve which can be interpreted as indicating strongly scattering dust layers in the high atmosphere. The author examines this hypothesis in detail. The author states that he him-

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The Possibility of Investigating Aerosol Layers by a Twilight Method.

self has never found this break. Its appearance perhaps depends on the stability of the transparency of the tropospheric layers. Thus the atmosphere above the Abastuman Observatory, where he carried out his work, was very stable. This hypothesis seems to be confirmed by Karandikar's results. These would seem to lead to the following conclusion:- if the dust particles are of radius 10-100 μ and are evenly distributed in a layer three km thick, then the maximum concentration is only 10^{-8} - 10^{-9} particles/cm³. However, absence of breaks in the light curve need not indicate absence of particles in the upper layers: it merely shows that there are no clearly defined layers. Link (Ref.5) suggests that the particles are evenly distributed throughout the atmosphere. The author next gives a detailed criticism of Bigg's paper. Bigg carried out his observations in the ecliptic in the belief that the particle scattering effect would thereby be increased. He also determined the temperature at the same time by sending up sondes. Bigg plotted graphs of rate of change of twilight intensity against the height of the Earth's shadow. He obtained maxima for the former at heights of 15 and 20 km. There were three separate maxima at the former position, which is situated at the temperature inver-

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49-58-4-15/18

The Possibility of Investigating Aerosol Layers by a Twilight Method.

sion height. Bigg decided that there were dust accumulations at these heights connected with the inversion. The author now states that Bigg's theory contradicts the twilight theory. Bigg is incorrect in that he uses the height of the Earth's shadow, but this is not the height at which we have maximum scattered light for a given zenith distance. The theory of the twilight method of studying high atmospheric layers was put forward by Fesenkov (Refs.13, 14). The twilight brightness is given as an integral expression which depends on the scattering constants of air and the intensity of sunlight. Only a small layer is important in the scattering of sunlight, since the upper layer is not sufficiently dense for scattering and the lower layer absorbs. Thus the light can be treated as if it bends round the Earth at about 20 km from the surface. The author now obtains a formula for the height of the effective scattering layer giving the maximum scattered light. This shows that 20 km is the lowest level at which it is worth making measurements. Bigg obtained maximum rates of change of intensity when the Earth's shadow was at heights of 15-20 km. In this case the height of the effective scattering layer is 35-40 km. The next

Card 3/5 change in Bigg's work which is required is in the resolution.

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The Possibility of Investigating Aerosol Layers by a Twilight Method.

The twilight phenomenon depends on a layer which is only a few tens of kilometres thick. Hence if we have two thin dust layers, and the interval between them is small in comparison with their thickness, they cannot be observed by this method. Thus the closely-packed maxima of Bigg's curves cannot be interpreted as being due to different layers. The author next gives a graph calculated on the assumption of molecular scattering of light, using data supplied by the USA Rocket Panel. This gives change of intensity with height. He supposes that a narrow layer, thickness 10 km, is situated at a height of 60-70 km, creating an extra illumination equal to that from molecular scattering in this layer. He gives the graph of $\frac{1}{I} \frac{dI}{dh}$ (I - illumination intensity, h - height)

against effective height for this case, and also for the case when another layer is situated 5 km lower. He shows that the resulting difference is undetectable so that Bigg's separate close maxima between 10 and 20 km do not correspond to real layers. The author then goes on to his own results. Two twilight graphs were drawn from measurements made at the same time in different regions of the spectrum ($\lambda = 5270 \text{ \AA}$).

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The Possibility of Investigating Aerosol Layers by a Twilight Method.

$\lambda = 9400 \text{ \AA}$). The curve for $\lambda = 5270 \text{ \AA}$ gave a monotonic fall in the value of $\frac{1}{I} \frac{dI}{dt}$. The infra-red curve, however,

was entirely different. (Both curves were constructed to be dependent not on the height of the Earth's shadow but on the height of the effective scattering layer). The infra-red curve gave a maximum of $\frac{1}{I} \frac{dI}{dh}$ at a height of 47 km and a

second maximum at 100 km. This could be interpreted as being due to fluorescence. Bigg, from his measurements in the infra-red, deduced the existence of particle layers, but, in this case, there should be a similar maximum in other regions of the spectrum. Acknowledgements are made to I. A. Khvostikov for his useful advice and criticism. There are 3 figures and 15 references, of which 10 are Soviet, 3 English and 2 French.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk Gruz. SSR, Abastumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya (Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR, Abastumari Astrophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: June 4, 1957.

Card 5/5 1. Sky brightness—Theory 2. Light—Scattering 3. Particles (Airborne)—Properties 4. Mathematics

SOV/169-59-4-4209

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 4, p 139 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Megrelishvili, T.G. Fishkova, L.M.

TITLE: On the Investigation of the Upper Atmosphere Glow

PERIODICAL: Mezhdunar. geofiz. god. Inform. byul., 1958, Nr 5, pp 43 - 44

ABSTRACT: The authors report on electrophotometric and spectrographic observations of the glow of the night and twilight sky, which were performed by the Abstumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya AN GruzSSR (Abastumani Astrophysical Observatory of the AS GruzSSR) in accordance with the IGY program. There are brief descriptions of the devices with which the aforementioned investigations were performed. The basic purpose of the spectrographic observations during the IGY was the discovery of lines in the night sky spectrum, belonging to the spectra of the aurora polaris occurring in low latitudes during intense geomagnetic disturbances, especially in years with maximum solar activity.

Card 1/1

L.T.



3(1)

SOV/30-58-11-7/48

AUTHORS:

Kharadze, Ye. K., Dzhapiashvili, V. P., Megrelishvili, T. G.

TITLE:

Investigations of the Moon and the Planets in Abastumani
(Lunnye i planetnyye issledovaniya v Abastumani)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 11, pp 42-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Many important data for research-work on the moon and the planets are obtained by photometric, colorimetric, and polarimetric examinations. At the Abastumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (Abastumanskaya Astrophysical Observatory of the AS ~~Georgian~~ SSR) polarization properties of the moon surface were investigated according to the method of precise electro-photometry in the course of recent years. Photometry of the moon is also important in connection with lunar eclipses. During the great Mars opposition in 1956 visual, photographic, and electro-polarimetric observations of the planet were carried out at the **Abastumani Observatory**. . Recently at this observatory a self-recording electro-polarimeter of the system according to V. I. Myukhkyur' has been installed and is now employed for systematical measurements of the ~~lunar~~ surface. This device will

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SOV/30-58-11-7/48

Investigations of the Moon and the Planets in Abastuman'

also be used for the observation of Mars, Jupiter, and its satellites. V. G. Fesekov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, worked out the theoretical basis of a method for the investigation of night effects in the terrestrial atmosphere. By this method it was possible to investigate the terrestrial atmosphere up to an altitude of 120 to 130 km. Since 1952 electro-photometric observations of the luminescence of nocturnal sky especially in the infrared spectral region are carried out at the observatory Abastuman'.

Card 2/2

MEGRELISHVILI, T.G.; KHVOSTIKOV, I.A.

New bands in the spectrum of twilight skies. Astron. tsir. no.197:
6-8 N '58. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Abastumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya AN GruzSSR.
(Twilight--Spectrum)

SOV/49-59-6-16/21

AUTHOR: Megrelishvili, T. G.

TITLE: The Determination of the Infrared Spectrum of the Twilight Sky

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 6, pp 910-918 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The analysis of observations of thin layers of the atmosphere at 35-40 and 90-100 km high made by the Abastuman astrophysical observatory is described. The photometer FEU-LS was employed, the range of which is $\lambda = 6000$ to $11\ 000 \text{ \AA}$. The purpose of the investigation was to establish the presence of a luminous layer on the upper layers. The analysis is based on the relationship of $1/I \frac{dI}{dH_x}$ to the height of the layer H_{ef} . Figs 1-3 illustrate some of the curves for the sun's azimuth $h = 20^\circ$ ($z = 70^\circ$). The comparison of the theoretical curve (Fig 4, curve 1) to that obtained experimentally, shows a discrepancy which is explained by the existence of the luminous layers. This can be assumed when a luminous independent layer 10 km thick at the height 60-70 km

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SOV/49-59-6-16/21

The Determination of the Infrared Spectrum of the Twilight Sky

is considered (Fig 2, curve 2). As can be seen, the effect of such a layer would be noticeable far above or below it, e.g. 40 km on both sides. The intensity I of the light in this case can be calculated from the formula on p 912, where z_0 - sun's zenith, $F(h_T)$ - air diffusion, I_{h_T} -

intensity of sun's rays, h_T - height of the earth's shadow.

As an example, the calculation was performed for $z_0 = 92^{\circ}15'$ and $94^{\circ}34'$ (Fig 5). Fig 6 illustrates the results of calculation for the layer 5 km thick at a height of 60 to 65 km for intensities $B = 1$ (curve a), $B = 2$ (curve b), $B = 3$ (curve c) and $B = 4$ (curve d). If an increase of the illuminating surface (shaded area in Fig 5) in the case of $B = 1$ is taken as a unit, then for $B = 2, 3$ and 4 this increase will be 1.4, 1.8 and 2.1, respectively. Thus the additional luminous layers can be determined for different thicknesses and heights (not less than 15 to 20 km) (Fig 7). The curves constructed from the data obtained by observations are illustrated in Figs 8 to 11 for the sun at its zenith. These curves show two luminous layers at 35-45 km and at 90 to 100 km. This type of curve was obtained in 37 cases

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SOV/49-59-6-16/21

The Determination of the Infrared Spectrum of the Twilight Sky

out of 50. A method of $I_{1\mu}/I_{0.7\mu}$ was also applied. This is illustrated in Figs 12 to 15. The comparison of the two methods is illustrated in Figs 16-18, showing a general agreement. It is assumed that the additional luminosity of the atmosphere can be caused by its own luminescence or by diffused light. This was actually observed when differentiating filters were applied. An example of such a double luminosity is illustrated in Fig 15. Thanks are given for advice, to I. A. Khvostikov. There are 18 figures, 1 table and 19 references, of which 12 are Soviet, 2 French and 5 English.

ASSOCIATION: Abastumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya AN Gruz SSR (Abastumani Astrophysical Observatory, Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR)

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1958.

Card 3/3

MEGRELISHVILI, T. G. and KHVOSTIKOV, I. A.

"The Emissions in the Spectrum of Twilight."

report ~~XXXX~~ presented at the 12th General Assembly of the Intl. Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, Helsinki, Finland, 25 July - 6 Aug 1960.

MEGRELISHVILI, T.G.; TOROSHELIDZE, T.I.

Twilight luminescence of OH. Astron. tsir. no. 225:9-10 S '61.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Abastumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya.
(Night sky--Spectra) (Hydroxyl group)

MEGRELISHVILI, T.G.; TOROSHELIDZE, T.I.

New OH emission in the spectrum of twilight sky. Astron. tsir.
no. 225:11-12 S '61. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Abastumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya.
(Night sky--Spectra) (Hydroxyl group)

S/913/62/003/000/028/033
D405/D301

AUTHOR: Megrelishvili, T.G.

TITLE: Study of Earth's atmosphere by twilight method at Abastumian Astrophysical Observatory

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Astrofizicheskiy institut. Trudy. v. 3. 1962. Rasseyaniye i polarizatsiya sveta v zemnoy atmosfere; materialy Soveshchaniya po rasseyaniyu i polarizatsii sveta v atmosfere. 211-213

TEXT: Some results are given of atmospheric investigations by the twilight method (i.e. an indirect method), conducted during the last two decades at the Abastumian Observatory of the Academy of Sciences Gruzinskaya SSR. For spectrographic observations, the author used since 1958 the spectrograph CТТ -48 (SP-48). During that period various spectral lines and bands were detected. The new line 6707 Å, observed in August 1958, is apparently a lithium resonance line (which was also discovered independently by Western invest-
Card 1/2

Study of Earth's atmosphere ...

8/913/62/003/000/028/033
D405/D301

igators). In the literature it is suggested that lithium is found in the upper layers of the atmosphere as a result of hydrogen-bomb explosions or from meteoric sources (or sea-water layers). In the spectrum of the twilight sky individual lines of hydroxyl bands OH (6.1) and (9.3) were also observed. The large number of twilight spectrograms with hydroxyl bands enables to determine the rotational temperature. An examination of the spectrograms, obtained at various periods, shows that the observed increase in the intensity of the red oxygen line 6300-6364 Å is due to low-latitude auroras which appear during strong magnetic storms. The vast experimental material accumulated from 1958 to 1961 could be used for studying various physical processes that take place in the upper atmosphere (such as: the luminescence threshold of oxygen lines, the intensity ratio of the yellow Na-doublet, seasonal variations of emission spectra, etc).

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT3012983

S/2501/62/000/029/0093/0102

AUTHOR: Megrelishvili, T. G.

TITLE: Light polarization of the twilight sky

SOURCE: Abastumani. Astrofizich. observatoriya. Byul., no. 29, 1962.
Issledovaniya po programme MGG i mezhdunarod. geofiz. sotrudnichestva, 93-102

TOPIC TAGS: light polarization, atmosphere, twilight sky, aerosol, scattered light

ABSTRACT: This paper is based on observations made at the Abastumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya (Abastumani Astrophysical Observatory) from 1946 to 1952. The author points out that the degree of polarization in polarized scattered light of the twilight sky depends not only on the position of the sun but also on the physical state of the atmosphere -- on the scattering capacity of the atmosphere. He has plotted the relations between average (monthly and seasonal) degree of polarization and the zenith position of the sun for the years 1948, 1949, 1950, and 1951, and he has indicated that almost all curves show a minimum of polarization that apparently corresponds to high layers of particles coarser than molecules (i.e., aerosols). The minimum occurs at zenith distances of 98, 99, and 100 and is probably due to layers of dust at these heights. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 table.
Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT3012983

ASSOCIATION: Abastumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya (Abastumani
Astrophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00Feb62

DATE ACQ: 15Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, OP

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT3012984

S/2501/62/000/029/0103/0109

AUTHOR: Megrelishvili, T. G.

TITLE: Spectral investigation of hydroxyl emission in twilight sky

SOURCE: Abastumani. Astrofizich. observatoriya. Byul., no. 29, 1962. Issledovaniya po programme NGG i mezhdunarod. geofiz. sotrudnichestva, 103-109

TOPIC TAGS: hydroxyl radiation, twilight sky, spectrograph, SP 48 spectrograph

ABSTRACT: The spectral investigations were made at the Abastumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya (Abastumani Astrophysical Observatory) from 1957 to 1961 with an SP-48 spectrograph directed to the north at a zenith distance of 67°. The main purpose of the paper is to furnish data on observed OH emission in the twilight sky during the summer of 1960. OH bands consistently appear in the twilight spectra, and photometric studies show that changes in intensity of the bands depend on zenith distance. Different hydroxyl bands were noted (6.1) and (9.3). Maximums of OH luminosity were observed in November, December, and January. The bands were obtained in a spectrum of the twilight sky chiefly at an

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ACCESSION NR: AT3012984

angle of sun's inclination of $8.8-16^{\circ}$. Errors in temperature measurement were patently large, but the values were used to define rotational temperature by means of the hydroxyl bands of the twilight sky. The exact nature of the hydroxyl luminosity at twilight is not known, whether it is a superposition of night air-glow or whether it is purely a twilight effect. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Abastumani. Astrofizich. observatoriya (Abastumani Astrophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00Feb62

DATE ACQ: 15Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, ES

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 37703-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) GW/JD

ACC NR: AT6017165 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2501/65/000/032/0165/0182

AUTHORS: Megrelishvili, T. G.; Toroshelidze, T. I.

ORG: none

63
B+1TITLE: The problem of variations in sodium emission at twilight

SOURCE: Abastumani. Astrofizicheskaya observatoriya. Byulleten', no. 32, 1965, 165-182

TOPIC TAGS: sodium, solar radiation, astronomic observatory, twilight, spectral line, line intensity, solar radiation intensity

ABSTRACT: The results of a study of seasonal variations in the intensity of twilight sodium emission are given. The data were obtained in spectrographic observations in 1961, 1962, and 1963 at the Abastuman Astrophysical Observatory with SP-48 spectrographs. The elevation above sea level is 1700 m, $\phi = 41^{\circ}45'N$, $\lambda = 2^{\circ}51' E$. The spectrographic observations were made simultaneously in three directions: 1) in the solar vertical ($h = 20--25^{\circ}$); 2) to the north ($h = 23^{\circ}$); and 3) at the zenith. For the north direction, the principal maximum is observed in April and somewhat more weakly in November and in July. Unlike the observations in the solar vertical, the seasonal variations for morning and evening differ in the north direction. A study of the change in the elevation of the maximum of the emitting layer in two directions

Card 1/2

L 37703-66

ACC NR: AT6017165

separately for morning and evening showed that vertical displacement occurs without a doubt and that it depends upon the season. Orig. art. has: 17 graphs, 5 tables, and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 03/

SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 001/

OTH REF: 024

ns
Card 2/2

BOSHNYAK, Leonid Leonidovich; BYZOV, Lev Nikolayevich; KREMLEVSKIY,
P.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; MEGRIN, I.G., inzh., red.;
FOMICHEV, A.G., red.izd-vs; BARDINA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Measuring small consumptions of liquid] Izmerenie malykh
raskhodov zhidkosti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1961. 77 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Flowmeters)

100 AND 100 SERIES PROCESSES AND PROCESSES UNDER 100 AND 4TH CARD(S)

MEGROYAN, R.A. /o

pa

Preparation of isocaproamide. M. T. Danyan, R. A. Megroyan, and G. A. Afusakhanyan (Chem. Inst. Armenian Acad. Sci. Brevan). *Proc. Acad. Sci. Armenian S.S.R.* 1945, II, No. 4, 107-8 (in Russian).—Dicyandiamide (3.2 g.) and 12 g. isocaproic acid were heated to 200-8° for 6 hrs. to yield 83.3% isocaproamide, m. 117° (from benzene). G. M. Kosolapoff

458-35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SOURCE

100000 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

MEGROYAN, R.A.; TONAKANYAN, S.N.

Microdetermination of sulfur in organic compounds. Report No.1:
New variant of the quantitative method for the microdetermination
of sulfur in organic compounds containing C, H, O, S and C, H, S, S.
Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Khim. nauki 15 no.1:33-37 '62. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskiy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Sulfur organic compounds) (Sulfur—Analysis)

MEGROYAN, R.A.; TONAKANYAN, S.N.

Microdetermination of sulfur in organic compounds. Part 1:
Version of quantitative method for the microdetermination
of sulfur in halogen-containing organosulfur compounds.
Izv. AN Arm.SSR. Khim. nauki 18 no.2:219-221 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR. Submitted
July 10, 1964.

L 53929-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017356

UR/0298/64/017/011/0091/0095

AUTHOR: Semerdzhyan, S. P.; Nor-Arevyan, N. G.; Megroyan, Gh. G.

16
B

TITLE: Effect of elevated oxygen pressures on radiation injury of silkworm eggs

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Biologicheskiye nauki, v. 17, no. 11, 1964, 91-95

TOPIC TAGS: radiobiology, irradiation, radiation biologic effect, radiation damage, oxygen, pressure effect

Abstract: According to the theory put forward by B. N. Tarusov, the biological effect of ionizing radiation is weakened by chain oxidation reactions. This is confirmed by the existence of a protective effect of elevated oxygen pressures during irradiation. The authors investigated the effect of various oxygen pressures (up to 50 atmospheres) at the moment of irradiation on the degree of radiation injury of silkworm eggs. The radiation doses were 1,000 r and 1,500 r (185 kilovolts, 15 milliamperes, R = 100 r/min). Oxygen pressures during irradiation were: 0, 0.2, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40 and 50 atmospheres. Silkworm eggs of the third and sixth cycles of cleavage were used. After irradiation the silkworm eggs were placed in a thermostat at a temperature of 22°C and kept there for 17 days. Then the surviving eggs were counted. Drops in radiation injury were observed at 5 and 30 atmospheres

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L 53929-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017356

of oxygen, which indicates the possibility that aftereffects follow two bifurcated chain reactions. The authors conclude that 1) elevated oxygen pressures, up to 50 atmospheres, have no effect on the survival percentage of silkworm eggs; 2) the radiobiological effect depends on oxygen pressure at the moment of irradiation; 3) the effectiveness of oxygen during irradiation depends on the radiation dosage; and 4) the protective effect of high oxygen pressures in irradiation shows that bifurcated chain oxidation reactions are the basis of the radiobiological effect. Orig. art. has 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06JUN64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS, NP

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 001

JPRS

CPC
Card 2/2

MEGUREANU Emil K.

Name: MEGUREANU, EMIL K.

Dissertation: Epidemiological characteristics of scarlet fever in pediatric institutions in Leningrad and means for reducing it

Degree: Cand Med Sci

~~DEFENDED AT~~
Association: Min Health RSFSR, Leningrad Sanitary Hygiene Medical Inst

~~PUBLICATION~~
Defense Date, Place: 1956, Leningrad

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 52, 1956

~~MEGUREANI~~

Epidemiological characteristics of scarlet fever in Leningrad children's establishments. Trudy LSGMI 32:35-55 '57.

(MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra epidemiologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. V.A.Bashenin).

(SCARLET FEVER, epidemiol.

in Russia, in child. institutions (Rus))

MEGHREANU, E.K.

Some data on the immunology of scarlet fever. Trudy LSGMI
32:56-62 '57. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra epidemiologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.kafedroy - prof. V.A.Bashenin).
(SCARLET FEVER, immunol.
Dick test in child. institution (Rus))

KONJAJEV, A.; MEGUSAR, F.

Changes in the soil microflora in forest soils used for agricultural purposes. Zemljiste biljka 12 no.1/3:345-348 Ja-D '63.

1. Faculty of Biotechnology of the University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana.

VODOPIVEC, Frano, dr. ina.; MEGUSAR, Janez, dipl. inz. metalurgije

Effect of the nonoxidized aluminum and nitrogen content on
the austenitic grain size in iron and steel. Rud met sbor 3:
297-305 '64.

1. Metallurgical Institute, Ljubljana, Lepi pot 11.

SHERNYAK, M.A.; BEGULINOV, A.A.; MIKHLENOV, I.F.; DOBKINA, Ye.I.;
DEPYLIZHIKINA, V.I.

Ignition temperature of a wear-resistant vanadium catalyst for
the oxidation of sulfur dioxide. Khim. prom. 41 no. 2: 35-36 F 165.
(MIRA 18:4)

Megyer, A.

Educational problems in the technical colleges of the construction industry.
p. 83.

EPITESUGYI SZEMLE. Budapest, Hungary. No. 3, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

GASPARDY, Geza, dr.; MEGYERI, Agnes, dr.

The gouty kidney. Orv. hetil. 106 no. 5:1167-1170 20 Je '65

1. Országos Rheuma- és Furdougyi Intezet, "Cs" Rheuma Osztaly
(forvos: Gaspardy, Geza, dr.).

MEGYERI, Bela, hegesztotechnikus

Technological bases of CO -welding and their technological data tabulations. Gep 14 no.2:69-73 F '62.

1. Wilhelm Pick Vagon- es Gepgyar, Gyor.

KONKOLY, Tibor, dr.; BAUER, Ferenc; MEGYERI, Bela

Some data on the technology of arc welding performed in the
CO₂ protective atmosphere. Gepgyartastechn 3 no.5:168-171
My¹63.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Mech. Techn. Intezete (for
Konkoly and Bauer). 2. Wilhelm Pieck Vagon- es Gepgyar,
Gyor (for Megyeri)

MEGYERI, GY.

New instruments and their application in the oil industry. p. 625.
(BANYASZATI LAPOK. Vol. 11, no. 10, Oct. 1956. Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (SEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1957. Uncl.

COUNTRY : ITALY
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical products and their uses. Part 3. Processing of products
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 2407
 AUTHOR : Maggioni, I.; Myers, L.
 INST. :
 TITLE : Odorization of the Condensed Propane-Butane Fraction
 ORIG. PUB. : Khimich. Zapisk., 1960, 11, No 2-3, 103-104
 ABSTRACT : An installation with a capacity of ~100 t/24 hours for odorization of the condensed propane-butane fraction by ethyl mercaptan (20-25 g/t) is described. Manuever valves and a membranous straight valve of special construction, ensuring the work of the installation without leakage, are described in detail. Instead of
 *Pipes and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket Fuels. Lubricants

1/2
 H-103

Megyesi, Imre

HUNGARY/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26554.

Author : Vörös, Istvan, Megyesi, Imre.

Inst :
Title : Microelements in Hungarian Bauxite and Their
Practical Application.

Orig Pub : Bányászati lapok, 1954, 9, No. 12, 658 - 664.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

MEGYERI, Istvan, Dr.

Plant fibers as substance causing renal calculi. *Magy. sebeszet*
12 no.2:158-160 Mar 59.

1. A Szombathelyi Markusovsky Korhaz (Igazgato: Dr. Kadas Iaszlo)
Urologiai Osztalyanak (Foorvos: Dr. Zoltan Tibor) kozlemenye.
(KIDNEYS, calculi
caused by plant fibers (Hun))

MEGYERI, Istvan, dr.

Lithiasis in renal tumors. *Magy. sebeszet* 14 no.2:128-132 Ap '61.

1. A Szombathelyi Markusovsky Korhaz (Igazgato: Dr. Cselko Laszlo)
Urologiai Osztalyanak (Foorvos: Dr. Zoltan Tibor) kozlemenye.

(KIDNEYS neopl) (URINARY CALCULI etiol)

MEGYERI, Istvan, dr.

On the problem of ureteral valves. *Magy. sebeszet* 14 no.4:263-269
Ag '61.

1. A Szombathelyi Markusovszky Korház (Igazgató: Cselko László dr.)
Urológiai Osztályának (Főorvos: Zoltán Tibor dr.) közleménye.

(URETERS abnorm)

MEGYERI, J.

Comparative investigation of summer plankton in lakes; a preliminary study. p. 441
Vol 2, 1952, (published in 1954) A MAGYAR TUDOMÁNYEGYETEMK BILLOGIAI INTÉZSÉTEINEK
EVKÖNYVE. SZEGEDI RESZ. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 2, no. 4, April 1956

MACGILLI, J.

MACGILLI, J. Fauna and flora in some temporary stagnant pools in a meadow of
the Borzsony Mountains in Upper Hungary. III. Crustacea. VIII.
General considerations. In German. p. 359.

Vol. 5, No. 3/4, 1954.

ACTA ERICICHA.

SCIENCE

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

MEGYERI, J.

Investigation of plankton in the Szeged section of the Tisza River.
p. 280. HIDROLOGIAI KOZLONY. HYDROLOGICAL JOURNAL. (Magyar
(Hidrologial Tarsasag) Budapest. Vol. 35, no. 7/8, July/Aug. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Vol. 5, No. 2,
February 1956

MEGYERI, J.

Report on the three-year activity, 1952-1955, of the Szeged Group
of the Hungarian Biological Society. p. 72.
BIOLOGIAI KÖZLEMÉNYEK. (Magyar Biológiai Társaság.
Általános Biológiai Szakosztály) Budapest.
Vol. 4, no.1, 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956.

MEGYERI, J.

HUNGARY/General and Special Zoology. Insects. Injurious P
Insects and Ticks. Pests of Cereals Crops

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, No 49579

Author : Megyeri J., Szeker T.

Inst : -

Title : Water Pests of Rice

Orig Pub : Agrartudomány, 1957, 9, No 6, 31-36

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

BEKESSY, Andras; BIHARI, Imre; MEGYERI, Jeno

Determination of cableway arcs from their geometric data. Mat. Int.
kozl. MTA 8 Series B no.4:617-630 '63 (publ. '64).

1. Ministry of Transportation and Postal Affairs, Budapest (for Megyeri).

MEGYERI, Jeno, okleveles mernok, egyetemi tanarseged

Determination of cableway curves by graphic methods.
Kozl tud sz 14 no. 6: 271-274 Js '64.

MAGYERI, Jeno, egyetemi adjunktus

Determination of the sag of cableway curves on the basis of
dynamics. Kozl tud sz 14 no. 8:363-366 Ag '64.

MEGYERI, Jeno, okleveles mernok, egyetemi adjunktus

Analytic determination of cableway arches. Melyepitestud szemle 14
no.8/9:403-409 Ag-S '64.

1. Chair of Road Construction, Technical University of Building
and Transportation, Budapest.

MEGYERI, Jeno, okleveles mernok, egyetemi tanarseged

Determining cableway designs by means of the graphic analytic method. Kozl tud sz 13 no.7:321-326 JI '63.

MEGYERI, Jeno

73. Megyeri, J., Exact calculation of loading on cable supports (in Hungarian), *Mélyépítéstudományi Szemle* 7, 11/12, 375-381, Nov./Dec. 1957.

Distinction is made between actual cable tension and its horizontal component. Effects of wind loads and of friction at the supports are considered. Deviation from results of approximate analysis is found greatest when concentrated loads are applied midway between consecutive supports. Numerical tables are given, and also a nomogram for finding critical load combinations.

M. Hetenyi, USA

2

o.k.

MEGYERI, Jeno, okleveles mernok, tanarseged

Accurate and approximate computation of the cable curves of cableways.
Melyepitestud szemle 13 no.4:171-176 Ap '63.

1. Epitoipari es Kozlekedesi Muszaki Egyetem Ut-Vasutepitesi Tanszeke.

SZABO, Zsolt, dr.; MEGYERI, Jozsef, dr.

Autopsy material on infants under 1 year of age with and without congenital abnormalities. Gyermekgyogyaszat 12 no.11:344-348 N '61.

1. Tatabányai Megyei Korhaz (Igazgato: Lakatos Istvan dr.) Korbonctani Osztalyanak (Foorvos: Szabo Zsolt dr.) kozlemenye.

(INFANT MORTALITY statist)

MEGYERI, László; SZILAGYI, János; SOLTESZ, Margit

Essential pulmonary hemosiderosis and tuberculosis in the adult
Tuberkulózis 13 no.9:277-279 S '60.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Korbonctani Intézetének
(Igazgató: Endes Pongrac Egyetemi tanár) és Tbc Klinikájának
(igazgató: Pongor Ferenc egyetemi docens) közleménye
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY case reports)
(HEMOSIDEROSIS case reports)
(LUNG DISEASES case reports)

MEGYERI, László, dr.

Visceral thromboangiitis obliterans. Orv.hetil. 102 no.8:361-362
19 F '61.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Korbonctani Intezet.
(THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS case reports)

KERESZTURY, S.; MEGYERI, L.

Histology of renal pyramids with special regard to changes due to aging. Acta Morph. Acad. Sci. Hung. 11 no.2:205-215 '62.

1. Department of Pathological Anatomy, University Medical School,
Debrecen (Director: Prof. P. Endes)

(KIDNEYS anat & histol) (AGING)

MEGYERI, Laszlo, dr.

Renal adenomyosis (bilateral renal endometriosis). Magy. sebesz. 15
no.3:187-191 Je '62.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Korbonctani Intézetének (Igaz-
gato: Dr. Endes Pongrac egyetemi tanar) közleménye.

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