EWA(k)/EWT(1)/ESC(t)/T/SEC(b)-2 IJP(c) L 22890-65

s/0051/65/018/001/0171/0172

AP5003044 ACCESSION NR:

AUTHOR: Melik-Gaykazyan, I. Ya.; Arinshteyn, M. M.

Destruction of F-centers by x-rays in pure and activated KC1 crystals

SCURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 18., no. 1, 1965, 171-172

TOPIC TAGS: F-center, x-irradiation, alkali-halide crystal, activated crystal

AUSTRACT: The authors have attempted to trace the destruction of F-centers as the hardness of the bombarding x-rays is increased. Methods used in earlier in vestigations did not make it possible to compare the kinetics of F-center destruction by x-rays in different crystals. Experiments were made with chemically pung and activated KCl crystals at room temperature, exposed to soft and hard x-rays with characteristic wavelengths 1.4 and 0.36 A, respectively. The experiment has shown that if the maximum F-center concentration is attained in a crystal exposed to soft x-rays, the application of hard radiation leads to destruction of these centers. The effects of the different activators are discussed briefly. Original art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

Card 1/2

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要数を1.5 / (異数数1.5.5) とくの数 m() 「 (ロタの) 中 () の度が7 とくだり (か) (MR A (45) 51 15 24 Tavadovskaya, Yo.K.; Ignat veva, M.I.; Melik-Gavkazyon, TITLE: Igradiation induced changes in the electric conductivity of alkali halide crystala Moped with divalent cations Report, 12th Conference on Luminescence held - 20 Jan-5 Feb 19647 to AN BSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheshaya, v.29, no.1, 1965. 68-70 TOPIC TAGS: single crystal, alkali halide, x ray irradiation, impurity content, resistivity ARSTRACT: The electric conductivities of NaCl, KCl and KBr crystals doped with Mn. or Pb were measured at temperatures from 20 to 2000 before and after irrawillian with x rays (104 r at the rate of 30 r/min). The measurements were undertakes in the hope of distinguishing between the hypotheses of F.Seitz (Revs. Mod. zuga.ac,7,1034) and H.B. Ingham and R. Sanluchuvaki (Phys. Rev. 117,1207,1960) concerning the medianism of radiation suppression of louic conductivity in sikali helida erwatels. Boping with En or Cd had no effect on the sensitivity to irradiation of

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GRIGORUK, L.V.; MELIK-GAYKAZYAN, I.Ya.

Comparison of the optical properties of NaCl - Pb and NCl - Pb crystals grown by various methods. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.fiz. 29 no.38420-422 Mr 165. (MIRA 1814)

VAYSBURD, D.I.; MELIK-GAYKAZYAN, I.Ya.

Equation describing radiation accumulation of electron centers in alkali halide crystals. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.5:1029-1032 D *65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova. Submitted March 29, 1965.

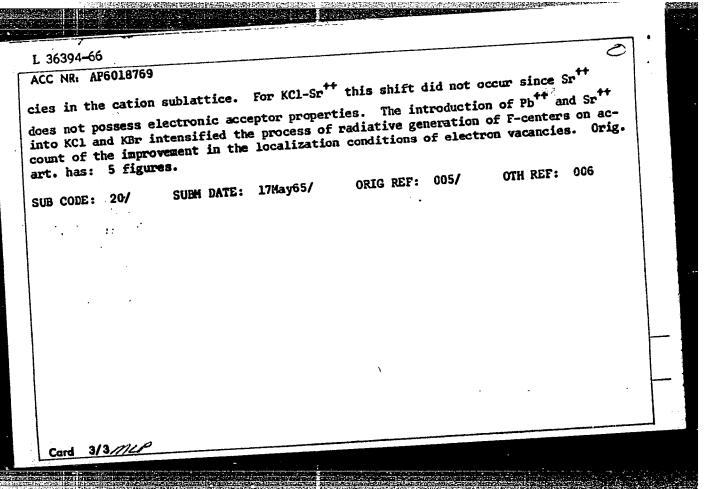
EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) RM/JD/JG L 36394-66 UR/0070/66/011/003/0410/0414 ACC NR: AP6018769 SOURCE CODE: AUTHOR: Helik-Gaykazyan, I. Ya.; Ignat'yeva, M. I. ORG: Tomsk Polytechnical Institute (Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut) TITLE: Thermal and radiative dissociation of complexes in alkali-halide crystals alloyed with divalent additions SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 11, no. 3, 1966, 410-414 TOPIC TAGS: alkali halide, impurity content, impurity conductivity, cation, defect structure, thermal conductivity, thermal decomposition, x ray irradiation ABSTRACT: The dissociation of metal-vacancy complexes (M++v+) by heat and x-ray irradiation was studied in the alkali-halide crystals: NaCl-Mn++, NaCl-Cd++, KCl-Pb++, KCl-Sr and KBr-Pb . Electroconductivity, microhardness and the density of color centers were measured as a function of impurity content. The electrical conductivity was measured as a function of temperature (30° to 380°C) for impurity contents up to 1.3 at %; the density of F-centers were determined from the absorption coefficients in the maximum F-region using spectrophotometer readings; the concentrations of Mn Cd and Sr were determined by colorimetric titration. A constant irradiation dose UDC: 548 Card 1/3

L 36394-66

ACC NR: AP6018769

The temperature dependence for log (o) (conductiviof about 104 roentgens was used. ty) was linear and an activation energy of 0.4 ev was calculated for Mn to complexes in the temperature range 200-500°C. The dissociation of complexes increased the number of single cation vacancies in the lattice and increased the conductivity above 200°C. In contrast to NaCl-Cd⁺⁺ and NaCl-Mn⁺⁺ the conductivity of KCl-Pb⁺⁺, KCl-Sr⁺⁺ and KBr-Pb++ increased with crystal purity for temperatures of 20-200°C. The dependence of log (o) on impurity concentration was given for crystals in different conditions. In all cases, the curve rose sharply and leveled out at concentrations lower than the limit of solid solubility for the particular systems. The microhardness, indicating the degree of resistance to plastic deformation, was highly dependent on the introduction of divalent ions into NaCl. At temperatures corresponding to complete dissociation of complexes (indicated by electroconductivity) the abscissa dropped for $\log (\sigma) = f(c)$ and H (microhardness) = f'(c). Further increases in temperature did not affect the lebel of the curves. Irradiation dropped the conductivity as a result of the increase in the concentration of electron-acceptor impurities (Pb ++). but decreased with increase in the concentration of electron donor impurities (Sr^{++}). The shift in the levelling out of the log (a) curve to higher values of concentration was the result of dissociation of Pb++v+ complexes and resolution of cation vacan-

Card 2/3



JD/JW/JG/GG EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) 35326-66 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/002/0391/0394 ACC NR: AP6026837 Vaysburd, D.I.; Welik-Gaykazyan, I.Ya.

ORG: Tomsk Polytechnic Institute im. S.M. Kirov

Card 1/2

TIME: Distribution of absorbed and accumulated emission energy with respect to 1 ralization multiplicaties in a solid

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 2, 1966, 391-394

TOPIC TAGS: proton, lithium fluoride, irradiation, single crystal ABSTRACT: The authors studied the accumulation of F- and M-centers in proton-irradiated single crystals of lithium fluoride. The study was based on the fact that the depth of penetration of protons into the crystal, and therefore the thickness of the color layer, depends on the proton energy. The accumulation of F-centers was studied to concentrations of approximately 5.10192cm-3. The effictiveness of the F-M reaction (which is defined as $K_M W_M / (K_F W_F)^T$, where K_M and K_{M} are the coefficients of absorption at the maxima for the F- and M-bands respectively, and W, and W, are the the half-widths of the corresponding bands) decreases with the radiation dose in the region where accumulation of R-centers is insignificant. The effectiveness of this reaction decreases with a reduction in proton energy and shows satisfactory correlation with the depth of proton penetration for a number of alkali halide crystals. It was assumed that overlapping of proton tracks in the crystal is responsible for these UDC: 539.293+539.294+548.44539.12.04

L 35326-66

ACC NR. AP6026837

effects. Interaction between the solid and each individual quantum or particle is accompanied by absorption of a certain average energy &=D/j, where D is the radiation dose and j is the number of particles colliding in a unit volume of the target. The energy absorbed from the quantum is concentrated in a localization volume or track which is much less than the volume of the target for most types of radiation. When a solid si irradiated, there is the probability of spatial overlapping of quantum localization regions. This phenomenon is called multiple localization of radiation energy and the number of coincident localization volumes is called the multiplicity of localization at the point of overlap. The authors determined the distribution of the irradiated volume with respect to localization multiplicaties of absorbed radiation energy. It is shown that the effectiveness of the F-M reaction is higher for crystals in which the volume of the track is greater for irradiation of crystals with various chemical compositions. The track volume is greater for crystals in which the stopping power is lower. This explains the correlation between reaction effectiveness and depth of proton penetration. It was found from the energy accumulated in F-centers, assuming a cylindrical track, that the diameter of a 2.7 Bev proton track is 35 %. This article was presented by V.N. Kondrat'yev on 23 March 1965. The authors thank A.A. Vorob'yev for discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 formulas./JPRS: 36,4557

/ ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 005 SUBM DATE: 08Jan65 SUB CODE:

ACC NR. AP6002416

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/005/1029/1032

AUTHOR: Vaysburd, D. I.; Melik-Gaykazyan, I.Ya.

ORG: Tomsk Politechnical Institute (Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Korova

TITLE: Equation for accumulation of radiation electron centers in alkali halide crystals

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 5, 1965, 1029-1032

TOPIC TAGS: alkali halide, defect center, radiation damage, radiation effect, IRRADIATION, CRYSTAL STRUCTURE ANALYSIS

ABSTRACT: The authors have established in a previous paper (Teoreticheskaya i eksperimental naya khimiya, 1, 190, 1965) that at room temperature the build-up of F-centers (n_F) in Lif monocrystals can be expressed as a curve with a maximum, and the efficiency of radiochemical coagulation of the F-centers into M-centers (n_M/n_F2) increases. At a uniform distribution of the dose and in the absence of M-F type reverse reactions, such an irreversible process is a build-up of the total concentration of F-centers in single and associated states

$$n = n_F + 2n_N + 3n_R + ... + in_{F_1} + ...$$
 (1)

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.293

	ACC NR AP6002416 The distribution of F-centers along multiple F ₁ -centers follows Poisson's law. Based on the results of a mathematical argument, the authors conclude that with increase of the dose and the mean multiplicity of localization, the maximum distribution of the irradiated volume decrease and the half-width increases. The irradiated crystal becomes homogeneous and the experimental efficiency of the F > H reaction approaches the theoretical efficiency. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas and 2 figures.
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<i>:</i>	
	Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6033839

SOURCE CODE: UR/0139/66/000/005/0172/0173

AUTHOR: Helik-Gaykazyan, I. Ya.; Chervyakova, L. A.

ORG: Tomsk Polytechnic Institute im. S. H. Kirov (Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: X-ray coloring of triple charged NaCl single crystals activated by neodymium

ions

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 5, 1966, 172-173

TOPIC TAGS: neodymium, activated crystal, x ray coloring

ABSTRACT: The effects of a triple charged, cation-substituted admixture of Nd on the formation of electron centers in NaCl under the influence of x-rays were examined. The NaCl single crystals were grown for about 100 hr in evacuated quartz ampoules. The dimensions of the crystals grown were l=40-50 mm, d=10-12 mm. The batch was prepared from NdCl₃ and from purified NaCl. The irradiation was performed with a URS-55A x-ray machine with a Cu anticathode operating at 45 Kev and 12 ma. The chemical concentration of Nd in NaCl·Nd crystals was within $1.15 \cdot 10^{-3} - 4.3 \cdot 10^{-4}$ percent by weight. The varying content of Nd in the crystal may decrease or increase the formation rate of F-centers. Thus, the absorption coefficient at the maximum of the F-band at Nd concentrations of $\sim 0.08\%$ (molar) may increase by a factor of 1.5; with admixture content of $\sim 0.05\%$ (molar), the absorption coefficient decreases almost by a factor of three.

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ACC NR: AR6035057

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/008/E090/E090

AUTHOR: Vaysburd, D. I.; Melik-Gaykakazyan, I. Ya.

TITLE: Kinetic equation for the accumulation of F-centers in alkali-halide monocrystals irradiated by protons

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 8E686

REF SOURCE: Iz. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, v. 138, 1965, 3-12

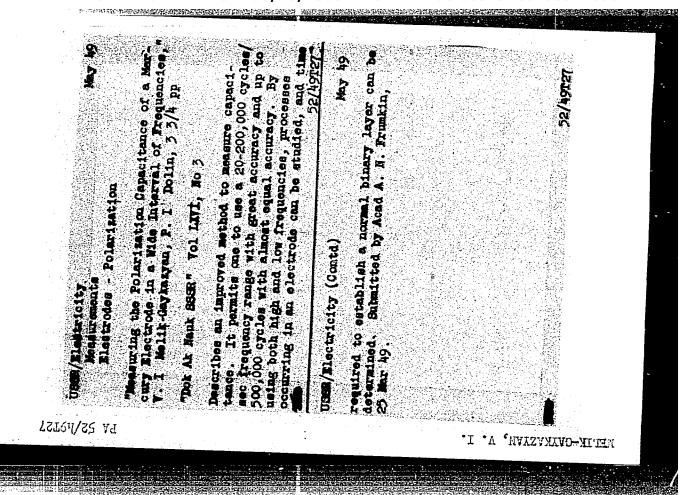
TOPIC TAGS: kinetic equation, crystal, f center, f center accumulation, M center, R center, monocrystal, alkali halide, proton irradiation

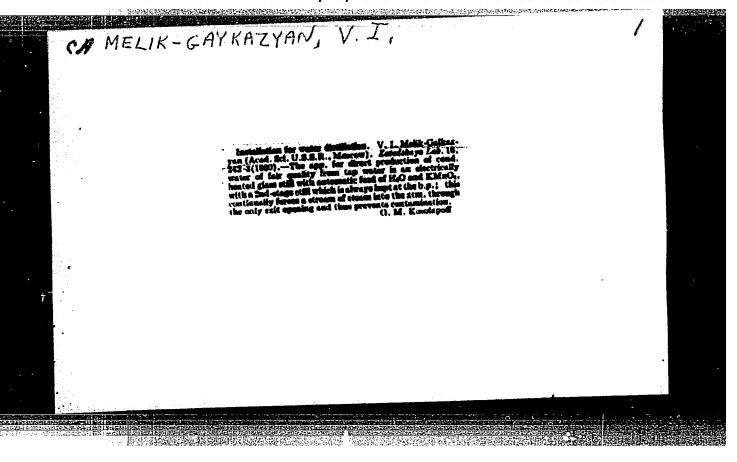
ABSTRACT: A study was made of the kinetics of the accumulation of F-, M-, and R-centers in alkali-halide monocrystals irradiated by protons with an energy of 5 Mev at room temperature. The depth of penetration of protons was determined from the thickness of the colored layer. For all the investigated crystals the concentration of M-centers was proportional to the square of the concentration of F-centers in the region of relatively small F-center concentration. An increase in the intensity of irradiation decreases the effectiveness of F \longrightarrow M conversion.

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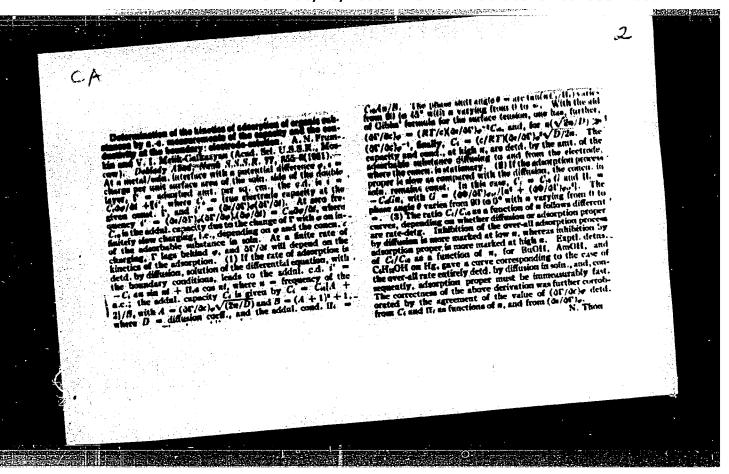
MELIK-GAYKAZYAN, V. I.

Card. Chemical Sci.

"Study of the Adsorption inetics of a Surface-Active Substance on the Mercury Electrode." Sub 15 Feb 51, Inst of Physical Chemistry, Acad Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55



MELIK-GAYKAZYAN, V. I., DOLIN, P. I.

Polarization (Electricity)

Measurement of polarization capacity with high-frequency currents. Trudy Inst. fiz. khimi AN SSSR No. 1, 1952.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS. Library of Congress, December 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

(Charletory - Double Layer	"Investigation of the Kinetics of Adsorption of Farthee-Active Substances at a Mercury Electrode," T. T. Melik-Gaykazyan, Inst of Phys Ches, Moscow, Mosc Will Bell USSR	Then Fir Khim" Vol XXVI, No 4, pp 560-579	Med the possibility of measuring the capacity a double layer with a precision of 1% by means special impedance bridge. Demonstrated that time during which a double layer is formed in 1. N solns amounts to less than one milliouth	22/7450	Messer. A check of A. M. Frunkin's formula bowed that in ag solns of n-butyl, n-sayl, n-hexyl, af a-octyl ales the slow stage of the adsorption species is diffusion of mole of the ale to the beaching mercury surface. The assumption that	on is the slow stage proved to be		21/T30	
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1,	WELIK-GATKAZYAN, V. I.
2.	USSR (600)
	Mercury Formation of polymolecular layers at the boundary mercury-solution, and their influence on the differential capacity of the double layer. Zhur. fiz. khim. 26, No. 8, 1952.

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

MELIK-GAYKAZYAN, V.I.; BAYCHENKO, A.A.; PILYASOV, F.L.; IOFA, M.B.

Using an aqueous emulsion of sulfonated kerosene for flotation of coal smalls. Koks i khim.no.8:19-20 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Tomskiy politekinicheskiy institut (for Melik-Gaykazyan and Baychenko). 2.Gorlovskiy koksokhimicheskiy savod (for Pilyasov and Iofa). (Kerosene) (Flotation) (Goal preparation)

BAYCHENKO, A.A.; MELIK-GAYKAZYAN, V.I.; LIVSHITS, G.L.; CHUBENKO, A.I.

Strengthening the flotation process by the feed of an emulsified reagent. Ugol' 31 no.11:37-38 N '56. (MERA 10:2)

(Flotation)

MELIK-GAYAHZYHM

68-6-4/19

AUTHOR: Melik-Gaykazyan, v.I., Baychenko, A.A., Pilyasov, F.L., and Movoz, A.P.

TITLE: A Pulpmeter (Pulpomer)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No.6, pp. 12 - 13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A description of azcontinuous pulpmeter indicating the throughput of pulp in m²/h, based on the indication of the level of the pulp flowing through a narrow trough is given. There are 1 figure and 2 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Tomsk Polytechnical Institute (Tomskiy Politekhnich-

eskiy Institut)

Gorlovsk Coke Oven Works (Gorlovskiy Koksokhimicheskiy

Zavod)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

Melik-Gaykazyan,UI

68-8-5/23

AUTHORS:

Melik-Gaykazyan, V.I., Baychenko, A.A., Pilyasov, F.L., and

Moroz, A.P.

TITLE:

Emulsification and Fine Feeding of Reagents Used in the Industrial Flotation of Coal. (Emul'sirovaniye i drobnaya podacha reagentov, ispol'zuyemykh pri promyshlennoy flotatsii uglya).

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No.8, pp. 14-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Results, obtained on the washing plant of the Gorlogka Coke Oven Works, on feeding flotation with water emulsions of sulphonated kerosene and absorption oil, (which were fed into thepulp at five points, i.e., in small quantities) as well as a description of the emulsifying apparatus used are given. The scheme of flotation and feeding points for the reagents are shown in figure 1 and the emulsifying apparatus in figure 2. Experimental results of flotation of coal fines with emulsified and non-emulsified reagents are given in tables 1 (at 20°C) and 2 (at 7°C). With emulsified reagents an improvement in the efficiency of flotation was obtained. There are 2 tables, 3 figures and 12 references, all of which are Slavic.

Card 1/2

68-8-5/23

Emulsification and Fine Feeding of Reagents Used in the Industrial Flotation of Coal. (Emul'sirovaniye i drobnaya podacha reagentov, ispol'zuyemykh pri promyshlennoy flotatsii uglya).

ASSOCIATIONS: Tomsk Polytechnical Institute (Tomskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut) and Gorlovka Coke Oven Works (Gorlovskiy Koksokhimicheskiy Zavod).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

HELIE-GAYKAZYAN, V.I.; VINTMAN, Ye.Ya.; LIVSHITS, G.L.; BAYCHENKO, A.A.

Flotation pulp consumption meter. Ugol' 32 no.7:43-44 Jl '57.

1. Tomskiy politekinicheskiy institut (for Melik-Gaybasyan and Baychienko). 2. Mikitovskaya TSentral'naya obogatitel'naya fabrika (for Vintman and Livshits).

(Flotation) (Measuring instruments)

AUTHORS: Melik-Gaykazyan, V.I., Baychenko, A.A., and Pilyasov, F.L.

TITIE: On the Problem of Choosing a Rational Scheme of Froth Extinguishing for the Separation of Flotation Products in Coal Washeries (K voprosu o vybore ratsional'noy skhemy penogasheniya dlya flototdeleniy ugleobogatitel'nykh fabrik)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, No.1, pp. 12 - 15 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Three types of de-frothing installations (mechanical, gravitational and vacuo) used in Soviet coal washeries are outlined and the capital costs of installation of the latter two types of equipment (Figs. 1 and 2, respectively) are compared. On the basis of this comparison, the application of the vacuo scheme of froth extinguishing not only in new, but also in already operating washeries is recommended. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 4 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Tomsk Polytechnical Institute (Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy

institut)

Gorlovka Coke Oven Works (Gorlovskiy koksokhimicheskiy

zavod)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

SOV/68-58-11-5/25

AUTHORS:

Melik-Gaykazyan V.I., Baychenko A.A. and Mamleyev K.A. TITLE: A Density Meter for the Flotation Pulp (Plotnostemer

dlya flotatsionnoy pul'py)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 14-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An apparatus for continuous measuring of the density of the flotation pulp is described. It consists of a bent tube, placed on supports around which it can rotate (see Fig). The pulp flowing through this tube is being weighed. The apparatus was tested on an installation simulating operational conditions of a flotation plant. The sensitivity of the apparatus in density units amounted to 0.0015g/cm³ within the range of 1.056 - 1.080 g/cm³. There is 1 figure, and 6 references, all Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut (Tomsk Polytechnical Institute)

Card 1/1

SOV/70-4-3-30/32

AUTHORS: Melik-Gaykazyan, V.I. and Melik-Gaykazyan, I.Ya.

TITLE: On the Question of the Influence of Pectin on the

Crystallisation of Ammonium Chloride

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3, pp 435-437 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Ehrlich's experiments on the crystallisation of NH_{1/2}Cl in the presence of pectin (Ref 1) were repeated.

Crystals grown by cooling an aqueous solution (with 0.01% pectin) from 60 to 20 °C over two days are illustrated. The influence of pectin on the solubility of $\mathrm{NH_{h}Cl}$ was

measured. A solution of NH4Cl was continuously passed

backwards and forwards between two cylinders in a thermostat flowing slowly over solid material. The density was measured with a hydrometer. Curves of density against concentration were measured at 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 °C, each curve reaching a maximum (of density). When compared with curves for the solubility of NH₄Cl in water

and in 0.3% agar-agar the solubility of NH4C1 in 0.5%

Card1/2 pectin solutions was increased by some 3%, when the

On the Question of the Influence of Pectin on the Crystallisation of Ammonium Chloride

solution was being cooled and supersaturation occurred whereas the solubility measured on solutions saturated at a given temperature were normal. Pectin strongly increases the viscosity of the solution but this effect can be ruled out by the check experiment with agar-agar. No explanation is advanced for the phenomenon in this

There are 6 figures and 2 references, of which 1 is Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Tomsk Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 9, 1959

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Card 2/2

507/20-126-2-32/64

14(5) AUTHORS: Melik-Gaykazyan, V. I., Baychenko, A. A., Rabotkin, V. L.,

Gorban', A. N.

TITLE:

Investigation of the Mechanism of the Action of Non-Polar Reagents in the Flotation of Coal (Issledovaniye mekhanizma

deystviya nepolyarnykh reagentov pri flotatsii uglya)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 2,

pp 341 - 343 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

One must not generalize the methods which serve for the estimation of the reagents distribution on the surface of mineral particles. There are two possibilities: a) The reagents chemically interact with the surfaces and are absorbed as single molecules, b) the reagents are deposited as drops - this happens on coal particles. The rules pertaining to case a) must not be applied to case b). This is explained by the fact that the drops of non-polar flotation reagents are less firmly fixed on the surface of non-polar particles. For many reasons the tests of other researchers (Refs 1-5), are not very convincing in their applicability to small coal. Therefore the authors have agreed to use the luminescent pro-

Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410007-2" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000**

Investigation of the Mechanism of the Action of Non-Polar Reagents in the Flotation of Coal

507/20-126-2-32/64

perties of petroleum to estimate the distribution of the reagent on coal-particles. Figure 1 shows micro-pictures of particles, which lie 3-5 mm under the water-surface. By contrasting the micro-pictures a and b (Fig 1) it becomes obvious that petroleum in strong concentrations is in visual light practically undetectable under water (Fig 2). The formation mechanism of a "hem" around a particle is explained. Figure 1 b-d shows pictures taken with ultra-violet light with and without a small infusion of visual light (Fig 1 g). From the results obtained, the authors conclude that by the use of luminescence a few details on the distribution of a non-polar reagent on the surface of coal particles, under the reaction of outside influences may relatively simply be observed. Moreover the conditions governing this case have a very close connection to those met with in flotation. There are 2 figures and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: Card 2/2

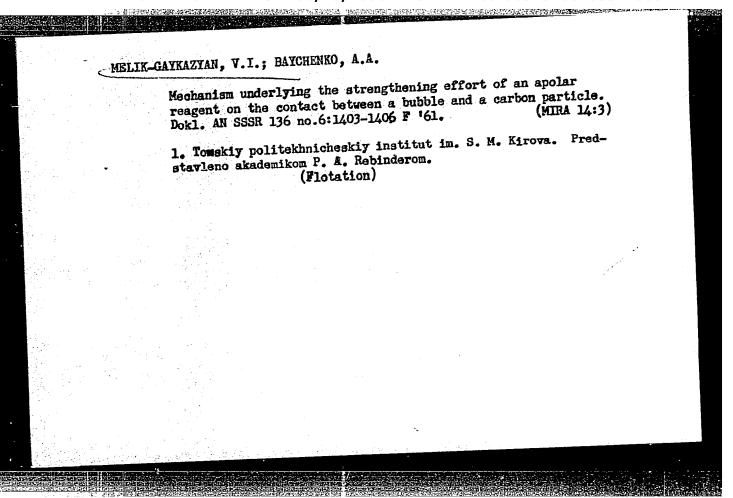
ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Tomsk Polytechnic Institute) PRESENTED: February 2, 1959, by P. A. Rebinder, Academician

January 29, 1959

MELIK-CAYKAZYAN, I.Ya.; MELIK-CAYKAZYAN, V.I.

Device for the determination of solubility in a wide temperature range. Izv. TPI 105:218-221 '60. (MIRA 16:8)

l. Predstavleno nauchnym seminarom radiotekhnicheskogo fakuliteta Tomskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni Kirova. (Solubility—Keasurement)



MELIK-GAYKAZYAN, V.I.; BAYCHENKO, A.A.; VORONCHIKHINA, V.V.

Determining the parameters which characterize the flotation activity of oil reagents. Koks i khim. no.8:13-16 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

MELIK-CAYKAZYAM, V.I. Calculation of forces acting between a horizontal surface at rest and a bubble attached to it. Zhur.fiz.khim. 36 no.10:2254-2256 0 '62. (MIRA 17:4) 1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.

MELIK-GAYKAZYAN, V.I.; BAYCHENKO, A.A.; VOROKCHIKHINA, V.V.; LIVSHITS, G.L.; SOROKA, V.I.; RAYVICH, I.D.; KHARKHARDIN, P.P.

Emulsification of flotation oil reagents under industrial conditions and evaluation of the dispersion properties of the obtained emulsions. Koks i khim. no.3:9-13 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

- 1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Voronchikhina).
- 2. Nikitovskaya ugleobogatitel'naya fabrika (for Rayvich).
- 3. Gorlovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Kharkhardin).

MELIKHAR, F. [Melichar, F.]; TUY, D.; KAN, V.

Diagnostic significance of the determination of transaminase activity in the blood serum of patients with epidemic hepatitis. Sov. med. 28 no.4:72-75 Ap *64.

(MIRA 17:12)
1. 2-ya terapevticheskaya klinika, Brno, i Bol'nitsa im.
V'yetnamo-chekhoslovatskoy druzhby, Demokraticheskaya Respublika V'yetnam, Gayfong.

MANVELYAN, M.G.; GRIGORYAN, G.O.; GAZARYAN, S.A.; PAFYAN, G.S.; KARAKHANYAN, S.S.; MELIK-ISRAYELYAN, L.S.

Simultaneous recovery of sulfur and nitrogen oxides of low concentration by means of alkalies and carbonates. Report No.6: Effect of inhibitors on the oxidation of calcium sulfite to sulfate by atmospheric oxygen in the presence of nitrogen oxide sulfate by atmospheric oxygen in the presence of nitrogen oxide traces. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 14 no.1:27-33 (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut khimii Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Armyanskoy SSR. (Calcium sulfite) (Oxidation) (Inhibition (Chemistry))

MELIK-ISRAYELYAN, S. S.

Melik-Israyelyan, S. S.: "The so-called vagosympathetic experimental blockade and method to prolong it," (Report), Trudy III Zakavkazsk. s"yezda khirurgov, Yerevan, 1948 (on cover: 1949), p, 642-649

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

MELIK-ISHAYELYAN, S.S., dotsent (Yerevan, ul. Myasnikyana, d.44)

Some changes in the vegetative nervous system in experimental burns under novocainization. Nov. khir. arkh. no.12:62-66 D '61.

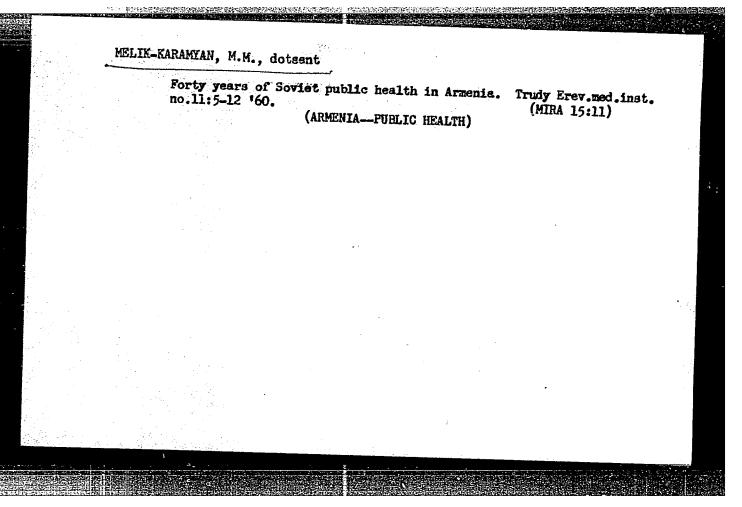
(MIRA 14:12)

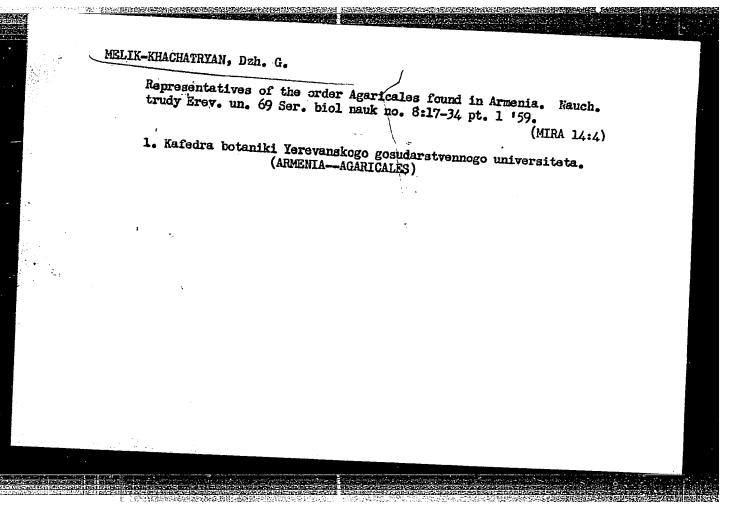
1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. - zasl.deyatel nauki, prof. S.S.Sharimanyan) i kafedra farmakologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AN Armyanskoy SSR, prof. S.A.Mirzoyan) Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BURNS AND SCALDS)

(NOVOCAINE) (NERVOUS SYSTEM, AUTONOMIC)

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410007-2" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

amyan, A. G. Pro		Were counterbalanced and bacteria resistant to pen- icilin affected. In cases of advanced lateral pul- monary suppuration, the author recommends surgical interference.	Discusses modification of a method described in USSR literature (1948) by Aleshina, Ali-Zade, in which penicillin is injected into the pleura for the treatment of pulmonary suppuration. Prof Melik-Karamyan experimented by alternating injections of penicillin with injections of streptomycin and obtained beneficial results. Toxic manifestations of penicillin	គ្នី	The Tage	189
		vere counterb icillin affec monary suppur interference.	Discusses modification of a method described in USS literature (1948) by Aleshina, Ali-Zade, in which penicillin is injected into the pleura for the treament of pulmonary suppuration. Prof Melik-Karamyan experimented by alternating injections of penicilli with injections of streptomycin and obtained beneficial results. Toxic manifestations of penicillin	"Kiin Med" Vol XXX, No 7, pp 23-25	"Treatment of Pulmonary Supporation by Intrapleural Injections of Antibiotics," Prof A. G. Melik-Karam-Yan, Therapeutic Clinic Faculty of Sanitation, Hysiene, and Fediatrics, Tashkent Med Inst	USSR/Medicine - Antibiotica
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MELIK-KHACHATRYAN, Dzh.G.

Materials on the study of peach shot hole affecting stone fruits in the Armenian S.S.R. Mauch. trudy Erev. un. 54 pt.1:113-126 56.

1. Kafedra morfologii i sistematiki rasteniy. (Armenia--Fungi, Phytopathogenic) (Fruit--Diseases and pests)

HHLIK-KHACHATRYAN, D.G.

Katerials on the study of the genus Phyllosticta in northern Armenia. Izv.AH Arm.SSR.Biol. i sel'khos.mauki 11 no.11: 61-71 H 58. (MIBA 11:12)

1. Kafedra botaniki biologicheskogo fakul'teta Terevanskogo gozudarstvennogo universiteta.

(Armenia—Fungi, Phytopathogenic)

SOSIN, P.Te.; MELIK-KHACHATRYAN, Dzh.G.

Materials on the flora of gasteromycetes of the Armenian S.S.R.

Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. mauki 12 no.6:73-79 Je '59.

(MIRA 12:10)

1.Kafedra botaniki Yerevanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta i Hafedra botaniki Poltavskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.

(Armenia--Casteromycetes)

Mew species of fungi in Armenia. Izv. AH Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 12 no.9:57-71 S '59. (MTRA 12:12)

1. Lafedra botaniki Yerevanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. (Armenia—Fungi, Phytopathogenic)

EELIKekhachatryan, Dzh. G., Cand Bio Sci — (diss) "My coflora of northeastern Armenia," Yerevan, 1960, 26 pp (Yerevan State Univ, Cazir of Botany; Biological Faculty) (KL, 37-00, 121)

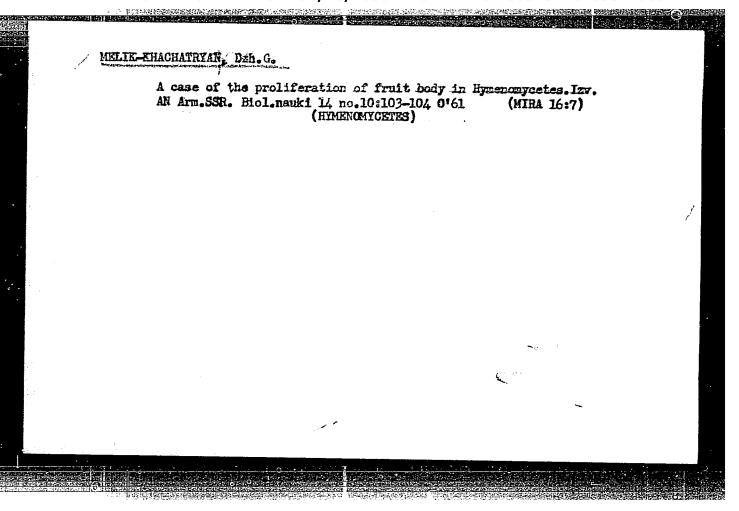
MELIK-KHACHATRYAN, Dzh.G.

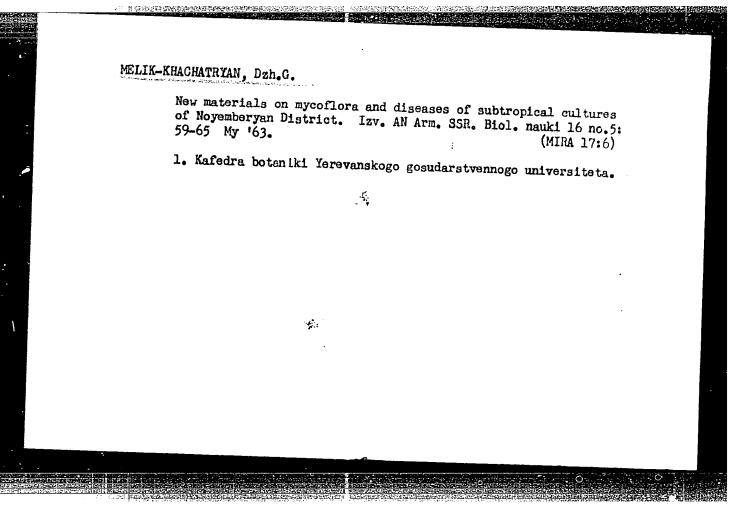
MELIK-KHACHATRYAN, Dzh.G.

MELIK-KHACHATRYAN, Dzh.G.

SR. Biol. hauki 13 nc. 4:29-96 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kafedra botaniki Yerova a ganderstvennogo universiteta.

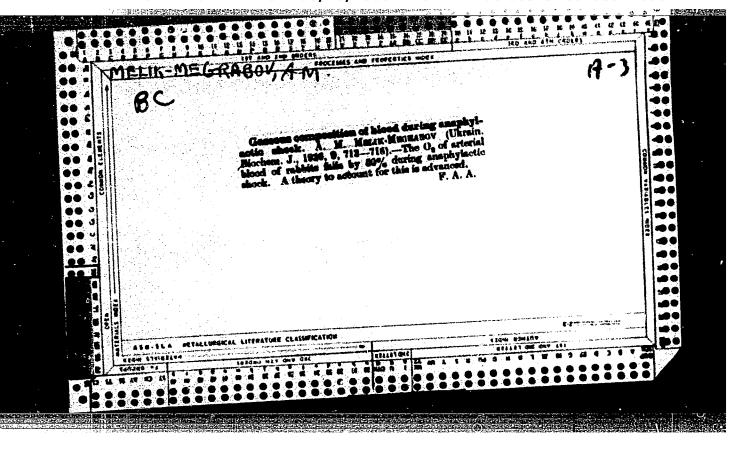




MELIK-KHACHATRYAN, Dzh.G.; TASLAMHCH'YAN, N.G.

New materials on the mycoflora of the Armenian S.S.R.
(Hoembergum District). Izv. AN Arm.SSR Biol. nauki 17
no.11:31-40 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Kafedra betaniki Yerevanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.



MELIX METRICOLOGY. SHESTERIKOVA. T.P., sekretar' dotsent

At he Urrainian Society of Physiologists, Biochemists and Pharmacologists. Scientific sessions of the Odessa branch of the Society in 1951. Vop. fisiol. no.5:153-160 '53. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Fredsedatel' pravleniya Odesskogo otdeleniya Ukainskogo obshchestva fisiologov, biokhimikov i farmakologov (for Melik-Megrabov)

(ODESSA-PHYSIOLOGY.-SOCIETIES)

(ODESSA-PHARMACOLOGY.-SOCIETIES)

(ODESSA-PHARMACOLOGY.-SOCIETIES)

WELIK-MKRTCHYAN, L. N. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Effect of certain hygienic measures by"

The nervous and excitable children." Mos, 1956, 16 pp 20 cm. (Min of Health USSR.)

Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians), 100 copies

(KL, 7-57, 109)

72

MELIK-MERTCHIPMN, L.N.

Manifestation and forms of increased excitation in preschool children [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i gaith, 57 no.7: 852-955 '57.

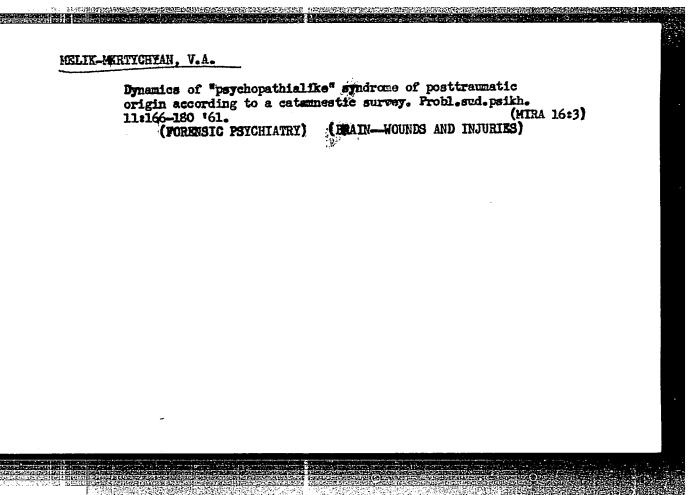
1. Kafedra abkol'nov gigiveny (zav. - prof. S.E.Sovetov) Mnakovekozo pedagogichenkozo institute ineni V.I.lenine.

(MERVOUS SYNTEN, physiology, excitability in child. (Rus))

GORDOVA, T.N.; DOKUCHAYEVA, O.N.; MURAV'YEVA, G.N.; MELIK-MKRTYCHAN, V.A.

Some characteristics of the state of intoxication in individuals who have suffered craniocerebral injury. Probl.sud.psikh.
9:324-354 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(ALCOHOLISM AND CRIME) (BRAIN-MOUNDS AND INJURIES)



KISELEV, A.S.; MELIK-MKRTYCHYAN, V.A.; SVIRINOVSKIY, Ya.Ye.; SHOSTAKOVICH, B.V.

Analysis of the repeated actions of mental patients which are dangerous to society. Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.psikh. 27:383-388 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy psikhiatrii imeni V.P.Serbskogo. Dir. - dotsent G.V.Morozov. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - dotsent G.V.Morozov.

(MENTALLY ILL) (FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY)

MELIK-MUSYAS, A. 3.

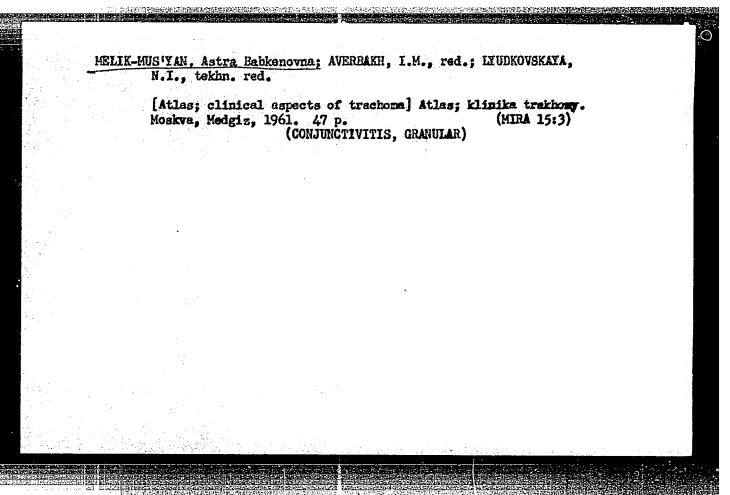
"A Study of the Anatomichistological Structure of the Visual Apparatus." Cand Med Sci, Thilisi State Medical Inst, Yerevan 1954. (KL, No 7, Feb 55)

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

MELIK-MUS'YAN, A.B.

Use of the Gormori's method in histochemical studies of the retina. Izv. AN Arm. SSSR. Biol. nauki 13 no.6:59-63 Je 60. (MIRA 13:8)

l. Laboratoriya biofiziki analizatorov Instituta fiziologii im. &kad. L.A. Orbeli AN ArmSSR.
(RETINA) (PHOSPHATASE)



39563 S/205/62/002/003/009/015 1015/1215

27.1220

Demirchoglyan, G.G., Allakhverdyan, M. A., Melik-Mus'yan, A.B., Ogandzhanyan, V.G.,

Pogosyan, R. I., Lalayan, A. A., Vasilyan, V. V.

TITLE:

AUTHOR:

The effect of ionizing radiation on the retina and some light-sensitive systems

Radiobiologiya, v. 2, no. 3, 1962, 442-449 PERIODICAL:

TEXT: Unlike in other studies, the effect of small radiation doses (10-50r, 125-900r) was here investigated in both acute and chronic experiments (during 11/2 years). Electrozetinography (ERG) was performed with contact-lens-electrodes; intraretinal potentials were recorded with microelectrodes; SH-groups in the retina were determined amperometrically; the absorption spectra of rhodopsin extracted from the retina were established and both morphological and histochemical analyses were carried out. The radiosensitivity of light-sensitive organs in worms, of the compound-eye in insects, and of eyes in vertebrates, were compared. Chronic irradiation with small doses brought about an abnormal functional condition of the retina, and this effect had cumulative characteristics. The light-sensitive (chromatophore reaction) system in the skin of the frog turned out to be non-radiosensitive within the limits of 50-5000r. The studies of O. D. Hug on the direct effect of radiostimulation on tissues are mentioned. The role of SH-groups, included in the proteins of rhodopsin, for the light-sensitivity of the retina is discussed. There are 5 figures.

Card 1/2

The effect of ionizing radiation...

S/205/62/002/003/009/015

1015/1215

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziologii im. akad. L. A. Orbeli AN ArmSSR Yerevan (Institute of Physiology

im. Academican L. A. Orbeli, AS ArSSR) Yerevan

September 13, 1960 SUBMITTED:

Card 1/2

MELIK-MUS'YAN, A.B.

Histochemical study of glycogen in the retina of a rabbit. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Riol. nauki 17 no.12:71-78 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

l. Laboratoriya biofiziki AN Armyanskoy SSR.

MELIK-MusyAn, B.A.

HELIK-MIS YAN, B. N.

Vernal catarrh. Vest. oft. 29:6, Nov.-Dec. 50. p. 35-7

1. Of the Clinic for Eye Diseases of Yerevan Medical Instituto.

CLIL 20, 3, March 1951

WELIK-HUS'YAN, B.H.; DEMIRCHOGLYAN, G.G.

Electroretinography in pigmentary degeneration of the retina. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. i sel'khoz. nauki. 6 no. 7:99-103 '53. (NLBA 9:8)

1. Klinika glaznykh bolezney Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Institut fiziologii AN Armyanskoy SSR. (HETINA.-DISPASES) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

MELIK-MUS'YAN, B.N.;

BEMTHCHOOLYAN, G.G.

Her data on clinical electroretinography. Isv.AN Arm. SSR. Biol. i
sel'khos. nauki 6 no. 11:63-76 '53.

1. Ilinika glasnykh bolesney Terevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta
i Institut fisiologii Akadenii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.

(HETIMA) (SLECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

MEDIT-MUS'VAN. B.N., professor; DEMIRCHOLYAN, G.G., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Review of "Problems of clinical and experimental ophthalmology." Sov.med.

(MERA 6:6)
17 no.5:46-47 ky '53.

(Ophthalmology)

MELIK-MUS YAN, B.N.

Mechanism of action of sulfidine in trachoma. Vest. oft., Moskva 32 no.2:5-11 Mar-Apr 1953. (CIML 24:4)

1. Professor, Director of the Eye Clinic of Yerevan Medical Institute.

MELIK-MUSYAN, B.N.

OSIPTAN, T.L.; NELIK-MUSYAN, B.N., professor, zaveduyushchiy.

Neurinoma of the orbit. Vest.oft. 32 no.3:30-31 ky-Je '53. (NLMA 6:8)

1. Kafedra glaznykh bolezney Terevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(Ryes-Tumora)

MELIE-MIS'YAN, B.N.; DEMIRGHDGIYAN, G.G.

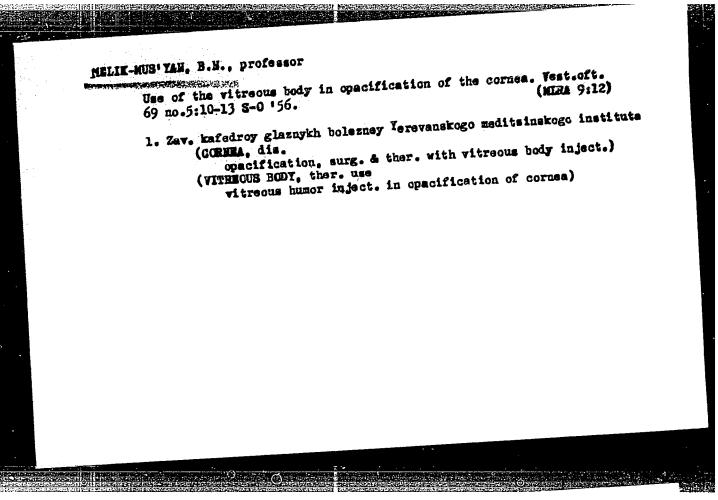
Electroretinography in amblyopia and amancosis. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 19
no.3:79-81 '54.

1. Klinika glasnyth bolesney Yerevyanskogo meditsinskogo instituta 1
Institut fisiologii Akademii nank Armyanskoy SSR. Predstavleno G.Kh.
Bunyatyanom. (Skiascopy)

MELIE-MUS'TAE, B.M.; DEMIRCHOGLYAH, G.G.

Some results and prospects in electroretinographic research. Izv.AH
Arm.SSE. Biol. 1 sel'khoz.nauki 9 no.3:3-12 Ag '56. (MEMA 9:10)

1. Klinika glaznykh bolozney Ierevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta,
fiziologii Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSE.
(MEGTROPHISIOLOGY) (METIMA)
(SIME—DISMASES AND DEFECTS)

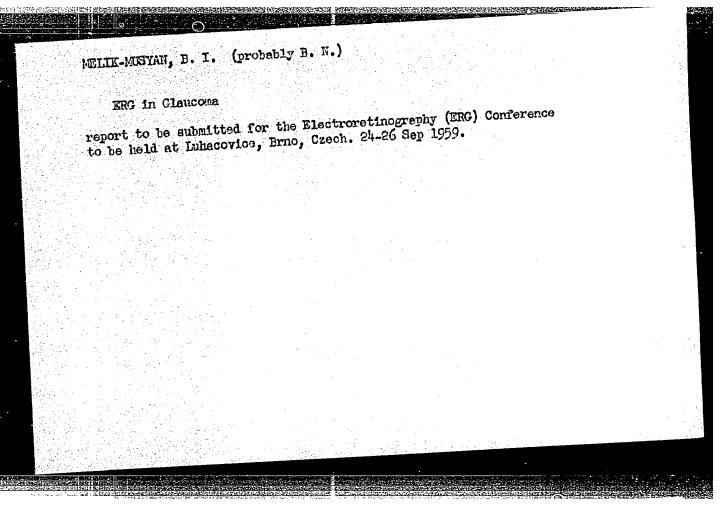


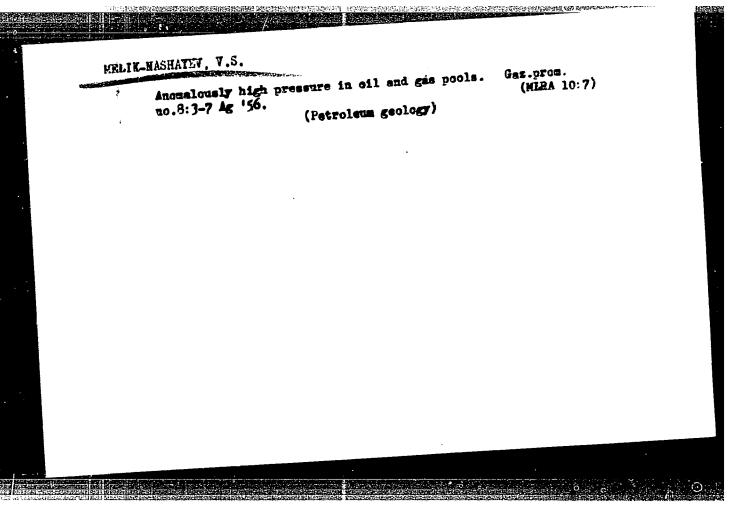
melin-mus yan, B.N. V-9 USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - The Sensory Organs. : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 18651 : B.N. Melik-Mus'yan and G.G. Demirchoglyan Abs Jour : The Republic Grinical Hospital of the Arminian SSR. Author Various Disturbances in Visual Function and its Restora-Inst tion According to the Data of Clinical Electroretinogra-Title Sb. nauchn. tr. Resp. klinich. bol'nitsy ArmSSR, 1957, 1, Orig Pub 559-567 : No abstract. Abstract card 1/1

MELIK-MISJAN B.N. . Prof (a starsi vedecky pracovnik t. G. Demircogljan)

Rasic results and perspectives of electroretinographic examinations. Cesk. ofth. 14 no.2:83-84 Apr 58.

1. Klinika ocnich chorob jerevanskeho medicinskeho institutu a Institut fysiologie Akademie ved Armenske sovetske socialistike republiky. (ELECTRORETINOGRAPHY. (Gz))





MELIK-NUBAROV, S. G.

USSR/Engineering - Hydraulics, Pipes Sep 51

"Damages to a Wood-Stave Pipeline," S. G. Melik-Nubarov, Cand Tech Sci

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 9, pp 19, 20

Reconstruction of diversion canal of small hydroelec power station in Georgia revealed causes of damages to wooden portion of canal. Leaks in stave joints are due to insufficient head which should be maintained at the level of 5-8 m. At lower pressure pipe is not properly satd with water and is subject to decay.

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1757	
WELIK-HURAROV,	S. G.
Flood Dams and	Reservoirs
Projecting and	operating alpine water barriers. Gidr.i mel.4 No. 3, 1952.
Monthly List of	f Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclassified.

MELIK-NUBARCY, S.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Effective diversion works of agricultural hydroelectric power stations on mountain streams in Georgia. Hauch.trudy VIESKH no.1:173-191 '54. (Mada 8:11)

1. Tbilisakiy filial Vaesoyuznogo Instituta elektrifikatsii eel'skogo khozyaystva (Georgia--Hydraulic engineering)

MELIK-Nubarov, S.G

AID P - 3945

Subject

: USSR/Hydr. Eng.

Card 1/1

Pub. 35 - 9/19

Author

: Melik-Nubarov, S. G., Kand. Tech. Sci.

Title

: Deformations of a diversion canal, an emergency spillway, and the anchor support of the penstock.

Periodical: Gidr. stroi., 7, 26-28, 1955

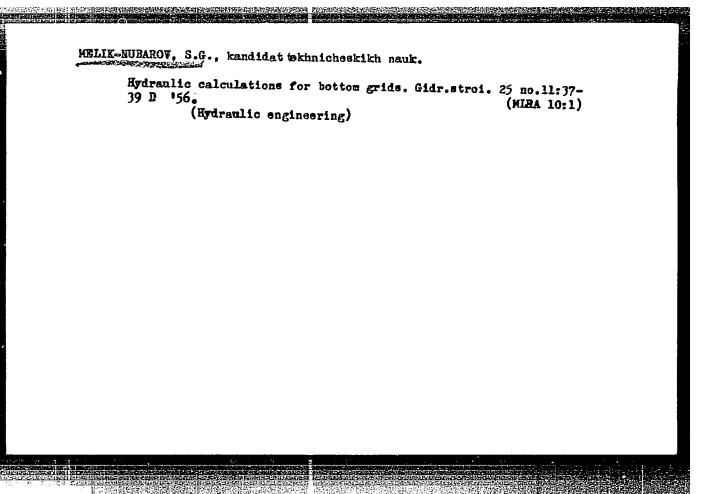
Abstract

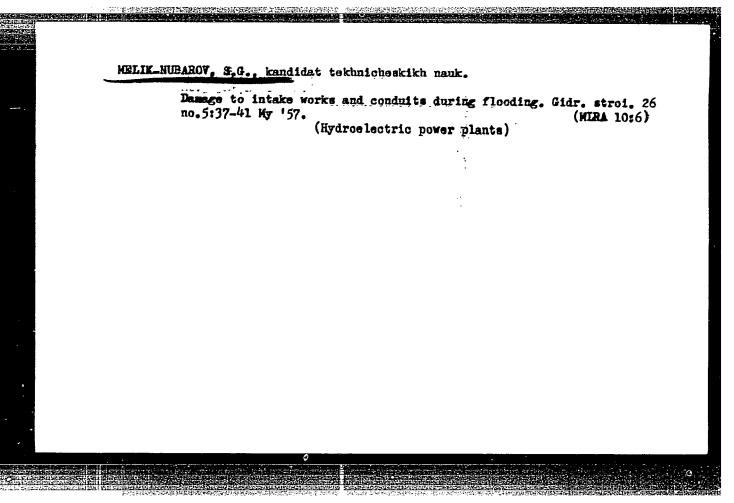
: One of the small Transcaucasian Hydro Power Plants was put out of operation due to damages occurring in different sections of the development caused by faulty design. The article gives a detailed description of installations pertaining to the development, of the damage, and of the re-designing needed. Three diagrams.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

> CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410007-2" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000





MELIK-HUBAROV, S.G., kand.tokhn.nauk

Operating hydroelectric power station on irrigation canals of Transcaucasian mountains. [Nauch.trudy] VIENH 3:325-336 '58.

(MIRA 13:4)

(Transcaucasia--Hydroelectric power stations)

MELIK-MUBAROV, S.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Designing and operating diversion structures of rural hydroelectric power stations in Georgian mountains. [Mauch.trudy] VIESKH
(MIRA 13:4)

(Georgia-Hydroelectric power stations)

14(6) SOV/98-59-3-8/17 AUTHOR: Melik-Nubarov. S.G., Candidate of Technical Sci-

ences

TITLE The Theory of Water Intake With a Bottom Grate (K

teorii vodozabora s donnoy reshetkoy)

Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1959, Nr 3, pp PERIODICAL:

42-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author presents analytical and graphic calcula-

tions to determine the dimensions of the derivation channel, the side spillway and the gallery. This will aid in avoiding damages caused to these structures by floodwater passing through them. There are 2 sets of diagrams, 1 graph and 4 Soviet references.

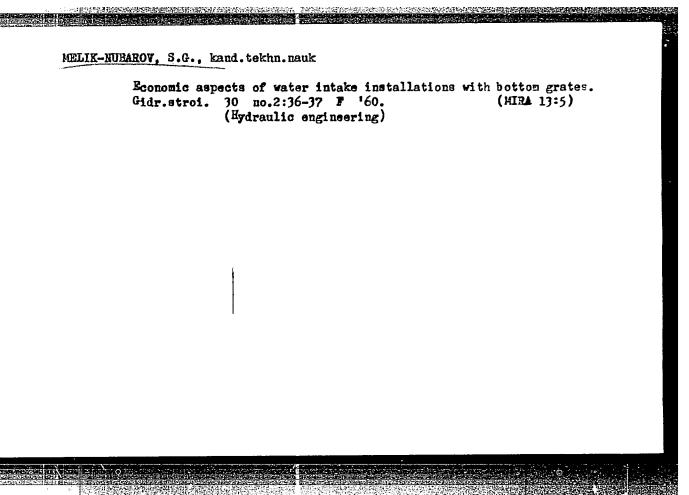
Card 1/1

MELIK-NUBAROV. S.G.

Applying the theory of the motion of fluid of a variable mass to the design of a water intake gallery. Soob.AH Gruz.SSR 23 no.3:273-276 S '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovateliskiy institut po mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii seliskogo khozyaystva GruzSSR, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom K.S.Zavriyevym. (Kydraulics)

MELIK-NUBAROV, S. G., Doc Tech Sci -- (diss) "Water enclosure with ground grill." Moscow, 1960. 39 pp; with charts; (Moscow Inst of Water Economy Engineers im V. R. Vil'yams); 150 copies; price not given; list of author's work on pp 38-39 (15 entries); (KL, 18-60, 150)

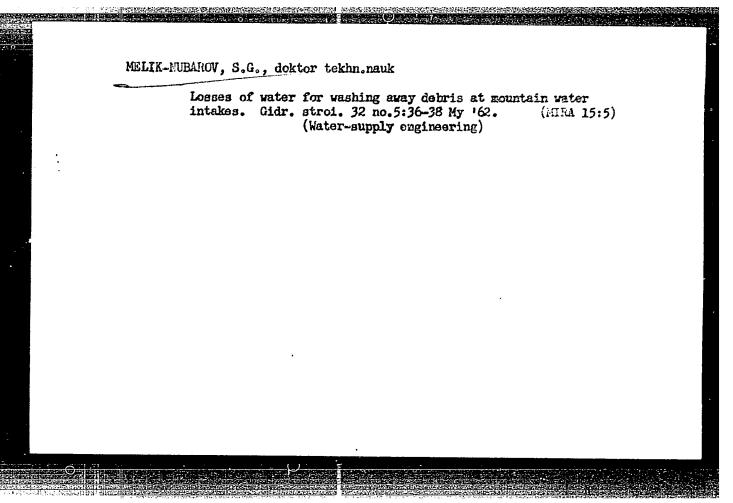


MELIK-NUBAROV, S.G.; TOROFOV, L.N., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Water intakes with bottom screens] Vodozabory s domnoi reshetkoi.

Moskva, Gos. energ., izd-vo, 1961. 102 p. (MIRA 14:11)

(Hydraulic structures)



POPOV, Konstantin Viktorovich, prof. Prinimali uchastiye:

MATISSEN, A.E., dots.; MELIK-NUBAROV, S.G., doktor
tekhn. nauk; YELIZAVETSKAYA, G.V., red.; SOKOLOVA,
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