

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

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

ACCESSION NR: AP5003044

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

TITLE: Destruction of F-centers by x-rays in pure and activated KCl crystals

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

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

ABSTRACT: 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 investigations did not make it possible to compare the kinetics of F-center destruction by x-rays in different crystals. Experiments were made with chemically pure and activated KCl crystals at room temperature, exposed to soft and hard x-rays with characteristic wavelengths 1.4 and 0.36 Å, 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. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

Card 1/2

L 22890-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003044

SUBMITTED: 19Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 0P

NR REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

SPW: (EPW) (EPW) (EPW) (EPW) (EPW) (EPW) (EPW) (EPW) (EPW) (EPW)

NO. 195001024

NO. 195001024 (195001024/0070

AUTHOR: Zavadovskaya, Ya.K.; Ignat'yeva, M.I.; Melik-Gaykazyan, I.Ya.

TITLE: Irradiation induced changes in the electric conductivity of alkali halide crystals doped with divalent cations / Report, 12th Conference on Luminescence held Jan-5 Feb 1964

ISSUE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.23, no.1, 1965. 98-70

TOPIC TAGS: single crystal, alkali halide, x ray irradiation, impurity content, resistivity

ABSTRACT: The electric conductivities of NaCl, KCl and KBr crystals doped with Mn, Fe or Pb were measured at temperatures from 20 to 200°C before and after irradiation with x rays (10⁴ r at the rate of 30 r/min). The measurements were undertaken in the hope of distinguishing between the hypotheses of F.Seitz (Rev. Mod. Phys. 36, 7, 1964) and H.S. Ingham and R. Smoluchowski (Phys. Rev. 117, 1307, 1960) concerning the mechanism of radiation suppression of ionic conductivity in alkali halide crystals. Doping with Mn or Cd had no effect on the sensitivity to irradiation of

crystals. Doping with Mn or Cd had no effect on the sensitivity to irradiation of

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000
ACCION ON NE: A95004524

the conductivity of NaCl crystals. Doping with Pb enhanced the influence of irradiation on the conductivity of KCl and KBr, and doping with Sr decreased the influence of irradiation on the conductivity of KCl crystals. It is concluded that different dopants that neither increase the ionic conductivity nor participate in the formation of holes do not alter the effect of irradiation on conductivity; dopants that increase the concentration of irradiation vacancies and interact with them enhance the suppression of conductivity by irradiation; and dopants that form additional hole traps reduce the effect of irradiation on conductivity.
Only articles: 2 figures.

ADDRESS: Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut im.S.M.Kirova (Tomsk Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00/--Jan68 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: 88

FORM: 005

OTHER: 010

Card 2/2

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

Comparison of the optical properties of NaCl - Pb and KCl - Pb
crystals grown by various methods. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.fiz. 29
no.38420-422 Mr '65. (MIRA 1834)

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 politekhnicheskii institut im. S.M.Kirova. Submitted
March 29, 1965.

L 36394-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) RM/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6018769

SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/66/011/003/0410/0414

AUTHOR: Melik-Gaykazyan, I. Ya.; Ignat'yeva, M. I. 74
12ORG: 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

of about 10^4 roentgens was used. The temperature dependence for $\log(\sigma)$ (conductivity) was linear and an activation energy of 0.4 eV was calculated for $Mn^{++}v^+$ 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 $\log(\sigma)$ 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 level 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 $\log(\sigma)$ curve to higher values of concentration was the result of dissociation of $Pb^{++}v^+$ complexes and resolution of cation vacan-

Card 2/3

L 36394-66

ACC NR: AP6018769

cies in the cation sublattice. For KCl-Sr⁺⁺ this shift did not occur since Sr⁺⁺ does not possess electronic acceptor properties. The introduction of Pb⁺⁺ and Sr⁺⁺ into KCl and KBr intensified the process of radiative generation of F-centers on account of the improvement in the localization conditions of electron vacancies. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 17May65/

ORIG REF: 005/

OTH REF: 006

Card 3/3 *MLP*

L 35326-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JW/JG/GG

ACC NR: AF6026837

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/002/0391/0394

AUTHOR: Vaysburd, D.I.; Melik-Gaykazyan, I.Ya.ORG: Tomsk Polytechnic Institute im. S.M. Kirov

TITLE: Distribution of absorbed and accumulated emission energy with respect to polarization multiplicities 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 $5 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. The effectiveness of the F-M reaction (which is defined as $K_M W_M / (K_F W_F)$, where K_F and K_M are the coefficients of absorption at the maxima for the F- and M-bands respectively, and W_F and W_M are 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

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.293+539.294+548.4+539.12.04

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 $\epsilon=D/j$, 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 is 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 multiplicities 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 Å. 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: 36,455/

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 08Jan65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 *hh*

ACC NR: AP6002416

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

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

ORG: Tomsk Polytechnical Institute (Tomskiy politekhnicheskii 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_F^2) increases. At a uniform distribution of the dose and in the absence of $M \rightarrow F$ type reverse reactions, such an irreversible process is a build-up of the total concentration of F-centers in single and associated states

$$n = n_F + 2n_M + 3n_R + \dots + in_{F_i} + \dots \quad (1)$$

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.293

ACC NR: AP6002416

The distribution of F-centers along multiple F_2 -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 $F \rightarrow M$ reaction approaches the theoretical efficiency. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 25Mar65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6033839

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

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

ORG: Tomsk Polytechnic Institute im. S. M. 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 $NdCl_3$ 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.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6033839

It appears that the electron localization related to the admixture is more intense in crystals that are activated by rare earth ions; thus the coloring of $\text{NaCl}\cdot\text{Nd}^{+++}$ is lower than the coloring of pure NaCl. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 30Dec64/

ORIG REF: 006/

OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6035057

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

AUTHOR: Vaysburd, D. I. ; Melik-Gaykazyan, 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 $F \rightarrow M$ conversion.

Card

1/2

ACC NR: AR6035057

In addition to the kinetics of F-center accumulation, LiF⁺ monocrystals were studied for the kinetics of the accumulation of complex electron coloration centers upon irradiation by protons. L. Devchenko. [Translation of abstract] [SP]

SUB CODE: 20/

Card 2/2

USSR/Electricity
Measurements
Electrodes - Polarization
May 49

"Measuring the Polarization Capacitance of a Mercury Electrode in a Wide Interval of Frequencies,"
V. I. Melik-Gaykazyan, P. I. Dolin, 3 3/4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVI, No 3

Describes an improved method to measure capacitance. It permits one to use a 20-200,000 cycles/sec frequency range with great accuracy and up to 500,000 cycles with almost equal accuracy. By using both high and low frequencies, processes occurring in an electrode can be studied, and time

52/49227

USSR/Electricity (Contd)

May 49

required to establish a normal binary layer can be determined. Submitted by Acad A. N. Frumkin,
29 Mar 49.

52/49227

PA 52/49227

MELIK-GAYKAZYAN, V. I.

CA MELIK-GAYKAZYAN, V. I. /

Installation for water distillation. V. I. Melik-Gaykazyan (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Zashchita Lab.* 18: 262-3 (1980).—The app. for direct production of cond. water of fair quality from tap water is an electrically heated glass still with automatic feed of H₂O and KMnO₄, with a 2nd-stage still which is always kept at the b.p.; this continuously forces a stream of steam into the atm. through the only exit opening and thus prevents contamination. O. M. Kusotopid

MELIK-GAYKAZYAN, V. I.

Card. Chemical Sci.

"Study of the Adsorption Kinetics 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

CA

Determination of the kinetics of adsorption of organic substances by a.c. measurements of the capacity and the conductivity of the boundary: electrode-solution. A.N. Frumkin and V. I. Melnik-Galkasyan (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 77, 855-8 (1961).

At a metal/soln. interface with a potential difference ϕ , a charge per unit surface area of the soln. side of the double layer, Γ , is adsorbed ions, per sq. cm., the c.d. is $i = C_0 d\phi/dt + i'$, where $C_0 = [1/\epsilon] \epsilon_0 \epsilon$ is the electrostatic capacity of the given cond., Γ , and $i' = (d\Gamma/d\phi)(d\phi/dt) = C_{ad} d\phi/dt$, where C_{ad} is the addnl. capacity due to the change of Γ with ϕ on a suitably slow charging, i.e., depending on ϕ and the concn. of the adsorbable substance in soln. At a finite rate of charging, Γ lags behind ϕ , and $d\Gamma/dt$ will depend on the kinetics of the adsorption. (1) If the rate of adsorption is detd. by diffusion, solution of the differential equation, with the boundary conditions, leads to the addnl. c.d. $i' = -C_1 \sin \omega t + \Omega_0 \cos \omega t$, where ω = frequency of the a.c.; the addnl. capacity C_1 is given by $C_1 = C_0 A \sqrt{1 + 2/B}$, with $A = (d\Gamma/d\phi)_0 \sqrt{2\epsilon_0/\epsilon D}$ and $B = (A + 1)^2 + 1$, where D = diffusion coeff., and the addnl. cond. Ω_0 .

$C_0 A/B$. The phase shift angle θ = arc tan Ω_0 / i' , varies from 0 to 45° with ω varying from 0 to ∞ . With the aid of Giblin's formula for the surface tension, one has, further, $(d\Gamma/d\phi)_0 = (RT/c)(d\Gamma/d\phi)_0 \cdot C_0$, and, for $\omega(\sqrt{2\epsilon_0/\epsilon D}) \gg 1$, $(d\Gamma/d\phi)_0^{-1}$, finally, $C_1 = (c/RT)(d\Gamma/d\phi)_0 \sqrt{D/2\epsilon_0}$. The capacity and cond., at high ω , are detd. by the amt. of adsorbable substance diffusing to and from the electrode, where the concn. is stationary. (2) If the adsorption process proper is slow as compared with the diffusion, the concn. in soln. remains const. In this case, $C_1 = C_0 (1 + \Omega_0)$ and $\Omega_0 = -C_{ad} \omega$, with $\Omega_0 = (d\Gamma/d\phi)_0 \omega / [A^2 + (d\Gamma/d\phi)_0^2]$. The phase angle θ varies from 0 to 90° with ω varying from 0 to ∞ . (3) The ratio C_1/C_0 as a function of ω follows different curves, depending on whether diffusion or adsorption proper are rate-dets. Inhibition of the over-all adsorption process by diffusion is more marked at low ω , whereas inhibition by adsorption proper is more marked at high ω . Exptl. detns. of C_1/C_0 as a function of ω , for BaOH , AmOH , and CaH_2OH on Hg, gave a curve corresponding to the case of the over-all rate entirely detd. by diffusion in soln., and, consequently, adsorption proper must be immeasurably fast. The correctness of the above derivation was further corroborated by the agreement of the value of $(d\Gamma/d\phi)_0$ detd. from C_1 and Ω_0 as functions of ω , and from $(d\Gamma/d\phi)_0$.

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.

Apr 52

Chemistry - Double Layer

"Investigation of the Kinetics of Adsorption of Surface-Active Substances at a Mercury Electrode," V. I. Melik-Gaykazyan, Inst of Phys Chem, Moscow, Acad Sci USSR

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXVI, No 4, pp 560-579

Shows the possibility of measuring the capacity of a double layer with a precision of 1% by means of a special impedance bridge. Demonstrated that the time during which a double layer is formed in pure 1 N solns amounts to less than one millionth

217130

of a sec. A check of A. N. Frumkin's formula showed that in aq solns of n-butyl, n-amyl, n-hexyl, and n-octyl alcs the slow stage of the adsorption process is diffusion of mole of the alc to the adsorbing mercury surface. The assumption that adsorption is the slow stage proved to be incorrect.

MELIK-GAYKAZYAN, V. I.

217130

1. MELIK-GAYKAZYAN, V. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Mercury
7. 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 politekhnicheskiy institut (for Melik-Gaykazyan and
Baychenko). 2. Gorlovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Pilyasov and
Iofa). (Kerosene) (Flotation) (Coal preparation)

Мелик-Гайказян, В.И.; Лившиц, Г.Л.; Чубенко, А.И.

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. (MLRA 10:2)

(Flotation)

MELIK-GAYKAZYAN, V. I.

68-6-4/19

AUTHOR: Melik-Gaykazyan, V.I., Baychenko, A.A., Pilyasov, F.L.,
and Moroz, A.P.

TITLE: A Pulpmeter (Pulpomer)

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

ABSTRACT: A description of a continuous pulpmeter indicating the throughput of pulp in m³/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 Politekhnicheskii Institut)
Gorlovsk Coke Oven Works (Gorlovskiy Koksokhimicheskiy Zavod)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

Melik-Gaykazyan, V.I.

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 uglia).

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

ABSTRACT: Results, obtained on the washing plant of the Gorlovka Coke Oven Works, on feeding flotation with water emulsions of sulphonated kerosene and absorption oil, (which were fed into the pulp 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

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

Flotation pulp consumption meter. Ugol' 32 no.7:43-44 J1 '57.
(MIRA 10:7)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Melik-Gaykazyan and Baychenko). 2. Nikitovskaya Tsentral'naya obogatitel'naya fabrika (for Vintman and Livshits).
(Flotation) (Measuring instruments)

68-1-3/22

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

TITLE: 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

AUTHORS: Melik-Gaykazyan V.I., Baychenko A.A. and Mamleyev K.A. SOV/68-58-11-5/25
TITLE: A Density Meter for the Flotation Pulp (Plotnostemer
diya 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 Poly-
technical 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_4Cl 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 NH_4Cl was measured. A solution of NH_4Cl 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 NH_4Cl in water and in 0.3% agar-agar the solubility of NH_4Cl in 0.5% pectin solutions was increased by some 3%, when the

Card1/2

SOV/70-4-3-30/32
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 paper.

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

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Tomsk Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 9, 1959

Card 2/2

14(5)
AUTHORS:

SOV/20-126-2-32/64
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 uglja)

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 ab-
sorbed 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

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

SOV/20-126-2-32/64

properties 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.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Tomsk Polytechnic Institute)

PRESENTED: February 2, 1959, by P. A. Rebinder, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1959

Card 2/2

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

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

1. Predstavleno nauchnym seminarom radiotekhnicheskogo fakul'teta
Tomskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskogo
instituta imeni Kirova.
(Solubility--Measurement)

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

Mechanism underlying the strengthening effort of an apolar reagent on the contact between a bubble and a carbon particle.
Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no.6:1403-1406 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Tovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova. Predstavleno akademikom P. A. Rebinderom.
(Flotation)

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-GAYKAZYAN, 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.; VORONCHIKHINA, 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 politekhnicheskii institut (for Voronshikhina).
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, Demokraticeskaya 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 traces. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 14 no.1:27-33 '61. (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-ISRAYELYAN, 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)

MELIK-KARAMYAN, A. S. Prof.

USSR/Medicine - Antibiotics

Jul 52

"Treatment of Pulmonary Suppuration by Intrapleural Injections of Antibiotics," Prof A. S. Melik-Karamyan, Therapeutic Clinic Faculty of Sanitation, Hygiene, and Pediatrics, Tashkent Med Inst

"Klin Med" Vol XXX, No 7, pp 23-25

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

221129

were counterbalanced and bacteria resistant to penicillin affected. In cases of advanced lateral pulmonary suppuration, the author recommends surgical interference.

221129

MULIK-KARAMAN, A.S., prof.

Pulmonary bullous emphysema. Med. zhur. Uzb. no. 4 (1963)
Ap 163. (1963, 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry fakultetskoy terapii podletnicheskogo i
sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakulteta Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

MELIK-KARAMYAN, M.M., dotsent

Forty years of Soviet public health in Armenia. Trudy Erev.med.inst.
no.11:5-12 '60. (MIRA 15:11)

(ARMENIA—PUBLIC HEALTH)

MELIK-KHACHATRYAN, Dzh. G.

Representatives of the order Agaricales found in Armenia. Nauch.
trudy Erev. un. 69 Ser. biol nauk no. 8:17-34 pt. 1 '59.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra botaniki Yerevanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(ARMENIA--AGARICALES)

MELIK-KHACHATRYAN, Dzh.G.

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

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

MELIK-KHACHATRYAN, D.G.

Materials on the study of the genus *Phyllosticta* in northern
Armenia. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol. i sel'khoz.nauki 11 no.11:
61-71 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Kafedra botaniki biologicheskogo fakul'teta Yerevanskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Armenia--Fungi, Phytopathogenic)

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

Materials on the flora of gasteromycetes of the Armenian S.S.R.
Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 12 no.6:73-79 Je '59.

(MIRA 12:10)

1. Kafedra botaniki Yerevanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
i Kafedra botaniki Poltavskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.
(Armenia--Gasteromycetes)

MELIK-KHACHATRYAN, Dzh. G.

New species of fungi in Armenia. Izv. AN Arm. SSR, Biol. nauki 12
no.9:57-71 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Kafedra botaniki Yerevanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Armenia--Fungi, Phytopathogenic)

HELIX KHACHATRYAN, Dzh. G., Cand Bio Sci -- (diss) "Mycoflora of northeastern Armenia," Yerevan, 1960, 26 pp (Yerevan State Univ, Chair of Botany; Biological Faculty) (KL, 37-00, 121)

MELIK-KHACHATRYAN, Dzh.G.

Analysis of the fungal flora of northeastern Armenia. Izv. An Arn.
SSR. Biol. nauki 13 no. 4:89-96 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kafedra botaniki Yerevanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(1960-1961)

MELIK-KHACHATRYAN, Dzsh.G.

A case of the proliferation of fruit body in *Hymenomyces*. Izv.
AN Arm.SSR. Biol.nauki 14 no.10:103-104 0'61 (MIRA 16:7)
(HYMENOMYCETES)

MELIK-KHACHATRYAN, Dzh.G.

New materials on mycoflora and diseases of subtropical cultures
of Noyemberyan District. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 16 no.5:
59-65 My '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra botaniki Yerevanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

MELIK-KHACHATRYAN, Dzh.G.; TASLAKHCH'YAN, M.G.

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

1. Kafedra botaniki Yerevanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

197 AND TOP INDEX

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

MELIK-MEGRABOV, A. M. A-3

BC

Genous composition of blood during anaphylactic shock. A. M. MELIK-MEGRABOV (Ukrain. Biochem. J., 1936, 9, 713-718).—The O_2 of arterial blood of rabbits falls by 80% during anaphylactic shock. A theory to account for this is advanced. F. A. A.

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLE INDEX

ABB-ELA DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SIGNATURE

RELATIONS

SEARCHED

INDEXED

FILED

APR 1964

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

MELIK-MAGRABOV, A.M., professor; SHESTERIKOVA, T.P., sekretar' dotsent

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

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya Odesskogo otdeleniya Ukrainkogo obshchestva fiziologov, biokhimikov i farmakologov (for Melik-Magrabov)

(ODESSA--PHYSIOLOGY--SOCIETIES)

(ODESSA--BIOCHEMISTRY--SOCIETIES)

(ODESSA--PHARMACOLOGY--SOCIETIES)

MELIK-MKRTCHYAN, L. N. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Effect of certain hygienic measures
^{up} on 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-MYRTCHIYAN, L.N.

MELIK-MYRTCHIYAN, L.N.

Manifestation and forms of increased excitation in preschool children [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 57 no.7: 852-855 '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Kafedra shkol'noy gigiyeny (zav. - prof. S.E.Sovetov) Moskovskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta imeni V.I.Lenina.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, 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.psih.
9:324-354 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(ALCOHOLISM AND CRIME) (BRAIN--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

MELIK-MERTYCHYAN, V.A.

Dynamics of "psychopathialike" syndrome of posttraumatic
origin according to a catamnestic survey. Probl.sud.psikh.
11:166-180 '61. (MIRA 16:3)
(FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY) (BRAIN—WOUNDS 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-MUSYAN, A. B.

"A Study of the Anatomohistological Structure of the Visual Apparatus." Cand Med Sci, Tbilisi 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)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki analizatorov Instituta fiziologii im. skad.
L.A. Orbeli AN ArmSSR.
(RETINA) (PHOSPHATASE)

MELIK-MUS'YAN, Astra Babkenovna; AVERBAKH, I.M., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA,
N.I., tekhn. red.

[Atlas; clinical aspects of trachoma] Atlas; klinika trakhomy.
Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 47 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(CONJUNCTIVITIS, GRANULAR)

27.1220

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

AUTHOR: Demirchoglyan, G. G., Allakhverdyan, M. A., Melik-Mus'yan, A. B., Ogandzhanyan, V. G.,
Pogosyan, R. I., Lalayan, A. A., Vasilyan, V. V.

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

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

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 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ years). Electroretinography (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

X

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. Academician L. A. Orbeli, AS ArSSR) Yerevan

SUBMITTED: September 13, 1960

K

Card 1/2

MELIK-MUS'YAN, A.B.

Histochemical study of glycogen in the retina of a rabbit. Izv.
AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 17 no.12:71-78 D '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki AN Armyanskoy SSR.

MELIK-MUSLYAN, B. N.

MELIK-MUSLYAN, B. N.

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

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

CLIN. 20, 3, March 1951

MELIK-MUS'YAN, B.N.; DEMICHEGOLYAN, G.G.

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

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

MELIK-MUS'YAN, B.N.

MELIK-MUS'YAN, B.N.; DEMIRCHOGLYAN, G.G.

New data on clinical electroretinography. *Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. i sel'khoz. nauki* 6 no. 11: 63-76 '53. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Klinika glaznykh bolezney Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta
i Institut fiziologii Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(RETINA) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

MELIK-MUS'YAN, B.N., professor; DEMIRCHOLYAN, G.G., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Review of "Problems of clinical and experimental ophthalmology." Sov.med.
17 no.5:46-47 Ky '53. (MLRA 6:6)
(Ophthalmology)

MELIK-MUS'YAN, B.N.

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

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

MELIK-MUSYAN, B.N.

OSIPYAN, T.L.; MELIK-MUSYAN, B.N., professor, zaveduyushchiy.

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

1. Kafedra glaznykh bolezney Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Eyes—Tumora)

MELIK-MUS'YAN, B.N.; DEMIRCHOGLYAN, G.G.

**Electroretinography in amblyopia and anaurosis. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 19
no.3:79-81 '54. (MIRA 8:7)**

**1. Klinika glaznykh bolezney Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i
Institut fiziologii Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Predstavleno G.Kh.
Bunyatyanom. (Skiascopy)**

MELIK-MUS'YAN, B.N.; DEMIRCHOGLYAN, G.G.

Some results and prospects in electroretinographic research. Izv. AN
Arm.SSR. Biol. i sel'khoz.nauki 9 no.8:3-12 Ag '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Klinika glaznykh bolezney Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta,
fiziologii Akademii nauk Arayanskoy SSR.
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY) (RETINA)
(EYE—DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

MELIK-MUS'YAN, B.N., professor

Use of the vitreous body in opacification of the cornea. Vest.oft.
69 no.5:10-13 S-0 '56. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Zav. kafedroy glaznykh bolezney Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(CORNEA, dis.
opacification, surg. & ther. with vitreous body inject.)
(VITREOUS BODY, ther. use
vitreous humor inject. in opacification of cornea)

Melik-Mus'yan, B.N.

V-9

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - The Sensory Organs.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 18651

Author : B.N. Melik-Mus'yan and G.G. Demirchoglyan

Inst : The Republic Clinical Hospital of the Arminian SSR.

Title : Various Disturbances in Visual Function and its Restoration According to the Data of Clinical Electroretinography.

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. tr. Resp. klinich. bol'nitsy ArmSSR, 1957, 1, 559-567

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

~~MELIK-MISYAN~~ B.N., Prof (a starsi vedecky pracovník A. G. Demircoglján)

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

1. Klinika ocních chorob jerevanskeho medicinskeho institutu a Institut
fysiologie Akademie ved Armenske sovetske socialistické republiky.

(ELECTRORETINOGRAPHY,
(Cz))

MELIK-MUSYAN, B. I. (probably B. N.)

ERG in Glaucoma

report to be submitted for the Electroretinography (ERG) Conference
to be held at Luhacovice, Brno, Czech. 24-26 Sep 1959.

MELIK-NASHAYEV, V.S.

Anomalously high pressure in oil and gas pools.
no.8:3-7 Ag '56.

(Petroleum geology)

Gaz.prom.
(MLRA 10:7)

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.

201T93

MELIK-HUDAROV, S. G.

Flood Dams and Reservoirs

Projecting and operating alpine water barriers. Gidr.i mel.4 No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclassified.

MELIK-NUBAROV, S.G.

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

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

1. Tbilisskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo Instituta elektrifikatsii sel'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

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

Hydraulic calculations for bottom grids. Gidr.stroi. 25 no.11:37-
39 D '56. (MLBA 10:1)
(Hydraulic engineering)

MELIK NUBAROV, S.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Damage to intake works and conduits during flooding. Gidr. stroi. 26
no.5:37-41 My '57. (MIRA 10:6)

(Hydroelectric power plants)

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

Operating hydroelectric power station on irrigation canals of
Transcaucasian mountains. [Nauch.trudy] VIESKH 3:325-336 '58.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Transcaucasia--Hydroelectric power stations)

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

Designing and operating diversion structures of rural hydro-
electric power stations in Georgian mountains. [Nauch.trudy] VIKSHE
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(Georgia--Hydroelectric power stations)

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

TITLE: The Theory of Water Intake With a Bottom Grate (K teorii vodozabora s donnoy reshetkoy)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1959, Nr 3, pp 42-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author presents analytical and graphic calculations 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

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

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(Hydraulics)

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)

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Economic aspects of water intake installations with bottom grates.
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MATISSEN, A.E., dots.; MELIK-NUBAROV, S.G., doktor
tekhn. nauk; YELIZAVETSKAYA, G.V., red.; SOKOLOVA,
N.N., tekhn. red.

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