

ACCESSION NR: AT4037692

atures of -10 to -20°C were maintained. Rats in superdeep hypothermy, with body temperatures of 3 to 5°C , were subjected to an acceleration of 31 g for a period of five minutes while under conditions of hypoxia-hypercapnia. Fifty-eight percent of the experimental animals, but only 28% of the control animals (not in a hypothermic state) survived. When control animals were subjected to accelerations of 75 g for 3 to 5 minutes, 100% of them perished; however, when experimental animals in hypothermy were subjected to the same conditions (75g), it was possible, in a number of cases, to completely restore reflexes, cardiac activity, independent respiration, and motor activity. These experiments confirm the protective effect of artificial hibernation against action of large g-forces, and indicate possible application of hypothermy in prolonged space flights.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 012

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 013

SUB CODE: PH, LS

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4037692

S/2865/64/003/000/0217/0225

AUTHOR: Timofeyev, N.N.; Glod, G. D.; Oganov, V. S.

TITLE: The problem of artificial hibernation in space biology

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy* kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 3, 1964, 217-225

TOPIC TAGS: hibernation, space flight, hypothermia, rat, dog

ABSTRACT: Since anabiosis deserves serious consideration as a method for combating the negative effects of space flight on living organisms, a number of experiments in artificial hibernation (or hypothermy) has been performed, using 500 white rats and 27 dogs. These experiments fall into two groups: deep hypothermy in which rats were kept at 18 to 16°C and dogs at 25 to 23°C for periods up to twenty-four hours, and superdeep hypothermy in which rats were kept at body temperatures of 3 to 5°C for shorter periods of time. Natural respiration and blood circulation were maintained in deep hypothermy experiments. In superdeep hypothermy, however, respiration and cardiac activity were stopped for short periods of time. In all experiments, cooling was produced by means of refrigeration chambers where temper-

Card 1/2

OGANOV, V. A.

USSR/Medicine - Brucellosis

Nov 53

"A Rapid Method of Diagnosing Brucellosis by Means of the Blood Drop Method," V. A. Oganov, Northern Kazakhstan Antibrucellosis Sta

Zhur Mikro, Epid, i Immun, No 11, p 69

The blood-drop method of testing for brucellosis yields results close to those obtained by the Wright and Huddleston reactions. Dry blood drops can be kept on glass for 2-7 days, dry serum drops for 10 days.

271T49

OGANOV, S.S. ---

Rehabilitation of wells by side tracking in the Oil Field Administration of the Buzovny Trust. Nefteprom.delo no.11:25-28 '63.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. TSekh nauchno-issledovatel'skikh i proizvodstvennykh rabot neftepromyslovogo upravleniya "Buzovnyeft".

OGANOV, S.S.; LIPNITSKIY, D.V.

Production of wells having two shafts. Azerb.neft.khoz. 41
no.4:28-30 Ap '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Oil reservoir engineering)

ISMAIL-ZADE, D.I.; OGANOV, S.S.

Hydraulic fracturing of strata in the Oil Field Administration
of the Buzovny Petroleum Trust. Azerb.neft.khoz. 37 no.6:
29-32 Ja '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Buzovny region--Oil wells--Hydraulic fracturing)

OGANOV, S.S.; YASASHIN, A.M.

Testing hydraulic drills not requiring casing in underground
repairing of wells in Buzovny. Neft.khoz. 35 no.3:62-64 Mr '57.
(MLRA 10:4)

(Buzovny--Oil wells--Equipment and supplies)

ISMAILZADE, D.I.; OGANOV, S.S.

Results of mechanization of underground well repairs.
Azerb.neft.khoz. 35 no.6:43-45 Je '56.

(MLRA 9:10)

(Oil wells--Equipment and supplies--Repairing)

OGANOV, S.S.

Ishimbay petroleum workers in Baku. Neftianik 1 no.12:19-20 D '56.
(MIRA 12:3)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdela neftepromy-
slovogo upravleniya Buzovnyneft'.
(Petroleum industry)

KUBAL'SKIY, A.P., inzhener; KHATSEVICH, L.I.; OGANOV, S.I.

Practice of manufacturing reinforced concrete supports in the
Tiflis Technical Communication Line Center. Vest.sviazi 16
no.2:22-23 F '56. (MIRA 9:7)

- 1.Tbilisskiy DRTS (for Kubal'skiy).
- 2.Starshiy tekhnik DRTS (for Khatsevich).
- 3.Starshiy inzhener GUMTS Ministerstva svyazi SSSR.
(Tiflis--Electric lines--Poles)

OGANCV, S.A.

Wear of bits in turbodrilling on Peschanyy Island. Azerb. neft. khoz.
40 no.4:20-22 Ap '61. (NIRA 15:7)
(Peschanyy Island--Turbodrills)

OGANOV, S.A.

Change in the azimuth and curvature of a well hole in directional
drilling. Azerb.neft.khoz. 39 no.9:20-22 S'60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Oil well drilling)

OGANOV, S.A.

Studying the operation of drill column bottom in directional wells when using turbodrills without deflectors. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz no. 5149-55 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. M. Azizbekova.
(Boring machinery)

OGANOV, S.A.

Studying the operation of column bottom in turbodrilling with
deflector. Izv. vys. ncheb. zav.; neft' i gaz no.1:57-61 '58.
(MIRA 11:8)

1.Azerbaydzhanskly industrial'nyy institut im. M. Azizbekova.
(Boring)

OGANOV, S.A.

Drilling deflected wells in the Neftyanje Kamni region. Azerb. neft.
khoz. 36 no.10:15-17 0 '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Neftyanje Kamni region--Oil well drilling)

OGANOV, S.A.

Using short turbodrills for directional drilling of wells.
Azerb.neft.khoz. 36 no.7:18-20 JI '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Turbodrills)

OGANOV, S. A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "^{Problems of the}~~Questions~~ in Theory and
Practice of Drilling ^{the} Slanting Oil-Wells." Baku, 1957. 14 pp.
(Min Higher ~~Ed~~ Ed USSR, Azerbaydzh Order of Labor Red Banner
Indust Inst im M. Azizbekov), 100 copies. ~~KL, 7-58, 111~~
(KL, 7-58, 111)

OGANOV, P.I., inzh.; LYUBIN, B.Sh., inzh.; KATSENELENOGEN, B.V., inzh.;
KRUSHKOV, V.N., inzh.

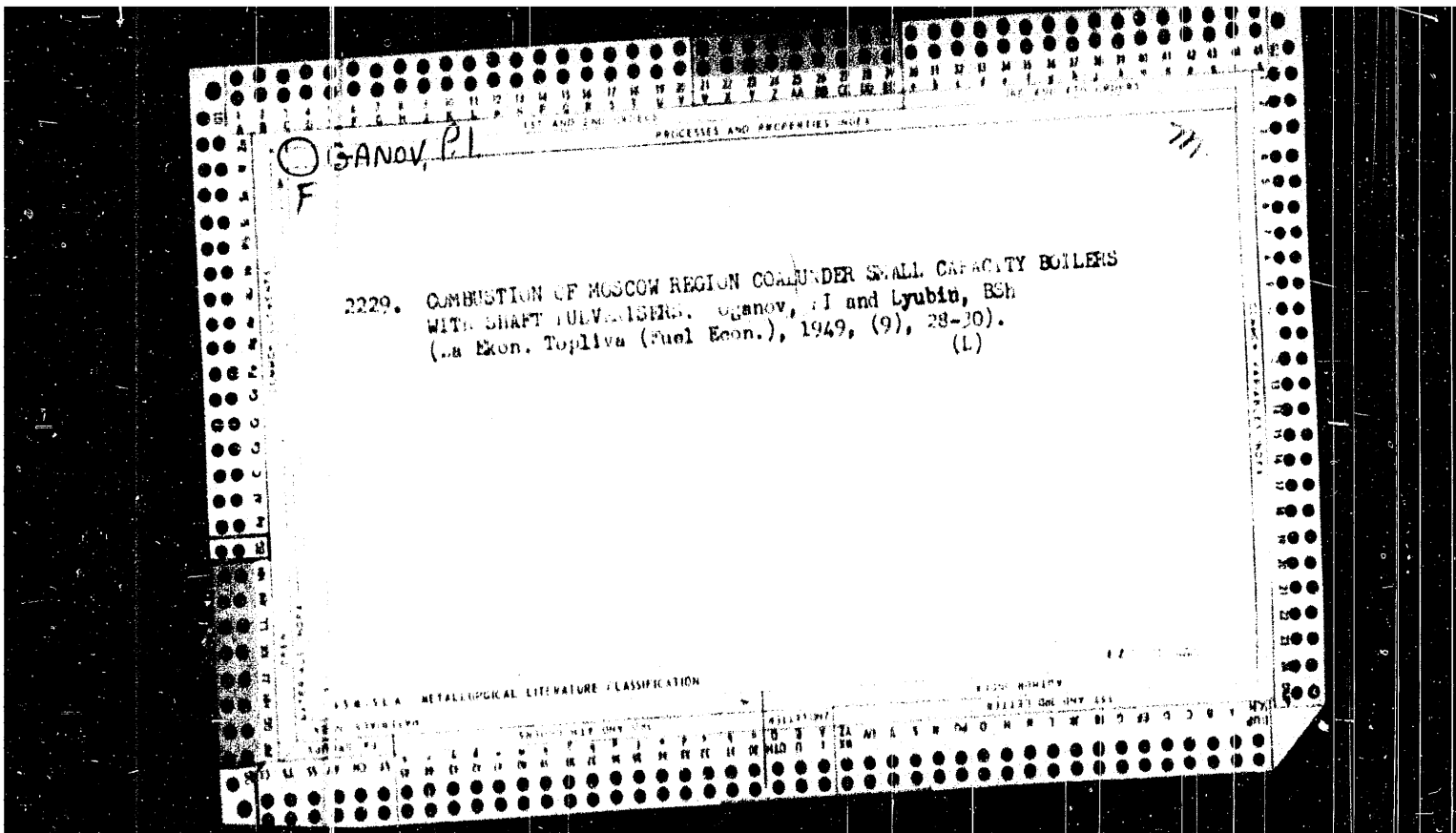
Modernization of Shukhov-Berlin system boilers operating on liquid
and gaseous fuels. Prom. energ. 17 no.8:13-20 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Boilers)

OGANOV, P.I., inzh.; LYUBIN, B.Sh., inzh.; KATSENELENOGEN, B.V., inzh.;
KRUZHKOVA, V.N., inzh.

Experience in the modernization of Shukhov-type boilers operating
on liquid fuel. Prom. energ. 17 no.3:18-23 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Boilers)

bed was regulated by a vertically adjustable shutter above it at the front and a brick sill at the back. Grate (3) needed more installation work than (1) and (2), including raising the boiler in the case described, and called for more accurately sized coal. Large lumps traversed the length of the grate before combustion was complete. (L).

17 AND 2ND ORDERS		140 AND 4TH ORDERS	
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX			
OGANOV, P. I.		M	
5007. OPERATION OF FURNACES WITH ROCKING FIRE-BARS AND WITHIN INCLINED, RECIPROCATING GRATE UNDER SMALL BOILERS. Oganov, P. I. and Lyubin, B. Sh. (Za Ekon. Topliva (Fuel. Econ.), 1950, (1), 4-8).			
Illustrated descriptions and test figures for 3 grates with areas ranging between 2.7 and 5.1 sq. m., installed in place of ordinary hand-fired grates and burning Moscow region (brown) coal. Grate (1) had hand-actuated rocking fire-bars arranged with their major axes parallel with the front of the furnace and having interlocking wavy edges. Grate (2) was similar but its fire-bars were rectangular perforated plates with their major axes perpendicular to the front. Grate (2) was preferred to grate (1) owing to greater ease of cleaning the bars and better distribution of air from below the grate through the perforations. Grate (3) consisted of 11 steps running down from the front to the back of the grate. Alternate steps were fixed to a stationary frame and to a power-actuated reciprocating frame. Fuel was dropped from a feeding device on to the top step. Thickness $\frac{1}{2}$			
A 50.154 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
151 AND 1ST ORDERS		151 AND 1ST ORDERS	
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z			



OGANOV, G.A.

Diode and resistor logic circuits and their design. Probl.
pered.inform. no.11:86-97 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Electric networks)

) (Electronic digital computers--Circuits)

An analytical method of the ...

S/194/62/000/007/057/160
D295/D308

cases to introduce the NOT operator if one of the function is found to coincide with another after inverting. At each of the points that remain after carrying out the unifying procedure the output of an OR functional block (operator) is drawn, with a number of inputs equal to the number of terms in the function. One attributes to each input the corresponding new function, or several functions in the presence of multivaluedness determined by conditional terms. Unifying possibilities are again ascertained, and the AND operator, and then the NOT operator, are introduced. The structure of a three-seven-terminal network which realizes 7 functions of three variables is shown in the figure. Additional operations that sometimes enable the circuit to be simplified are cited, and the possibility of introducing the operators in a different order is indicated. 16 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/194/62/000/007/057/160
D295/D308

AUTHORS: Lazarev, V.G., and Oganov, O.A.

TITLE: An analytical method of the synthesis of contactless relay circuits by means of graphs

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 7, 1962, abstract 7-2-149 m (In collection: Probl. peredachi informatsii, no. 8, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 109 - 120)

TEXT: A method is given for designing single-cycle relay systems consisting of contactless AND, OR and NOT functional blocks. The design process is carried out by proceeding from the circuit outputs, to which Boolean functions with obligatory and conditional terms are attributed. The transformation of such functions, when the AND, OR and NOT operators (blocks) are used, is shown. By writing the conditions in normal disjunctive form, simplification (minimization) of the notation is obtained, after which coinciding functions emerge. The outputs with coinciding functions are unified, and the unified function is attributed to them. It is convenient in certain
Card 1/2

The foundations of the construction ... S/044/62/000/003/076/092
C111/C333

comparison and transformation of the blocks, storage and delivery of
the results. The complexity of the proposed machine is approximately
proportional to the number of the relays of the synthesized circuit.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

JB

Card 2/2

16,8000

S/044/62/000/003/076/092
C111/C333

AUTHORS: Lazarev, V. G., Oganov, O. A., Roginskiy, V. N.
TITLE: The foundations of the construction of a contactless machine for the synthesis of relay-contact circuits
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 3, 1962, 53-54, abstract 3V280. ("Probl. peredachi informatsii". No. 8. M., AN SSSR, 1961, 5-19)

TEXT: The construction of a specialized logical machine for the synthesis of contact (1,k)-networks composed of contacts of 10 and more independent relays, according to the algorithm of the graphic synthesis method is possible only under application of contactless elements (because of the required speed and extents). As basic elements there are recommended ferrites with rectangular hysteresis cycle; semiconductor diodes and triodes. The working conditions of the synthesized circuit are introduced into the machine as a series of positive and negative impulses. The working principle and the block diagrams of the nodes simulating the following operations are described: construction of the realized cut-in table, writing of the working conditions, separation,

Card 1/2

A Continuously-evacuated Power Triode Type P₁M-500. 109-10-3/19

a spherical copper terminal. The triode can be easily assembled or dismantled (if necessary). While assembling the triode, the flanges and the insulators are made vacuum-proof by means of a special sealing wax. The evacuating system for the tube (see Fig. 9) consists primarily of a high-vacuum oil-diffusion pump and two vacuum gauges. The system produces a vacuum of the order of 2×10^{-6} mmHg. The authors thank N.M. Il'vovskaya, who took part in the development work and A.A. Skvortsov and A.V. Demchuk for their help in the preparation of the triodes. Also, the experimental work done by A.V. Ivanov et al. from the USSR Ministry of Communications (Ministerstvo Svyazi SSSR) is acknowledged. There are 11 figures, 2 tables and 3 Slavic references.

SUBMITTED: May 13, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.
Card 3/3

A Continuously-evacuated Power Triode Type PFM-500. 109-10-3/19

internal diameter of the anode 210 mm, diameter of the grid wires 0.6 mm and the spacing between the grid wires 5 mm. The tube has a mutual conductance of 250 mA/V, grid-cathode capacitance of 302 pF, anode-cathode capacitance of 12.5 pF and anode-grid capacitance of 216 pF; amplification factor of the tube at the anode current of 100 A is 23, and at the anode voltage of 10 kV the tube can give an output power of 500 kW. The maximum dissipation power of the tube is 500 kW at the anode and 15 kW at the grid, if the tube is cooled at a rate of 550 litres of water per minute. The body of the tube is in the form of a hollow cylinder consisting of six copper flanges having the form of flat rings which are separated from each other by means of hollow cylindrical quartz insulators. (Overall views of the tube are given in Figs. 2 and 3, while constructional details are indicated in Figs. 4-8) The grid of the tube is in the form of a "tread mill" consisting of 9 molybdenum rods fixed on to molybdenum rings (see Fig. 7). The grid wires are in the form of tungsten rings mounted around the cage. The anode is in the form of a hollow copper cylinder having a height of 550 mm. The lower end of the anode is terminated with a copper flange (see Fig 8 and 4), while the upper end contains

Card2/3

Oganov, N. I. 109-10-3/19
AUTHORS: Mints, A.L., Basalayev, M.I., Oganov, N.I. and Rudnev, Ye.V.

TITLE: A Continuously-evacuated Power Triode Type P_{TM}-500
(Generatorsnyy triod s nepreryvnoy otkachkoy RGM-500)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1957, Vol.II, No.10,
pp. 1240 - 1252 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors of this article have been engaged during the last few years on the development of a 500 kW triode, whose construction differs substantially from that of the earlier models. Four such triodes, type P_{TM}-500, have been employed successfully at one of the Moscow medium-wave broadcasting stations and two triodes have given a satisfactory performance in high-power, short-wave transmitters. Design of the triode was carried out on the basis of the theory given by Kuzunoza (Ref.4) and Zusmanovskiy (Ref.3). Some of the technical data of the triode are as follows: emission current 350 A, cathode efficiency 8.55 mA/W, cathode life 3 000 hours, heater power 40 kW, length of the active portion of the cathode wires 350 mm, diameter of the cathode wires 1.2 mm, number of cathode wires 36 (12 wires per phase), heater voltage 17.2 V, heater current in each phase 780 A, diameter of the cathode "cylinder" 160 mm, diameter of the grid "cylinder" 170 mm,

Card1/3

L 17870-53
ACCESSION NR: AP3003708

tives and subsequent microphotometry. / Abstracter's note: A block diagram of the set-up is given, but the paper does not describe the intensifier tube or give any quantitative details. / Orig.art.has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii im I.V.Kurchatova Akademii nauk SSSR (Insti-
tute of Atomic Energy, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 02Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SD, PH

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

17870-6 INT(1)/DIA(1)/BIS/SEC(6)-2/RS(9)-2 AF/TC/ASD/END-3/AF/II/ 19
E/FIC/ISI - P-1/Pl-4/PO-4/Tab-1 AT 8/0048/63/027/007/0986/0990
ACCESSION NR: AP0003708

AUTHOR: Polotin, V.F.; Zavoyskiy, Ye.K.; Oganov, M.N.; Smolkin, G.Ye.; Striganov, A.R.

TITLE: Use of image intensifier tubes for spectrometric investigation of weakly luminous plasmas / Report of the Fourteenth Conference on Atomic and Molecular Spectroscopy held in Gor'kiy from 5 to 12 July 1961/

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izv.Seriya fizicheskaya, v.27, no.7, 1963, 986-990

TOPIC TAGS: image intensifier, plasma spectroscopy, photographic spectroscopy

ABSTRACT: The present paper is a general discussion, based on the literature and some preliminary and tentative experiments, of the feasibility of using electron-optical image intensifiers for spectroscopic purposes. The results of the authors' preliminary experiments, involving pulse discharges in hydrogen and other gases, show that lines too weak to be recorded by the conventional photographic procedure can be detected with the aid of an image intensifier. Comparison with line widths determined in other ways indicates that the image intensifier technique does not introduce significant line broadening. It is noted that use of high amplification factors involves special problems as regards processing of the photographic nega-

81757

26 1/10
5/055/60/039/003/002/04
8004/3060

AUTHORS: Altmator, A. P., Blinov, P. I., Bolotin, V. P., Buzdina, L. P., Gavril, P. P., Gvozdev, V. P., Gurev, I. A., Krasovskiy, V. I., Kuznetsov, A. S., Mironov, V. M., Smolin, G. V., Spitsunov, A. S., Frank-Masenniy, D. A., Cherenkov, P. A., Zhukin, G. V.

TITLE: Magnetoacoustic Resonance in the Plasma
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 39, No. 5 (9), pp. 536-544

TEXT: The authors wanted to study the penetration of oscillations into the plasma taking place transversely to a static magnetic field. From the physical point of view, this process has a course similar to acoustic oscillations, with the difference that the magnetic pressure $H^2/8\pi$, and not the gas pressure, is effective here. () is written down as a resonance condition: $\omega_0 \approx \omega_{UH} \pm \nu$, where ν is a dimensionless number characterizing the type of oscillations, ω_0 the strength of the

static magnetic field, ρ the density of the plasma, ω the cyclic frequency, and R the radius of the plasma cylinder. The following is written down for the radial amplitude of the plasma motion velocity:
 $V_r \approx \frac{2\rho R^2}{H_0} \frac{\omega}{H_0} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_{UH}^2}}$ (H_0 - strength of the static alternating field, ω_{UH} - phase velocity of the magnetic field). The interaction of an electromagnetic high-frequency field H with a cold plasma was experimentally investigated in a cylinder in the presence of an axial quasi-static magnetic field H_0 . Fig. 3 shows the scheme of the apparatus and the experimental results. In one such experimental series the alternating field had a frequency of 10 Mc/sec. In another series the alternating frequency was 50 Mc/sec. The plasma cylinder was excited by an $\text{Ox-17M}(\text{OK-17M})$ oscillator while the penetration of high-frequency oscillations into the plasma and the radial amplitude distribution of the magnetic alternating field were studied with the aid of a magnetic probe. The experiments were conducted with hydrogen, helium, argon, and air at an initial pressure of

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Card 2/4
 $10^{-4} - 6 \cdot 10^{-3}$ torr. The oscillograms of Fig. 2, 3 show that resonance phenomena appear in the range between 300 oersteds and 5 kilooersteds. Fig. 4 shows the effect of resonance on the spectral lines of hydrogen. There is a dependence of the amplitude V_r of the magnetic resonance field on the amplitude of the H-field. Fig. 5 shows the spatial distribution of the amplitude V_r of the resonance field in hydrogen and helium. This effect is being further investigated to determine its structure. The authors also calculated the Doppler broadening of the H α line (Fig. 7, 8) corresponding to 0.8 A. Experimental data for H α confirmed the validity of equation (1). Experiments with argon at frequencies above the hybrid frequency yielded no appreciable difference as compared with the effect observed with frequencies below the hybrid frequency. The authors observed the propagation of magnetoacoustic waves along the cylinder perpendicularly to H_0 . This oscillation propagated obliquely, not parallel to the cylinder axis. The authors also calculated the azimuthal component of the magnetic field H_θ (Fig. 8). The authors thank I. V. Kurchatov, Academician, for interest displayed in the work. There are 9 figures and 4 references: 2 Soviet, 1 US, and 1 German.
Card 3/4

SUBMITTED: April 2, 1960

Oganyan, M. N.

O GARLOV, M. N.

Zh. 2100, 24. 6700

77710
SOV/89-3-1-6/20

AUTHORS: Naatgukha, A. I., Striganov, A. R., Afanasyev, I. I.,
Mikheylov, L. N., Oranov, M. N.

TITLE: Mass-Spectrometric and Spectroscopic Studies of an
Ion Source Hydrogen Discharge. Letter to the Editor

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 1, pp 34-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During preliminary mass-spectrometric investigations of the slit source of the 1.5 m cyclotron of the AS SSSR, the authors found that a 20 x 2 mm surface yields up to 60 ma of ion current, containing 99% of protons or 80% of molecular hydrogen. In the present paper they describe simultaneous measurements of the H^+/H_2^+ and H/H_2 ratios in an ion source, utilizing a triple-prism Zeiss spectrograph with a camera objective of 840 mm focal length. Inverse line dispersion was 38 A/mm in the 6,500 A region. The ion source is given in Fig. 1. Atomic hydrogen was identified using the first line of the Balmer series (6,562.79 A); hydrogen molecules light intensity was taken as

Card 1/5

AKHMATOV, A.P.; BLINOV, P.I.; BOLOTIN, V.F.; BORODIN, A.V.;
GAVRIN, P.P.; ZAVOYSKIY, Ye.K.; KOVAN, I.A.; OGANOV, M.N.;
PATRUSHEV, B.I.; PISKAREV, Ye.V.; RUSANOV, V.D.; SMOLKIN,
G.Ye.; STRIGANOV, A.R.; FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, D.A.; CHEREMNYKH,
P.A.; CHIKIN, R.V.

[Magnetoacoustic resonance in a plasma] Magnito-zvukovoi
rezonans v plazme. Moskva, In-t atomnoi energii, 1960, 23 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

BOIOTIN, V.F.; ZAVOYSKIY, Ye.K.; OGANOV, M.N.; SMOLKIN, G.Ye.;
STRIGANOV, A.R.

[Use of electron-optical light amplifiers for spectroscopic studies of a weakly radiating plasma] O primeneni elektronno-opticheskikh usilitelei sveta dlia spektroskopicheskikh issledovani slabosvetiashcheisia plazmy. Moskva, In-t atomnoi energii, 1960. 11 p. (MIRA 17:2)

89.2-5/26

Quantitative spectroscopic Analysis of a Gaseous Mixture of Hydrogen,
Deuterium and Tritium

ASSOCIATION	Not given
PRESENTED BY	
SUBMITTED	20.7.1956
AVAILABLE	Library of Congress

Card 2/2

OGANOV, M. N.

89-8-5/26

AUTHOR OGANOV, M. N., STRIGANOV, A. P.

TITLE Quantitative spectroscopic Analysis of a Gaseous Mixture of Hydrogen, Deuterium and Tritium
(Spektral'nyy kolichestvennyy analiz izotopnogo sostava gazoobraznykh smesey vodoroda, deyteriya i tritiya. Russian)

PERIODICAL Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol 3, Nr 8, pp 112 - 120 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT A gaseous mixture of H_2 and D_2 , and H_2 and T_2 , respectively can be dissolved into its components by means of a 3 glass prism spectrograph (I.S.P. - 51° dispersion at 6500 Å 9,5 Å/mm, f of the condenser 1200 mm, light source: quartz capillary as gas discharge tube, discharge taking place by high frequency), this can be done quantitatively on the basis of $H\alpha$, $D\alpha$, $T\alpha$ -lines. For a number of samples the gauging curves are given: H_2 -content of 0,7 - 3,5 %, 3,5 - 25 %, 25 - 75 %, 75 - 97 %.

It was established experimentally that the intensity ratio I_H/I_D depends upon the gas pressure in the discharge tube. With a concentration of 10,2 % the ratio I_H/I_D remains constant in the case of any modification of gas pressure. In the case of a higher or lower concentration it grows with increasing gas pressure. Also for a sample that contains all three gases H_2 , D_2 and T_2 , quantitative separation is possible. (With 2 tables, 8 illustrations and 4 Slavic references).

Card 1/2

DEANOV, M. V.

USSR/Physics - Inert gases

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 15/49

Authors : Puzsov, V. S.; Oganov, M. N. and Strigachov, A. R.

Title : Widening of spectral lines and the force (energy state) of oscillators of inert gases

Periodical : Dok. AN USSR 101/3, 453-455, Mar 21, 1955

Abstract : Experimental study of the widening of spectral lines of inert gases (argon) is described. An interferometer of Fabry-Perot and 3-prism spectrograph with a 24 mm camera were used in the experiments. The width of spectral lines was determined with the help of the Abbe comparator. The Moles method was used for interpretation of the obtained data. Seven references: 3 Austrian and 4 USSR (1936-1955). Table; diagrams.

Institution :

Presented by : Academician M. A. Leontovich, December 16, 1954

OGANOV, L. I. Cand. Med. Sci.

Dissertation: "Malaria in the Moscow Oblast and its Seasonal Periodicity."
Inst of Malaria, Medical Parasitology and helminthology, Acad Med Sci
USSR, 8 Dec 47.

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

ACC NR: AT6021739

$$P_{\Delta t} = (P_{t \text{ opt}} - k_{10} P_t + c_9); \quad (4)$$

$$P_{\nu} = (k_{11} P_{\Delta t} + c_{10}); \quad (5)$$

$$P_{\nu \text{ lim}} = (k_{12} P_{\nu, 0.05} + c_{11}); \quad (6)$$

$$P_{\nu_2} = \beta P_{\nu \text{ opt}} + (1 + \beta) P_{\nu \text{ lim}} \quad (7)$$

where

$$\beta = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{when } P_{\nu \text{ opt}} < P_{\nu \text{ lim}} \\ 0 & \text{when } P_{\nu \text{ opt}} > P_{\nu \text{ lim}} \end{cases}$$

$$P_{\sigma \text{ opt}} = \left[(c_{12} - k_{13} P_{\Delta t}) \left(\frac{P_{Q_2}}{c_{13}} + 1 \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{c_{14}}. \quad (8)$$

In the equations, P denotes pneumatic signals proportional to the magnitudes indicated by the subscripts, k indicates scalar factors, and c represents constants in terms of mm Hg. The system proposed and tested by the authors showed great operational reliability; its dial accuracy is 1--2% for linear operations and 2--4% for non-linear. Savings resulting from use of the system substantially exceed the costs of developing and introducing it. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas and 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 12 ^{07/} ~~13~~ SUBM DATE: (Feb 66/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6021739

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

AUTHOR: Oganov, K. A.; Podlisker, G. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Using pneumatic computing devices to optimize pyrolysis

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Pnevmoavtomatika (Pneumatic automation). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 160-164

TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic device, pneumatic computer, pneumatic control system, industrial automation

ABSTRACT: The development of industrial pneumatic automation makes it possible to solve a large number of problems involving control of industrial plants in the chemical industry. Experience in the industrial use of pneumatic computing devices in a chemical plant has been described in the literature. This article presents the machine equations for computing

$$P_a = \frac{k_1 P_{\Delta p_1} (k_2 P_{p_1} + c_1) (k_3 P_{l_c} + c_3)}{c_3 P_{\Delta p_1}}; \quad (1)$$

$$P_r = \left[\frac{c_1^2 (k_3 P_{p_1} + c_3)}{(k_0 P_a + c_0) k_7 \sqrt{P_0}} - c_7 \right]; \quad (2)$$

$$P_p = k_8 (P_l + k_9 P_{r,0.05} - c_8); \quad (3)$$

Card 1/1

OGANOV, K.A.; KOSAREV, N.N.

Thermal methods of increasing the recovery factor by means
of in-situ combustion of gas-air mixtures. Trudy UkrNIGRI
no.7:257-265 '63. (MIRA 19:1)

OGANOV, K.A.; TUROVSKIY, G.I.; FRID, M.N.; FRID, Ye.B.

Pyrolysis of petroleum gases in an industrial tubestill. Azerb.
khim. zhur, no.3:22-25 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut po kompleksnoy
avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh protsessov v neftyanoy i khimi-
cheskoy promyshlennosti.

OGANOV, K.A.

Problems of the petroleum and gas industries in 1965. Part. 1
gaz.prom. no. 13-5 Jan-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:8)

OGANOV, K.A., Inzh.

Automatic pyrolysis of hydrocarbons. Mekh. i avtom. proizvod. 17
no. 3:8-9 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:9)

OGANOV, K.A.; TUROVSKIY, G.I.

Empirical equations for the process of pyrolysis of ethane-
propane hydrocarbons. Khim. prom. no.8:586-587 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

L 19017-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006221

continuously evaluates the production cost and feeds into an optimization controller which searches for optimum conditions by varying the temperature and space velocity. The optimizer cuts in once every 6-8 hrs and also upon an abrupt change of conditions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN Azerbaydzhan SSR
(Institute of Petrochemical Processes, AN Azerbaydzhan SSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 23Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 19017-63 BDS/EPF(c)/EWT(m) Pr-4 RM/WW/MAY
ACCESSION NR: AP3006221 S/0118/63/000/008/0006/0007

AUTHOR: Abdullayev, A. A.; Israllov, Sh. I.; Oganov, K. A.;
Savicheva, R. N. (Engineers) 61

TITLE: Optimizing the process of butane dehydrogenation in a fluidized bed

SOURCE: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva, no. 8, 1963, 6-7

TOPIC TAGS: butane dehydrogenation, fluidized bed, optimization

ABSTRACT: The process of butane dehydrogenation is described; it depends on these factors: raw material composition, pressure and temperature in the reaction zone, space velocity (time of contact between the raw material and the catalyst), and catalyst activity. It was found that the butylene yield largely depends on the temperature and space velocity; they are controlled by an experimental automatic-control system which uses the variable component of the production cost of butylene as the controlling parameter. A computer

ANTSYSHKINA, N.S.; OGANOV, K.A.

Studying the possibility of increasing the recovery of oil from
layers. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.2:74-76 Ap-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Oil fields--Production methods)

OGANOV, K. A.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Increasing the petroleum-supply stratum by transfer of the heat zone." L'vov, 1961. 14 pp; 3 pp of illustrations; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education Ukrainian SSR, L'vov Polytechnic Inst); 150 copies; list of author's works on pp 13-14 (10 entries); price not given; (KL, 7-61 sup, 243)

OGANOV, K.A.; MAKOVSKIY, S.A.; KOSAREV, N.N.

More about creating a mobile focus of fire in a porous medium
of a layer. Neft. khoz. 38 no.4:14-20 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Oil fields--Production methods)

O.G. ANOV, K.A.

3(5)	THIRD BOOK EXPLANATION	88/2882
	<p>Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy naftnyy institut</p> <p>Pogonyi prirody, narvaldi i dobychi nefdi i gasa na territorii USSR; doklady na vnesoyuznyy sessii uchonykh sovetov VNIIGI i VNI, proizvodivshy v g. L'vove v mays 1977 g. /Problems in the Exploration and Production of Oil and Gas in the Ukrainian SSR. Reports Presented at a Session of the Scientific Councils of the All-Union Petroleum Scientific Research Institute and the Scientific Survey and the All-Union Scientific Research Institute in Lvov, May 1977) Moscow, Gostekhnizdat, 1979. 288 p. 1,000 copies printed.</p> <p>Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR, Ministerstvo geologii i obratnyy nefdi.</p> <p>Eds.: I. G. Muravov, V. V. Olshebo, and A. S. Muravtsev; Executive Eds.: S. M. Yungov, and S. I. Zartovskaya; Tech Ed.: I. O. Fedorov.</p> <p>FOREWORD: This book is intended for petroleum geologists and Ukrainian area specialists.</p> <p>COVERAGE: This book contains 27 reports originally read at a meeting of the scientific committee of the VNIIGI (All-Union Petroleum Scientific Research Institute for Geological Survey), the VNI (All-Union Scientific Research Institute), the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the USSR Ministry of Geology and the USSR Ministry of Oil and Gas, held in Lvov in May 1977. The reports deal with the petroleum geology of the Dnieper-Dnubia depression, the Carpathians, Ciscarpathia, the southwestern fringes of the Russian Platform, and the northern Black Sea area. Particular attention is given to describing the geological features of those regions most likely to bear oil. Other articles discuss oil production techniques and ways of increasing drilling speed in deep wells. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.</p>	
	Zabobayev, F. R. Basic Geological Results of the Geophysical Investigations Carried Out in 1956 in the Dnieper-Dnubia Depression	165
	Fedorov, I. V. The State of Oil Production in the Ukrainian Oil Industry and Ways of Increasing It	173
	Melnikova, E. K. and A. A. Iskhodzhiy, V. A. Shteyn. General Assessment and Analysis of the State of Exploitation of the Dolina Oil Pool	181
	Rosenberg, M. B. Methods of Hydrodynamic Computations for the Exploitation of Oilpools Under a Dissolved Gas Regime and the Displacement of Gas-charged Petroleum by Water	192
	Chabalyuk, E. B. Hydrodynamic Methods of Oil Well Testing in Ukrainian SSR	205
	Bucatur, A. F. General Methods of Activating an Oil Bed in Order to Increase the Production of Petroleum	216
	Guzenko, I. A. Results of Oilfield Experience in Thermally Activating an Oil-bearing Bed and Ways of Further Development of This Method	223
	Shchepochnik, M. A. Industrial Experience in Rejuvenating the Bottom Hole Zone by Means of Bottom Hole Water	232
	Makarenko, S. A. Rejuvenation of the Bottom Hole Zone of Oil Wells by Means of FFO-2	238
	Levit, I. P. Experimental Results of Hydraulic Fracturing of Formations in the Oil Industry in the USSR and USA	244
	Perelomov, V. G. Physical Properties and Oil Exploitation Practice in Plugged Reservoir Rock (based on foreign sources)	257
	Shchepochnik, M. A. Ways of Increasing the Speed of Oil and Gas Well Drilling in the Ukrainian SSR	260
	Zolotareva, A. I. and L. V. Grubbers. Utilization of Local Reservoirs in Drilling Oil Wells	277

VOSMIK, Ya.V.; OGANOV, K.A.; YANIV, V.Ye.

Increasing the effectiveness of hydraulic fracturing of strata.
Neft. khoz. 35 no.8:35-38 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Carpathian Mountain region--Petroleum engineering)

93-5-8/19
Review of Literature and Thermo Methods of Treating Oilbearing (Cont.)

(5) heating of the zone around the face of the hole by burning an air-gas mixture in a porous medium in order to produce steam in the formation. After an analysis of the results of these experiments one can conclude that ground work has been laid for experiments in the thermal treatment of oil beds. Experimental work should be directed toward: (1) the utilization of energy created during the condensation of steam in a porous medium; (2) the creation of a shifting combustion center. Extensive tests would determine the efficiency and economy of various methods of thermal treatment of oil-bearing formations. There are 34 references of which 22 are Slavic.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

Oganov, K. A.

93-5-8/19

AUTHOR: Oganov, K. A.

TITLE: Review of Literature and Thermo Methods of Treating Oil-bearing Formations (Obzor literatury po termicheskim metodam vozdeystviya na neftyanoy plast)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye Khozyaystvo, 1957, Nr 5, pp. 37-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author reviews briefly 34 papers and books dealing with the heat treatment of oil bearing formations. On the basis of this review he comes to the following conclusions. Many papers and works discussing heat effect on oil-bearing formations have been written and many experiments in the field and laboratory have been conducted in recent years on the use of various heat carriers. These pose a number of theoretical, laboratory and field problems. Among them are the following: (1) theory of the mechanism of driving the oil out of a porous medium by using hot displacing agents; (2) thermodynamic principles of steam formation and condensation in a porous medium; (3) theory of combustion in a porous medium; (4) displacement of oil from a porous medium by using steam and water above critical temperatures and pressures;

Card 1/2

15-57-10-15056D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,
p 289 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Oganov, K. A.

TITLE: Increasing the Oil Production From a Stratum by Heat
Application (Povysheniye nefteotdachi plasta perenosom
teplovoy volny)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for
the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences,
presented to the In-t, nefti AN SSSR (Petroleum
Institute AS USSR), L'vov, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: In-t, nefti AN SSSR (Petroleum Institute AS USSR)

Card 1/1

Oganov K A

AID P - 2738

Subject : USSR/Mining

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 8/22

Author : Oganov, K. A.

Title : ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ The possibility of creating a transferable combustion hearth in a porous medium

Periodical : Neft. khoz., 33, 7, 43-46, J1 1955

Abstract : The author analyses conditions in which depleted oil deposits can be ignited and a slow underground combustion carried forward by forcing hot air through pressure injection wells. Formulae, charts, diagram. 3 Russian references, 1953-1954.

Institution : Names of some Soviet scientific workers in this field are mentioned.

Submitted : No date

OGANOV, K.A.

AID P - 823

Subject : USSR/Mining

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 8/26

Authors : Oganov, K. A., Chekalyuk, E. B. and Snarskiy, A. N.

Title : Rational method of heat treatment of the oil shelf based on the results of laboratory investigation

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 32, #9, 33-38, S 1954

Abstract : The author describes an experiment with a sand model filled with oil on the application of heat treatment to the oil shelf for the increase of maximum output of the oil well. Comparative displacements of oil from the sand model were made under hydrostatic pressure of the water column, under various pressures of pumped nitrogen, cold and heated water, and finally steam. The description is illustrated with formulas and numerical examples of computation of thermal processes. 2 tables, 2 drawings and 1 Russian reference (1954).

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

OGANOV, K.A.

CHEKALYUK, E.F.; OGANOV, K.A.; STEPANCHIKOV, Ye.A.; SNARSKIY, A.N.

Heat treatment of exhausting oil strata. Neft.khoz.32 no.2:33-38
F '54. (MIRA 7:2)

(Petroleum engineering)

OGANOV, K. A.

AID - P-160

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card : 1/1

Authors : Chekalyuk, E. B., Oganov, K. A., Stepanchikov, E. A.
and Snarskiy, A. N.

Title : Thermal Treatment of Exhausted Oil Stratum. (Part I)

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 32, #1, 33-38, Ja 1954

Abstract : Injection of a preheated medium along the old stratum is outlined for the increase of output of exhausted oil well. A thermodynamic equation is developed for heat distribution around the injected medium. Two charts and tables (Part II will be in next issue).

Institution : Institute of Fuel Resources, Ac. of. Sci., USSR.

Submitted : No date

ABDULLAYEV, M.A.; OGANOV, G.S.; KHAIME, F.G.

New deep-well pump. Azerb. ~~dept.~~ khoz. 41 no.6:43-46 Je '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Oil well pumps)

OGANOV, G.M.

Methods of studying the root system of a tea plant. Pochyvedenie
no.10:83-91 0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

OGANOV, G.M.

Laboratory determination of the biological activities of soils.
Pochvovedenie no.9:110-111 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Soil biology)

OGANOV, G. M., Doc Agric Sci (diss) -- "Increasing the fertility of soils suitable for tea, and of the soils of tea plantations in the Lenkoran subtropical zone of the Azerbaydzhan SSR". Moscow, 1960. 36 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Soil Inst im V. V. Dokuchayev), 150 copies (KL, No 11, 1960, 135)

Country : USSR
CATEGORY :

M-9

ABS. JOUR. : *8* *19*, 195*8*, No. 37294

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : processes, chemical composition of ground water was studied, the samples of water being secured from 30 boreholes over 4 depth levels of the flow. waters of main ground flow are of low mineralization (sodium-potassium hydrocarbonates). Low mineralization of the waters with a predominance of bicarbonates, under conditions where due to long-lasting rains the downflowing currents cover the ascending currents, excludes the possibility of substantial change of soil reaction by action of ground water. This was confirmed by results of laboratory experiments involving study of the action of rain water on soil previously treated with river water. The slight shift of the reaction as a result of treatment of the soil with

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY : USSR
CITIZEN :

7-5

DATE: 1950, No. 19, 1950, No. 17214

AGENCY :
TITLE :
SUBJECT : The use of water-lily floating in the soil
relative to the irrigation of tea plantations

GRID, PUB. :
In the journal, "Izvestiya i obozreniya", 1957, **

ABSTRACT : The studies were conducted in the tea growing
area of Azerbaijan (Lenkoranskiy and Nakhchivanskiy rayon)
in 1956-1957. The tea plants were planted to rice and irrigated over a
period of several decades. The 1956-1957 analysis of soil
samples taken from different parts of the rice fields
showed that at depth levels from 0 to 110 cm the pH values
are 5.7-7.8. Soils maintained under water for longer periods
had higher pH values. An acidic reaction was retained by
soils that have not been inundated over a prolonged period.
The pH values of rice fields with large amounts of organic
matter showed the highest pH values. To determine the
effectiveness of ground water on soil-fertilization

GRID: 1/1
* of Agricultural Crops and Orchard Growing.
** No 1, 17-18.

140

OGANOV, G.M., inzh.

Expedient parameters for boring with a roller bit. Gor. zhur.
no.10:25-26 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut burovoy
tekhniki, Moskva.

OGAI'OV, G.M., inzh.

Industrial testing of an electrodrill in an open pit. Gor. zhur.
no.1:42-44 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut burovoy
tekhniki, Moskva.
(Boring machinery--Electric driving)

OGANOV, G.M., inzh.

Industrial testing of pin roller bits. Gor. zhur. no. 926-27
S '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut burovoy tekhniki,
Moskva.

(Boring machinery---Testing)

OGANOV, G.; CHIKIN, V.; GRADOV, R., red.; SUROVTSEVA, S., tekhn.
red.

[How do we get to Mars?] Na Mars - s chem? Moskva, Izd-vo
"Pravda," 1963. 79 p. (Biblioteka "Komsomol'skoi pravdy,"
no.12) (MIRA 17:2)

OGANOV, G.

Responsibility of the news photographer. Sov.foto. 23 no.2:
10-11 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Zamestitel' otvetstvennogo sekretarya gazety
"Komsomol'skaya pravda".
(Photography, Journalistic)

ADAMOV, V.S.; KANTAROVYAN, I.T.; OGANOV, E.A.; CHERKENYAN, B.S.

Effect of reabsorption on the damping of the phosphorescence of
boric phosphors stimulated by light pulses. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR
Zi no.2:88-92 1965. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut radiofiziki i elektroniki AN ArmSSR. Submitted
March 10, 1965.

OGANIS'YAN, Yu.

YOGANIS'YAN, YU. / OGANIS'YAN, YU. / OGANIS'YAN, YU.

The Algerian National Democratic Republic. Vnesh. torg. 43 no.9:
19-24 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

CGANKSYAN, A.A.; IVANOVA, S.N.; SERDYUCHENKO, V.M.

New method for the implantation of electrodes into the spinal cord of cats and dogs for recording the electric activity of conducting pathways and centers in spontaneous movements. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 57 no.6:106-108 Je '64.

(MIRA 18:4)
1. Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti i neyrofiziologii (dir. -
cheln-korrespondent AN SSSR prof. E.A.Abratyan) AN SSSR, Moskva.

OGANISYAN, A.A.; IVANOVA, S.N.

New method for the implantation of electrodes into the muscles of the extremities of dogs for electromyographic studies in freely-moving animals. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 57 no.4:136-138 Ap '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti i neyrofiziologii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR prof. E.A. Asratyan) AN SSSR, Moskva.
Submitted March 8, 1963.

ACCESSION NR: AP4032818

which tends to break easily, can be left under the skin for a number of months, and EMG can be recorded during free movement of the animal. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vy'shey nervnoy deyatel'nosti i neyrofiziologii AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neurophysiology, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 08Mar63

DATE ACQ: 13May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 13

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3043

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4032818

S/0219/64/000/004/0136/0138

AUTHOR: Oganisyan, A. A.; Ivanova, S. N.

TITLE: A new method of implanting electrodes into muscles of dog extremities to record EMG during free movement

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny*, no. 4, 1964, 136-138

TOPIC TAGS: EMG, EMG lead, electrode implantation, free animal movement, new implantation method, nickel-chrome wire electrode

ABSTRACT: A thin nickel-chrome wire 100 μ in diameter serves as an electrode for the EMG lead. An incision is made at the muscle, the electrode is implanted, and 2-3 sutures secure it in place. The free end of the electrode is inserted into a rubber capsule filled with an electrically conductive mixture. A second incision is made at the neck or chest to implant the capsule. For bipolar EMG leads, a second electrode is implanted 1-1.5 cm from the first one. A needle electrode connected to an amplifier is introduced into the capsule to record the EMG. With this method the free end of the electrode,

Card 1/2

NIKULIN, V.M., kand. ekonom. nauk; KHEZHNYAK, L.T., inzh.;
OGANEZOVA, S.Z., inzh.; VINARIK, L.S., inzh.

Optimum layout for glass using the linear programming method.
Stok. i ker. 22 no.11:11-15 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

POKROVSKAYA, N.V.; OGANFZOVA, N.A.; CHISTYAKOVA, Ye.A.; KISLYAKOVA, O.V.

Methods for the production of glucose oxidase enzyme preparations.
Ferm. i spirt. prom. 31 no.7:22-25 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pivobezalko-
gol'noy i vinodel'cheskoy promyshlennosti.

LEVIN, V.M.; OGANEZOVA, I.S.; TARNIZHEVSKIY, M.V.

Protecting pipelines from trolley-car track stray currents.
Zashch. trub. ot kor. no.5:38-55 '62. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva im. K.D. Pamfilova.

OGANEZOVA, I.S.

Controlling the potentials of outlet points as an effective anticorrosion measure for pipelines. Gaz.delo no.1:22-27 '64.

(MIRA 17:4)
1. Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva im. K.D.Pamfilova, g. Moskva.

LOMANOVICH, V.A., inzh.; OGANEZOVA, I.S., inzh.

Automatic device for protecting underground structures from corrosion brought about by stray currents. Vest. svyazi 23 no.5:10-11 My '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

OGANEZOVA, I.S.

Methods for regulating the voltages of the trap stations on streetcar
track circuits. Sbor. nauch. rab. AKKH no.2:66-73 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(Electric railroads--Current supply)

OGANEZOVA, A. A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Nature of changes in the relations of protein fractions in the blood of exposed animals in qualitatively different diets." Moscow, 1960. 7 pp; (Academy of Medical Sciences USSR); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 21-60, 131)

OGANIZOVA, A.A.

Effect of various types of nutrition on blood protein changes following irradiation in rats. Zhur.ob.biol. 20 no.2:49-56 (MIRA 12:5) Nr-Ap '59.

1. Iz radiobiologicheskoy laboratorii (sav. - kand.med.nauk G.P.Yeremin) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(DIETS, effects,
on blood protein reactions to x-rays in rats (Rus))
(BLOOD PROTEINS, effect of radiations,
x-rays, eff. of diets on reactivity in rats (Rus))
(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects,
on blood proteins fed different diets (Rus))

OGANEZOVA, A.A.

Character of changes in the ratio of serum proteins in X-irradiated rats on various diets. Vop.pit. 17 no.3:38-43 My-Je '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz radiobiologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - kandidat biologicheskikh nauk G.P. Yeremin) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(BLOOD PROTEINS, effect of radiations,

x-rays, in rats receiving various diets (Rus))

(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects,

on blood proteins in rats receiving various diets (Rus))

(DIETS, effects,

on blood proteins in x-irradiated rats (Rus))

OGANEZOV, M.G.; VINOGRADOV, V.I., red.

[Layout and equipment of commercial enterprises; an album of visual aids] Ustroistvo i oborudovanie torgovykh predpriyatii; al'bom nagliadnykh posobii. Moskva, Izd-vo Tsentrosoiuza, 1963. 119 p. (MIRA 18:2)

BEDENKO, V., starshiy prepodavatel'; OGANEZOV, M., prepodavatel'
VOLOSH, V.

For the students of cooperative technicums. Obshchestv. pit.
no.8:46-47 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu filial zaochnogo instituta sovetskoy
torgovli (for Bedenko).
2. Rostovskiy-na-Donu kooperativnyy
tekhnikum (for Oganezov).
3. Nachal'nik otдела tsen Rostovskogo
oblastnogo soyuza potrebitel'skikh obshchestv (for Volosh).

SHVANGIRADZE, R.R.; OGANEZOV, K.A.; MOZGOVAYA, T.A.; SHCHETININA, E.V.

Method for stabilizing an arc discharge during the spectrum
analysis of powdered materials. Zhur. prikl. spektr. 3 no.5:
397-402 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

Study of the d.c. arc ...

S/051/62/013/004/022/023
E039/E420

The difference between T_{el} and T_{gas} at lower pressures is due to the decrease in number of elastic collisions of the electrons with gas molecules. The arc temperature depends on many factors and does not have a simple connection with the potential drop across the arc, which is larger in the case of air than in argon. C II and C III lines are only observed at atmospheric pressure for the inert gases, and in argon at pressures > 5 to 6 atm they disappear. They are also present in the case of air for pressures < 300 mm. It appears that the presence of these lines does not depend on the temperature of the arc but is a function of pressure. Hence the relative intensity of the carbon lines will give an anomalously high temperature. The lines of the argon atoms are observed at all pressures of argon and are only weakly dependent on pressure. The AI spectrum is produced by means of electron collisions with metastable atoms of argon. There is 1 figure.

REMITTED: April 24, 1962

Card 2/2

S/O51/60/008/04/004/032
R201/R691

AUTHORS: Shvangiradze, R.R., Oganezov, K.A. and Chikhladze, B. Ya.

TITLE: Isotopic Shifts of Bands in the Electron-Vibrational Spectra of Certain Diatomic Molecules

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 4, pp 452-457 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors measured the isotopic shifts of bands in the electron-vibrational spectra of N_2 , N_2^+ , CO and CO^+ , enriched with N^{15} and C^{13} . The isotopic shifts were measured using the edges of the bands of the second positive system of N_2 (Table 1), the first negative system of N_2^+ (Table 2), the first negative system of CO^+ (Table 3) and the fourth positive system of CO (Table 4). The spectra were recorded with a spectrograph ISP-51 in the visible region and ISP-22 in the ultraviolet region. The spectra of the molecules $N^{14}N^{15}$, N^{15} , $(N^{14}N^{15})^+$, $(N^{15})^+$, $C^{13}O$ and $(C^{13}O)^+$ (formed in the discharge from gaseous NH_3 , NO, CH_4 and CO_2 enriched with N^{15} and C^{13} , were excited in hollow-cathode and in Geisler tubes (no foreign working gas was used). The measured isotopic shifts are listed in Tables 1-4 and Fig 1 shows (by way of example) microphotograms of the $0 \rightarrow 0$ bands of N_2^+ . The

Card 1/2

OGANEZOV, K., red.

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