

OGANEZOV, G.G.; AZATYAN, A., red.; AKHIRYAN, Ye., tekhn.red.

[Underground waters of the Ararat Depression] Podzemnye vody Araratskoi kotloviny. Erevan, Armianskoe gos.izd-vo. Vol.2.
[Hydrological and hydrogeological calculations and investigation of Lake Aygerlich] Gidrologicheskie i gidrogeologicheskie issledovaniia i raschety po ozeru Aigerlich. 1958. 152 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Aygerlich, Lake--Hydrology)

OGANEZOV, Gurgan Gavrilovich, professor; ASLANYAN, A.T., otvetstvennyy redaktor; AZIZBEKIAN, L.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Underground waters of the Ararat Basin] Podzemnye vody Araratskoi kotloviny. Erevan, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Armianskoi SSR. Vol. 1.
[Power factors in the tectonics of the Ararat Basin] Energeticheskie faktory v tektonike Araratskoi kotloviny. 1957. 165 p. (MLRA 10:8)
(Aragat, Mount--Geology, Structural)

OGANEZOV G. G.

N/5
661.5
.03

OSUSHENIYE NASOSNYMI KOLOCTSAMI (RECLAMATION OF LAND WITH PUMPS) YEREVAN,
ARMENIA, 195... 106 p. DIAGRS., TABLES.

OGANEZOVA, I.S.; STRIZHEVSKIY, I.V.; TARN IZHEVSKIY, M.V.

Determining the rate of leakage according to the potentials of an
average day of a rail network. Sbor.nauch.rab,AKKH no. 4, Zashch.podzem.-
soor.ot kor no.2:85-88 '60. (MIRA 15:7)
(Electric railroads) (Electric currents, Leakage)

OGANEZOVA, I.S.; STRIZHEVSKIY, I.V.; TARNIZHEVSKIY

Effect of strengthened protection against stray currents on leakage currents from rails. Sbor.nauch.rab.AKKH no. 4. Zashch.podzem.soor.ot kor no.2:45-55 '60. (MIRA 15:7)
(Electric railroads) (Electrolytic corrosion)

OGANEZOV, Gurchen Gavrilovich, prof.; AZATYAN, A.M., red.;
KHALATYAN, V., tekhn. red.

[Lake Sevan and the Gegamskiy Range; new data on volcanoes]
Sevan i Gegamskii khrebet; novoe o vulkanakh. Erevan, Aipet-
glukhrat, 1962. 122 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Sevan Lake region--Volcanoes)

OGANEZOV, A.V.

Clinico-epidemiological characteristics and treatment of anthrax
according to data of the Kirovabad City Infectious Disease Hospital.
Azerb. med. zhur. 40 no.11:56-61 N '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. VORONOV, A.S., PROF.; OGANEZOV, A.V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Volga-Don Canal Region - Public Health
7. Organization of medical aid at the construction of the V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Navigation Canal. Klin.med. 30 no.8, 1952.

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

OGANEZOV, A. N.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Study of the possibility of using the wind-electric power station D-18 SKh1-E for mechanization of agriculture of the Belorussian SSR." Minsk, 1961. 16 pp; (Academy of Agricultural Sciences Belorussian SSR, Inst of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture, ASKhN Belorussian SSR); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 222)

OGANESYANTS, M.A.

Secretory salivation and oral unconditioned motor reflexes in
male cats. Zhur. eksp. i klin. med. 3 no. 17-24 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Meditsinskogo instituta
Rostova-na-Donu i Institut fiziologii imeni L.A.Orbeli AN
ArmSSR.

(SALIVARY GLANDS) (REFLEXES)

OGANEV'S YANITS, A.G., brigadir

Useful brochure ("Repair and operation of diesel locomotive storage batteries" by IU.Sh.Shaverdov. Reviewed by A.G.Oganes'iants). Elek. i tepl.tiaga 3 no.1:3 of cover Ja '59.

(MIRA 12:2)

1. Akkumulyatornoye otdeleniye depo Gudermes, Ordzhonikidzevskaya doroga.

(Diesel locomotives--Batteries--Maintenance and repair)
(Shaverdov, IU.Sh.)

FLEROV, G.N.; DRUIN, V.A., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk; CCANESYAN,
Yu.Ts., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk; POLIKANOV, S.M., kand.
fiz.-mat. nauk; DONETS, Ye.D., nauchn. sotr.; ZVARA,
Ivo, nauchn. sotr.; CHERNOV, A.G.; FAYNBOYM, I.B., red.

[Prospects for the synthesis of transuranium elements.
Ninth discussion. Participants in the discussion: Flerov,
G.N. and others] Perspektivy sinteza transuranovykh ele-
mentov. V besede uchastvuiut: G.N.Flerov i dr. Moskva,
Znanie, 1965. 39 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike.
IX Seriya: Fizika, matematika, astronomia, no.10)
(MIRA 18:5)

ILLEGIBLE

Gamma radiation from nuclei with high spins

S/056/43/044/004/010/044
B102/B186

neutron yield was also measured by means of a stilbene crystal with an C4-33 (FEU-33) multiplier. The γ -counting rate was 100-300 pulses/sec for a flux of $\sim 10^{12}$ ions/sec. The spectrometer was positioned at an angle of 115° with respect to the ion beam. In all cases a prompt gamma radiation ($< 10^{-9}$ sec) was observed with mean energies between 0.7 and 1.1 Mev. The upper limit of the cascade emission time was $(2-3) \cdot 10^{-9}$ sec. Up to 13 gamma quanta were emitted per compound nucleus decay. The spin effect on the decay mechanism is discussed separately for the various reactions. There are 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: November 16, 1962

Card 2/2

S/056/63/044/004/010/044
B102/B106AUTHORS: Osentayan, Yu. Ts., Lobanov, Yu. V., Markov, B. N., Flerov, G. N.

TITLE: Gamma radiation from nuclei with high spins

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 44,
No. 4, 1965, 1171 - 1179

TEXT: The authors measured the γ -ray spectra emitted on bombardment of Cu, Ta, W, and U targets with O^{16} and Ne^{22} ions accelerated to energies between 74 and 145 Mev, by means of a single-crystal scintillation spectrometer.

For the reactions $Cu+Ne^{22}$ and $Ta+O^{16}$ the upper limits of the cascade γ -transition times were also determined. The projectile ions were accelerated in the 300-cm cyclotron of the Laboratoriya yadernykh reaktsiy OIYai (Nuclear Reactions Laboratory of the OIYai). The targets had natural isotope composition and were, at thicknesses of from 25 to 100 μ , deposited on copper backings. The spectrometer consisted mainly of a NaI(Tl) crystal and a photomultiplier whose pulses were fed to a AM-100/1 (AI-100/1) 100-channel pulse height analyzer. In some experiments the

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L 17597-63

Formation of nuclei...

B/056/03/04/003/004/053

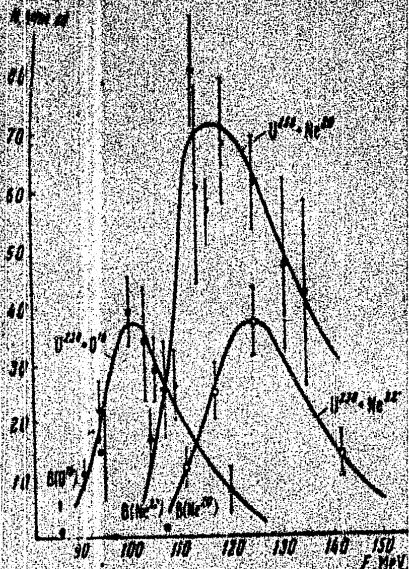


Fig. 1. a - N, relative units

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinenyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute for Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: August 13, 1962

Card 3/3

L 17597-63

8/056/63/044/003/004/053

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Formation of nuclei...

previously advanced assumption (Ref. 1) that the fissions occur from some isomeric states of 238U elements. In the case of Ne and O ions they assume the existence of transfer reactions. The investigation was led by Prof. G. N. Flerov. There is 1 figure and 1 table.

Table 1

| Reactions | $U_{238} + He$ | $U_{238} + O$ | $U_{238} + Ne$ | $U_{238} + N$ |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Number of pulses in the first chamber | 82 | 130 | 280 | 89 |
| Number of pulses in the second chamber | 20 | 28 | 30 | 16 |
| Calculated value for τ_1 , msec | 15.6 ± 2.8 | 14.3 ± 1.0 | 8.7 ± 0.8 | 12.8 ± 2.1 |

Note: The decay life time, obtained from only two ionization chambers may actually represent certain averages over several isomers having different decay life times.

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17597-63
12916/ASD

FCB(r)/DMT(m)/BDS

S/056/63/044/003/004/055

59
58

AUTHOR: Polikanov, S. M., Wang Tung-Seng, Keok, Th., Mikheyev, V. L., Gjanasyan, Yu. Ts., Fieve, A. A., and Pefilov, B. V.

TITLE: Formation of nuclei with an anomalous spontaneous fission period in reactions involving heavy ions

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 44, no. 3, 1963, 804-807

TEXT: Continuing the work on spontaneous fissions with anomalously short decay lifetime reported earlier in Ref. 1 (S. M. Polikanov, V. A. Druin, V. A. Karnaukhov, V. L. Mikheyev, A. A. Fieve, N. K. Skobelev, V. G. Subbotin, O. M. Ter-Akopyan, and V. A. Fomchev, ZhETF, 42, 1464, 1962), the authors measured the decay life times and the production curves while bombarding U^{238} by O^{16} , Ne^{20} , Ne^{22} , and B^{11} ions and of U^{235} and Th^{232} by the O^{16} and Ne^{22} ions respectively. The experimental setup was the same as the one described in Ref. 1. Results are contained in Fig. 1 and Table 1. The authors speculate in details about possible reactions leading to the observed fissions and conclude that the present results support the

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8/057/6/053/004/015/021
B163/B234

Investigation of the...

arranged outside the vacuum chamber, through a plexiglass window. The pulse recurrence frequency was varied between 10 and 150 c/s, the pulse duration from 0.2 to 3.0 μ sec. The vacuum in the chamber varied from $1.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ to $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ torr. The γ -counting-rate N_{γ} increased by a factor of 10^6 to 10^7 when $2V_0$ was increased from 50 to 300 kv. The spectral distribution of the γ -rays drops steeply at $E_{\gamma} = eV_0$ and becomes much less intense for $eV_0 < E_{\gamma} < 2eV_0$. The measurement of this spectral distribution can be used to measure the dee voltage with an accuracy of 1%. The dependence of N_{γ} on the magnetic field strength H is characterized by a steep ascent up to 1000 oersted, and a constant value of N_{γ} between 1 and 16 kilooersted. For high H , N_{γ} is proportional to the duty factor. No dependency of N_{γ} on the vacuum was observed. There are 5 figures.

SUBMITTED: January 13, 1962 (initially)
June 2, 1962 (after revision)
Card 2/2

8/057/65/035/004/015/021
 8163/825A

AUTHORS: Indreash, G., Linev, A. P., Lobanov, Yu. V., Markov, B. N.,
 and Oganessian, Yu. Ts.

TITLE: Investigation of the γ -rays from the resonance system of a
 cyclotron

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 33, no. 4, 1963, 462 - 469

TEXT: In order to produce intense beams at a radius near to the final one
 in the 300 cm cyclotron for the acceleration of heavy ions of the
 laboratory for nuclear reactions OJAN (OJAN) it was calculated that at a
 frequency of 5 Mc/s a potential difference $V_0 = 300 - 350$ kv between
 the dees should be applied. It was found, however, that for dee voltages
 above 100 to 150 kv a strong electronic load of the resonance circuit
 spoiled its quality factor, and that the dee potential was considerably
 reduced (by the factor ~ 1.5) when the external magnetic field was switched
 on. The distance between the dees and the cover of the chamber was 10 cm.
 The electron current over this gap was studied by recording the continuous
 spectrum of soft bremsstrahlung by means of a scintillation counter
 Card 1/2

INDREASH, G.; LINEV, A.F.; LOBANOV, Yu.V.; MARKOV, B.N.; OGANESYAN, Yu.TS.

[Study of γ -rays in the resonance system of a cyclotron]
Issledovanie γ -luchei rezonansnoi sistemy tsiklotrona.
Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issledovani, 1962. 16 p.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Gamma rays) (Cyclotron)

OGANESYAN, Yu.TS.; LOBANOV, Yu.V.; MARKOV, B.N.; FLEROV, G.N.

[Gamma radiation of high-spin nuclei] γ -izluchenie iader
s vysokim spinom. Dubna, 1962. 13 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Nuclear spin) (Gamma rays)

POLIKANOV, S.M.; VAN TUN-SEN; KEKK, Kh.; MIKHEYEV, V.L.; OGANESYAN, Yu.TS.; PLEVE, A.A.; FEFILOV, B.V.; SARANTSEVA, V.R., tekhn. red.

[Formation of nuclei with anomalous periods of spontaneous fission in reactions with heavy ions] Obrazovanie iader s anomal'nym periodom spontannogo deleniia v reaktsiakh s tiazhelymi ionami. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issl., 1962. 6 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Nuclear fission) (Nuclear reactions)
(Uranium—Isotopes)

INDREAS, G.; OGANESYAN, Y.

Acceleration of the multiply loaded ions in the cyclotron with 120 cm. polar diameter (Y-120). Studii cerc fiz 12 no.2:341-356 '61.

1. Institutul Unificat de Cercetari Nucleare Dubna, U.R.S.S.

(Ions) (Cyclotron)

S/058/62/000/010/006/093
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Indreash, G. I., Oganessian, Yu. Ts.

TITLE: Cyclotron tuning during the acceleration of multiply-charged ions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 10, 1962, 4, abstract 10B30
("Rev. phys. Acad. RPR", 1961, v. 6, no. 4, 507 - 508)

TEXT: The direct tuning of a cyclotron during the acceleration of multiply charged ions requires much labor due to the large intensity fluctuations of the current of particles drawn from the ion source. Therefore, it is suggested that a singly charged DH molecule, for which the A/Z ratio lies in the chosen range (RZhFiz, 1962, 6B22), be used as the "tuning" particle. ✓

A. Fateyev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

83748

Gamma Radiation Resulting From the Interaction S/056/60/038/004/041/048
Between Accelerated C^{12} Ions and Sn Nuclei B006/B053

as shown in Fig. 1), and, for comparison, the spectrum taken at $R = 0.2$ cm, the latter being normalized so that the areas between the curves and the E-axis became equal. It is shown that, by reducing the distance R , the number of pulses corresponding to quanta with $E = 1.5 - 4$ Mev is increased. This fact is ascribed to the occurrence of cascades of soft gamma quanta. The mean number of gamma quanta recorded at the same time (with $R = 0.2$ cm) were found to be about 1.8. For the mean number of gamma quanta in one cascade, a rough estimate gives a value not less than ten. Finally, the authors thank Professor G. N. Flerov for his advice, and A. B. Malinin for his assistance. There are 2 figures and 4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: January 14, 1960

Card 3/3

Gamma Radiation Resulting From the Interaction ⁸³⁷⁴⁸ S/056/60/038/004/041/048
 Between Accelerated C^{12} Ions and Sn Nuclei B006/B053

IAE AN SSSR (Institute of Atomic Energy of the AS USSR); the intensity of the outer beam was $\sim 5 \cdot 10^6$ particles/sec. The gamma quanta emitted by a target 24 mg/cm^2 thick were recorded (in the range 0.4 - 4 Mev) by a luminescence spectrometer (CsJ), a photomultiplier of the type C-993 (S-993), and a multi-channel analyzer of the type ~~ЭЛМ-2~~ (ELA-2). All important experimental details are described in the following. The energy spectrum of the gamma quanta is shown in Fig. 1 in the form of $NE = f(E)$, where N denotes the number of quanta in the channel corresponding to E. The spectrum is a continuous one with a peak at 0.8 Mev. The diagram also shows the spectrum of the gamma radiation from

$Sm^{150}(n,\gamma)$, which reaction is typical of compound nucleus formation (by thermal neutrons) with an angular momentum practically the same as in the ground state. This spectrum has a peak at ~ 2 Mev. As a comparison of these two spectra shows, the transition of the nucleus to the ground state mainly takes place with emission of softer gamma quanta than in the case of radiative neutron capture. Fig. 2 shows the gamma spectrum recorded at a distance R of 5 cm between crystal and target (the same

Card 2/3

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83748
S/056/60/038/004/041/048
B006/B053

AUTHORS:

Karnaikhov, V. A.; Oganesyan, Yu. Ts.

TITLE:

Gamma Radiation¹⁴ Resulting From the Interaction Between
Accelerated C^{12} Ions and Sn Nuclei

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960,
Vol. 38, No. 4, pp. 1339 - 1340

TEXT: In nuclear reactions induced by accelerated heavy ions, compound nuclei having high excitation energies and angular momenta are formed. V. M. Strutinskiy assumed that in the decay of such compound nuclei the main part of the angular momentum is carried off by gamma quanta, and so the nucleon emission is accompanied by a gamma cascade. In the present "Letter to the Editor", the authors consider the energy spectrum of the gamma quanta accompanying the irradiation of Sn by 78-Mev C^{12} ions. In this case, the compound nucleus energy is estimated to be about 66 Mev and, the maximum angular momentum to be about 45 \hbar . The experiments described were carried out on the 150-centimeter cyclotron of the

Card 1/3

FLEROV, G.N.; POLIKANOV, S.M.; KARAMYAN, A.S. [deceased]; PASYUK, A.S.;
PARFANOVICH, D.M.; TARANTIN, N.I.; KARNAUKHOV, V.A.; DRUIN, V.A.;
VOLKOV, V.V.; SEMCHINOVA, A.M.; OGANESYAN, Yu.TS.; KHALIZEV, V.I.;
KHLEBNIKOV, G.I.; MYASOYEDOV, B.F.; GAVRILOV, K.A.

Experiments to produce element No. 102. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz.
38 no.1:82-94 Jan '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Sotrudniki Ob"edinennogo instituta yadernykh issledovaniy (for
Polikanov, Oganesyanyan, Gavrilov). 2. Sotrudnik Instituta geokhimii
i analiticheskoy khimii AN SSSR (for Myasoyedov).
(Transuranium elements)

The Range-energy Relations for C_{12}, N_{14}, O_{16} -Ions in Aluminum, SOV/56-36-3-52/71
Copper, and Gold in the Energy Interval of 50-110 Mev

The author finally thanks Professor G. N. Flerov for his valuable remarks, and D.M. Parfanovich for assisting in carrying out the experiments and for discussing results. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: November 17, 1958

Card 3/3

The Range-energy Relation for C_{12}, N_{14}, O_{16} -Ions in Aluminum, SOV/56-36-3-52/71
Copper, and Gold in the Energy Interval of 50-110 Mev

the curves calculated by Papino are plotted, including those for He^4 ions. The slope of the curves increases with A . Measuring data agree with Papino's semiempirical curves. The range curves of these ions in photoemulsions (energy region 0-130 Mev) are somewhat higher (cf. Ref 7). Measuring results:

| | range (mg/cm ²) | energy (Mev) |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| C^{12} (in copper) | 18.9 | 52.0 |
| | 27.1 | 66.0 |
| O^{16} (in copper) | 32.0 | 69.5 |
| | 18.8 | 75.2 |
| C^{12} (in gold) | 27.1 | 96.5 |
| | 22.3 | 36.0 |
| O^{16} (in gold) | 30.0 | 50.5 |
| | 37.6 | 56.0 |
| | 47.2 | 66.5 |
| | 30.0 | 73.0 |
| | 37.6 | 85.0 |
| | 40.2 | 90.3 |

24(7), 24(8)
AUTHOR:

Oganesyan, Yu. Ts.

SOV/56-36-3-52/71

TITLE:

The Range-Energy Relation for C_{12}, N_{14}, O_{16} -Ions in Aluminum, Copper, and Gold in the Energy Interval of 50-110 Mev (Zavisimost' probeg-energiya dlya ionov C_{12}, N_{14}, O_{16} v alyuminii, medi i zolote v intervale energiy 50-110 MeV)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 3, pp 936 - 937 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present paper deals with experimental investigations of the range-energy relation. The acceleration of $C_{12}^{4+}, N_{14}^{5+}, O_{16}^{5+}$ and O_{16}^{6+} ions was carried out on the 150 cm cyclotron, the intensity of the beam was about 10^5-10^6 ions/cm²sec

at 0.1μA. Ion recording was carried out by means of a photo-multiplier with ZnS crystal. Carrying out of the experiments is described. Part of the results obtained is shown by a table, another part in a diagram. The diagram shows the energy-range function in aluminum; for comparison,

Card 1/3

FLEROV, G. N., POLIKANOV, S. M., KARAMYAN, A. S., PASYUK, A. S., PARFANOVICH, D. M.,
 TARANTIN, N. I., KARNAUKHOV, V. A., DRUIN, V. A., VOLKOV, V. V., SEMCHINOVA, A. M.,
 OGANESYAN, Yu. Ts., KHALIZEV, V. I. and KHLEBNIKOV, G. I.

"Experiments to Obtain Element 102". Dokl. Akad. Nau SSSR, Vol. 120, No. 1,
 73-5 (1958) In Russian.
 Plutonium isotopes Pu^{239} and Pu^{240} were irradiated with oxygen ions, accelerated
 to 102 MeV. The nucleus so produced leaves the target, because of recoil, and is
 picked up in a collector. This can be moved, in a time of 4-5 sec. over to nuclear
 emulsions which are designed to register α -particles. Alpha-particles of energy
 greater than 8.5 MeV are detected. These could come from Pu^{239} , $(O^{16}, 4-6n)$
 $102^{262/263}$. The total number of α -particles with an energy exceeding 8.5 MeV,
 (those of energy less than 7 MeV could come from platinum contamination) was 18
 in the irradiation of Pu^{239} and 8 in the case of Pu^{240} . These figures would
 give cross-sections for formation of element 102 of 2×10^{-27} and 5×10^{-33} cm²,
 respectively.

PA - 2038

The Absorption of γ -Quanta with the Average Energy of 500 MeV
in Lead, Copper, and Aluminium.

ASSOCIATION United Institute for Nuclear Research, Laboratory for Nuclear Problems.
PRESENTED BY

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Card 3/3

PA - 2038

The Absorption of γ -Quanta with the Average Energy of 500 MeV in Lead, Copper, and Aluminium.

Pb $0,1115 \pm 0,0025$, Cu $0,0510 \pm 0,0025$, Al $0,0295 \pm 0,0017$.

The absorption of the γ -quanta at $E_\gamma = 500$ MeV takes place essentially by the production of electron-positron pairs. As shown by computation results, absorption by photo effect and Compton effect amounts to $\sim 1,2$ % in the case of Cu, and to ~ 2 % of the total absorption cross section in the case of Al. The cross sections for the absorption of γ -quanta found here agree well with the computed results obtained by H. DAVIES, H. BENTHE, L. MAXIMON, Phys.Rev., 93, 788 (1954).

It remains to be added that the data for 500 MeV γ -quanta which agree with computations were obtained in the case of permanent presence of a lead absorber of $5,55$ g/cm² thickness in the bundle. If such a lead absorber, by which the bundle is filtered, is lacking, cross sections which are larger by 10 % are obtained. When measuring the absorption cross section of 280 MeV γ -quanta, no influence was found to be exercised by the additional absorber by which the bundle is permanently covered. The cross section of the absorption of 280 MeV γ -quanta obtained here agrees with the results obtained by J.W. DE-WIRE, A. ASKIN, L.A. BACH, Phys.Rev., 83, 505 (1951). The reason for the increase of the absorption cross section of 500 MeV γ -quanta when an additional lead filter was lacking could not be explained.

Card 2/3

OGANESYAN, Yu Ts.

AUTHOR BAJUKOV, J.D., OGANESYAN, J.C., TJAPKIN, A.A. PA - 2038

TITLE The Absorption of γ -Quanta with the Average Energy of 500 MeV in Lead, Copper, and Aluminium. (Russian)

PERIODICAL Zhurnal Eksperimental'noi i Teoret. Fiziki, 1957, Vol 32, Nr 1 pp 183-183 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT Received 3/1957 Reviewed 3/1957
 γ -quanta originate from the decay of neutral pions which were produced in the inner target of a phasotron by 660 MeV protons. These γ -quanta were recorded by a pair-like γ -spectrometer with 12 channels, on which occasion the spectrometer was at a distance of 23 m from the target. Before the collimator, which was fitted behind a protective wall of 4 m thickness, a device was arranged, by which the bundle of γ -quanta was periodically interrupted by means of a lead absorber. The γ -quanta recorded by the spectrometer in the case of fully covered and not fully opened bundles were counted separately.
 For the determination of the coefficients of the absorption of the γ -quanta in Cu and Al the semicircular lead disk in the rotating device was replaced by absorbers of copper and aluminium. The frequent change of absorbers made it possible to carry out measurements without a monitor and to diminish the number of measuring errors. The bundle of γ -quanta passing through the collimator was purified from electrons and positrons by means of a special magnet. The authors obtained the following values (in cm^2/g) for the coefficients of the absorption of γ -quanta with the energy of $E_\gamma = 500 \pm 50$ MeV:

Card 1/3

On the Problem of Improving the Quality of Ground-
formation Plans

SOV/6-59-7-18/25

quality of soil, and the rock fields. It is pointed out that the rock fields were better represented in the topographic maps of the surveys of 1906-1916. Figure 1 suggests signs for different rock forms appearing in Armenia: rock fields with hills and hill ranges, block fields, soils exposed to erosion, irregular rock heaps, rock barriers ("Karashary"), and single blocks. These types of soil are described in short. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

SOV/6-59-7-18/25

3(4)
AUTHOR:

Oganesyan, Ye. O.

TITLE:

On the Problem of Improving the Quality of Ground-formation Plans (K voprosu ob uluchshenii kachestva zemleustroitel'nykh planov)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 7, pp 57 - 59 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The ground-formation plan is the basis for a registration of ground surfaces in a qualitative and quantitative respect. In the Armyanskaya SSR, such plans are particularly needed in the densely populated, irrigated regions with little soil, as well as in the mountain districts. For the mountain regions, the topographic map of 1:10000 can be used. But in irrigated regions with an intensive agriculture, strips of 2-3 m must be considered. Therefore, plans of 1:5000 with horizontals at intervals of 1 m are required here. These plans must be made on the basis of aerial photographs. Not only a correct identification but the use of correct signs are important for this purpose. Not all signs of the topographic maps of 1:10000 and 1:25000 can be used for these plans. Recommendations in this respect are given here, including for the vegetation, the

Card 1/2

OGANESYAN, Yefrem Avatisovi , deputat Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR;
TOLSTOV, M.A., red.

[Creators of golden fleece] Tvertay zolotogo runa. Rostov-
na-Donu, Rostovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 35 p.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza imeni 17 partkonferentsii,
Remontnenskogo proizvodstvennogo upravloniya, Rostovskoy
oblasti (for Oganesyen).

OGANESYAN, V.V., ministr.

Armenian light industry. Leg.prom. 7 no.11:20-21 N '47. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Ministerstvo legkoy promyshlennosti Armyanskoy SSR.
(Armenia--Manufactures) (Manufactures--Armenia)

OVASAPYAN, O.V.; OGANESYAN, V.V.

Case of the isolation of the Erysipelothrix pathogen from
gamasid mites. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 33 no.4:123-124
Ap '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz Armyanskoy protivochumnoy stantsii.
(ERYSIPELOTHRIX RHUSIOPATHIAE)(MITES)

BUNYAT'YAN, G.Kh.; OGANESYAN, V.S.

Participation of N-acetyl-L-aspartic acid in acetylation of
D-glucosamine in brain tissue extracts. Vop. biokhim. moz.
1:131-138 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut biokhimi AN ArmSSR.

BUNYATYAN, G.Kh.; OGANESYAN, V.S.

Role of N-acetyl-L-aspartic acid in the brain tissue. Vop. biokhim.
2:17-28 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of Armenian
S.S.R., Erevan.

(Aspartic acid) (Brain)

OGANESYAN, V.S.

Role of N-acetyl-l-aspartic acid in the synthesis of acetylcholine.
Dokl. AN Arm SSR 32 no.1:37-41 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Sektor biokhimi AN Armyanskoy SSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN
Armyanskoy SSR G.Kh. Bunyatyanom. (CHOLINE) (ASPARTIC ACID)

OGANESYAN V.S. (USSR)

"The Role of N-Acetyl-L-Aspartic acid in the Synthesis of Acetyl-choline."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961

OGANESYAN, V. O.

Oganesyan, V. O.

"The Clinical Aspects and Treatment of Malaria Psychoses," Yerevan State Medical Inst. Republic Psychoneurological Clinical Hospital. Republic Psychoneurological Dispensary. Yerevan, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 27, 2 July 1955

L 45195-66

ACC NR: AP6022903

compounds of the first four metals were prepared by sintering pressed briquets in a hydrogen sulfide stream at temperatures 1200--1700C for one hour. The last two metals were hot pressed in graphite molds (under argon atmosphere at temperatures of 1000--1100C) for five minutes. Measurements were made of the specific electric resistance (by the compensation method), the temperature dependence of the electric resistance, the coefficient of thermal conductivity (by the steady-state method), the coefficient of thermal emf (in respect to copper), the Hall coefficient (in a 12 500-oersted field) and the microhardness. The curve was confirmed, and inferences were made concerning selenides and tellurides. The author thanks G. V. Samsonov, an associate member of the AN UkrSSR, for his guidance. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 figures. 2

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 19Nov64/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 004

hs

Card 2/2

L 45195-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e) WH SOURCE CODE: UR/0173/66/019/001/0030/0034
ACC NR: AP6022903

59
57
6

AUTHOR: Oganesyan, V. Kh.

ORG: TsNI Physico-engineering Laboratory, AN Armenian SSR (TsNI fiziko-tekhnicheskaya laboratoriya AN Armyanskoy SSR)

TITLE: Certain relationships of the electric properties of the chalcogenides of transition metals

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, v. 19, no. 1, 1966, 30-34

TOPIC TAGS: transition element, sulfur compound, semiconductor crystal, metal compound, metal property, electric property, chemical bonding

ABSTRACT: The transition metals of groups IV--VI form a large number of sulfide phases. With an increased sulfur-to-metal ratio, the crystal structure of the compounds becomes more complex, the chemical bonding more covalent, and the nature of the compound changes from metal to semiconductor. A theoretical curve was established separating the metal-semiconductor regions of the various compounds, and an experimental verification of this curve was performed. The following sulfide phases were studied: titanium (TiS, Ti₂S₃), zirconium (Z₂S₂), niobium (Nb₂S₃), chrome (Cr₂S₃), molybdenum (MoS₂), and iron (FeS). Under the direction of S. V. Radzikovskaya, the

Card 1/2

I. 47634-66

ACC NR: AP6007288

sublattice was closest to 5 and in which the principle quantum number was greatest and the lowest values of α ; these sulfides tended to form stable electronic configurations. Thus, Ti_2S_3 had the greatest value, while Nb_2S_5 had the lowest. With increasing of atomic weight θ increased and, correspondingly, $(\theta^2)^{1/2}$ decreased in value. The authors express their gratitude to G. V. Samsonov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, for guidance in the present work. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 4 equations.

SUB CODE: 11,20/

SUBM DATE: 26May65/

ORIG REF: 008

Card 2/2 of

L 4163h-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/EWT I/P(c) ID
 ACC NIT AP6007288 SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/66/000/002/0060/0062

AUTHOR: Dudnik, Ye. M.; Oganessian, V. Kh.

ORG: Institute of Material Science Problems, AN UkrSSR (Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Thermal expansion of some transition metal sulfides 27

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 2, 1966, 60-62

TOPIC TAGS: sulfide, transition metal sulfide, thermal expansion, metal physics, elastic modulus, melting point, elastic property, electron shell, quantum theory

ABSTRACT: Experimental thermal expansion coefficients of the transition metal sulfides Ti_2S_2 , ZrS_2 , Nb_2S_3 , $\alpha-TaS_2$, Cr_2S_3 and MoS_2 were obtained and related to the characteristic temperature θ , the root-mean-square amplitude of elastic oscillations $(\bar{U}^2)^{1/2}$, the fusion temperature T_f and the elastic modulus E . Theoretical equations are given relating E , θ , \bar{U}^2 and T_f to α --the coefficient of thermal expansion. Experimental values of α were determined (within 4.5-5% accuracy) on a quartz dilatometer under argon at temperatures ranging from room to 1100°C. The relative longitudinal expansion obeyed a linear law. The value of α decreased with increase in the order number of the transition metal. Sulfides in which the number of d -electrons in the

Card 1/2

68
69
B

L 36866-66
ACC NR: AP6017921

The $NbS_{1.6}$ was found to be stable toward oxygen up to $300^{\circ}C$, to oxidize above $300^{\circ}C$, and to oxidize to Nb_2O_3 within 10 minutes at $400^{\circ}C$. X-ray examination indicated that in $Nb_2S_{3.2}$ - $Nb_2S_{3.59}$, the niobium sulfide has a rhombic lattice with the following parameters: $a = 3.338 \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 17.827 \text{ \AA}$. Its density was 5.9 g/cm^3 . Other properties of $NbS_{1.6}$ were to be: electrical conductivity at room temperature $5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ ohm}\cdot\text{cm}$, thermal emf $+ 5.1 \text{ microvolts/degree}$, coefficient $+ 18.2 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^3/\text{coulomb}$, and microhardness 40 kg/mm^2 . Niobium sulfide was found to be a p-type semiconductor. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: ⁰⁷ 02,20/ SUBM DATE: 13Jan65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

Y 3200 46 001(04/10/1966) 10-01 35/25
ACC NR: AP5017921 SOURCE CODE: UR/0426/66/019/003/0151/0155

AUTHOR: Oganesyan, V. Kh.; Bukhanovich, V. F.; Radzikovskaya, S. V.

ORG: Institute of Materials Science AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Synthesis and the physicochemical properties of niobium sulfide

SOURCE: Armyskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 3, 1966, 161-166

TOPIC TAGS: niobium compound, niobium, sulfur compound, x ray analysis

ABSTRACT: Synthesis of niobium sulfide (Nb_2S_3) from metallic niobium and niobium oxide and the physicochemical properties of the $NbS_{1.6}$ product were investigated. It was found that the optimum conditions for converting metallic niobium or niobium oxide into $NbS_{1.6}$ are identical and consist of passing a H_2S stream over these materials at 1000° - $1300^{\circ}C$ for 2-4 hours. The content of the free sulfur in the niobium sulfide products varied within the 0.1-0.2% range. It was found that $NbS_{1.6}$ is stable toward boiling water and that it decomposes on treatment with concentrated sulfuric acid, concentrated or diluted nitric acid, and hydrogen peroxide.

in the lattices of these compounds and by the presence of other impurities. Orig.
art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 26Mar65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Carl

3/5

Table 1. Electric Properties of Sulfides

| Sulfide | Resistivity ρ , ohm-cm | Thermoe.m.f. $\mu\text{V}/\text{deg}$ | Hall's Constant: $R \cdot 10^{-4}$, $\text{cm}^3/\text{coulomb}$ | Concentration of current carriers, cm^{-3} | Mobility μ of current carriers, $\text{cm}^2/\text{V-sec}$ |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| n-TiS | $4 \cdot 10^{-1}$ | +3.4 | +0.44 | $1.4 \cdot 10^{20}$ | 0.11 |
| Tl ₂ S | $1.6 \cdot 10^{-1}$ | +10 | +8.9 | $9 \cdot 10^{19}$ | 0.43 |
| NbS ₂ | $5 \cdot 10^{-1}$ | +5.1 | +12.6 | $5.95 \cdot 10^{19}$ | 0.2 |
| α-Tl ₂ S | $8 \cdot 10^{-1}$ | -10 | +4.2 | $1.5 \cdot 10^{20}$ | 0.07 |
| CrS | 10 | +350 | -30000 | — | — |
| MoS ₂ | $6.2 \cdot 10^{-1}$ | +120 | -170 | $3.7 \cdot 10^{19}$ | 0.38 |
| PbS | $1.3 \cdot 10^{-1}$ | -14 | +118 | — | — |

Card 2/3

L 15269-66

ACC NR: AP001474

in the lattices of these compounds and by the presence of other impurities. Orig.
not known. 2 tables.

(A) L 13269-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AF6001474 SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/65/000/012/0054/0055

AUTHOR: Oganesyan, V. Kh; Rud', B. M. 54
30B

ORG: Institute of Materials Research, AN UkrSSR (Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Electric properties of certain sulfides of transition metals 21, 44, 55

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 12, 1965, 54-55

TOPIC TAGS: sulfide, transition element, Hall effect, resistivity, electric property, semiconductor research

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the investigation of the Hall effect for some sulfides of transition metals and the determination, on this basis as well as on the basis of the values of the resistivity of these sulfides, of the concentrations and mobilities of current carriers. The specimens for measurements were obtained by the procedure described by G. N. Dubrovskaya and V. Kh. Oganesyan (Izv. AN Arm. SSR, ser. khimicheskaya, 17, no. 4, 1964). The Hall coefficient was measured for direct current by the compensation method in a magnetic field of 22,000-oe intensity. Tabulation of the findings (Table 1) indicates that, aside from α -TiS, all the other sulfides investigated (Ti_2S_3 , Nb $_2$ S $_3$, γ -TaS $_2$, Cr $_2$ S $_3$, MoS $_2$, FeS) are extrinsic semiconductors. Apparently the type of conduction is conditioned by the excess or deficiency of S atoms

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... and ZrS_2 are apparently typical semiconductors, while FeS is analogous to Ti_2S_3 , which is located on the boundary between metallic and semiconductor bonding. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE://,20/ SUBM DATE: 02Sep64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *JP*

(A) 1 13269-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(o) JD/JB

ACC. NO. AF601A7A

L 38733-66 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(e) IJP(c) JG/WW/JD
 ACC NR: AP6008799 SOURCE CODE: UR/0021/65/000/010/1317/1321

AUTHOR: Samsonov, H. V. — Samsonov, G. V. (Corresponding member AN UkrSSR);
 Ohanesyan, V. Kh. — Oganesyanyan, V. Kh. 17
B

ORG: Institute of Problems in the Science of Materials, AN URSSR (Instytut problem materialoznavstva AN URSSR)

TITLE: Physical properties of some sulfides of transition metals ✓

SOURCE: AN UkrRSK. Dopovidi, no. 10, 1965, 1317-1321

TOPIC TAGS: sulfide, transition element, metal physical property, solid physical property, electric property, Hall effect, *SEMICONDUCTIVITY*

ABSTRACT: The authors study the physical and electrical properties (electrical resistance, thermal e. m. f., Hall effect, thermal conductivity and microhardness) of TiS, TiS₃, ZrS₂, Nb₂S₃, Cr₂S₃, MoS₂ and FeS. Powder specimens of TiS, Nb₂S₃, Cr₂S₃ and MoS₂ were hot-pressed in an argon atmosphere in molds made from graphite. The samples were pressed for 5 minutes at various temperatures depending on the metal: TiS—1200°, Nb₂S₃—1700°, Cr₂S₃—1300° and MoS₂—1100°. The Ti₂S₃, ZrS₂ and FeS specimens were produced by burning preformed briquettes in H₂S at 1200-1300° for 1 hr. The experimental data show that an increase in the acceptor capacity of the d-electron sublevels in the transition metals is accompanied by an increase in the relative sulfur

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ACCESSION NR: AP40444014

a hexagonal lattice at temperatures of 900° and 1200°C. The authors concluded that titanium sulfides with a total content of titanium and sulfur close to 100% are formed beginning with a temperature of 600°C. At 900°C a product is formed which, by content, is close to monosulfide and at 1200°C - to sesquisulfide. The authors express their gratitude to associate member of the Academy of Sciences of Ukr.SSR, G. V. Samsonov for his guidance in the execution of this work. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR (Institute for Problems of Metallography, AN UkrSSR); TsNI fiziko-tekhnicheskaya laboratoriya AN ArmSSR (TsNI Physicotechnical Laboratory, AN ArmSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4044014 S/0171/64/017/004/0387/0392

AUTHOR: Dubrovskaya, G. N.; Oganesyan, V. Kh.

TITLE: The production and certain physical properties of titanium sulfur compounds

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya, Khimicheskiye nauki, v. 17, no. 4, 1964, 387-392

TOPIC TAGS: titanium sulfide, titanium, sulfur; carbide, hydrogen sulfide

ABSTRACT: This paper specifies methods for obtaining certain titanium sulfides. The authors have selected a method based on the sulfidization of metallic titanium powder with dry hydrogen sulfide in order to obtain titanium sulfide. Powdered titanium of the JMP-1A brand, containing 99.8% Ti was used in the experiment. 1 - 1.5 gr. batches of powder were placed in porcelain vessels which were then placed in the porcelain tube of an electric furnace. A constant flow of hydrogen sulfide passed through the tube over a period of 2 hours and a speed of 0.2 l/minute. The products obtained during sulfidization were cooled by a hydrogen sulfide flux and analyzed for the purpose of detecting the presence of metal as well as free and common sulfur. These products were also X-rayed. The machine used was an RKD with a diameter of 57.3 mm. The X-rays have shown that the sulfidization products have

Card 1/2

SOV/172-11-5-9/9

On the Remarks of R.A. Arakelyan and G.O. Pidzhyan Concerning the Works of
E.G. Malkhasyan, Yu.A. Leyye, and S.S. Vanyushin

ASSOCIATION: NTO Zangrudoupravleniye (Scientific Technical Society of the
Zangezury Ore Administration, City of Kafan)

SUBMITTED: September 10, 1958

Card 2/2

USCOMM-DC-60,943

14(5)

SOV/172-11-5-9/9

AUTHORS: Lunin, V.V., Oganessian, V.Kh.

TITLE: On the Remarks of R.A. Arakelyan and G.O. Pidzhyan Concerning the Works of E.G. Malkhasyan, Yu.A. Leyye, and S.S. Vanyushin (Po povodu zamechaniy R.A. Arakelyana i G.O. Pidzhyana k rabotam E.G. Malkhasyana, Yu.A. Leyye i S.S. Vanyushina)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR, Seriya geologicheskikh i geograficheskikh nauk, 1958, Vol 11, Nr 5, pp 67-68 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors state that the remarks of R.A. Arakelyan and G.O. Pidzhyan, published in the Izvestiya of the Armenian AS and concerning the works of E.G. Malkhasyan, Yu.A. Leyye and S.S. Vanyushin pertaining to the Kafan Ore Field - are evidently written with a purpose, directed personally against the three geologists, who with their prospecting investigations and petrographic studies of the Kafan region have rendered valuable services to the ore mining establishment. The authors are in favor of the appointment of a committee composed of competent specialists, who in cooperation with the Academicians of the Armenian AS, S.S. Mkrtchyan, I.G. Magak'yan and Professor V.N. Kotlyar, are to investigate the controversial points of the two parties.

Card 1/2

OGANESYAN, V. A.

CARD 1/1

PG - 311

SUBJECT USSR/MATHEMATICS/Algebra
 AUTHOR OGANESJAN V.A.
 TITLE On the semi-simplicity of the system algebra.
 PERIODICAL Akad. Nauk Armjan SSR, Doklady 21, 145-147 (1955)
 reviewed 10/1956

A finite semigroup with one with another commutable idempotent elements, where to each x there exists a y with $xyx = x$, is called a "system" and can be represented by a system of partial substitutions (see Oganessian, Akad. Nauk Armjan SSR, Doklady 21, 49-56 (1955)). The author proves that the algebras of such systems (just so as for groups) are semi-simple over (commutative) fields of the characteristic 0.

Armenian State Correspondence Pedagogical Inst.

OGANESYAN, V. A.

Dissertation: "Finite Systems of Partial Substitutions." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Moscow State U, Moscow, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Matematika, Moscow, Apr 54)

SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 1954

OGANESYAN, V.

Make corrections in the project for the expansion of the Kafan
Copper Ore Combine. Prom.Arm. 5 no.9:14-15 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Kafan Region--Copper mines and mining)

OGANESYAN, T.G. (Moskva, 678. Novo-Basmanaya ul., d.4/6, kv.98)

Changes in the neural apparatus of the pulmonary tissue due to various influences on the cerebral cortex. Arkh.anat.gist.i embr. 37 no.10:77-79 0 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. V.G. Yeliseyev) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M. Sechenova.

(LUNG innervation)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX physiol.)

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological).
Nervous System. Peripheral Nervous System.

S

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 9, 1958, No. 40797

Author : Oganeyan, T. G.
Inst : The Nervous Elements of the Respiratory Section of
the Lungs and Their Changes Following Partial Removal
of the Cerebral Cortex

Orig Pub : Tr. 1-go Mosk. med. in-ta, 1957, 2, 235-240

Abstract : The nervous apparatus (NA) of the respiratory part of
the lungs was studied by the Bil'shovskiy-Gross method
in normal rabbits and dogs and also in animals within
two to two and one-half months following partial de-
cortication of the hemispheres. It was demonstrated that
partial decortication leads to intensification of the
argentophilia of the nervous elements; the NA is
demonstrated more abundantly in the parenchyma of the

Card 1/2

ABSTRACT : General problems of pathology. Inflammation

USSR JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 12 1958, No. 56183

AUTHOR : HADJIOYAN, G.
INSTITUTION : Institute of Pathology
TITLE : The influence of partial resection of the terminal
Cortex on processes of proliferation in inflamma-
tory foci in the lungs

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. 1-go Mosk. Med. Inst., 1957, Vol.2, 145-147

ABSTRACT : In rats inflammation of the pulmonary parenchyma
was induced by the introduction of penetrating
wounds 0.5 cm in diameter in the 3rd lobe. Upon
partial decortication, on the 2nd day after the
infliction of the wound the leukocytic and macro-
phagic reactions were more active, but later there
was suppression of the fibroblastic reaction and
of processes of fibrous tissue formation. -- G.S.N.

DATE:

1/1

OGANESYAN, T. G.

"Effect of Partial Removal of the Cerebral Cortex on the Processes of Proliferation in a Focus of Inflammation of the Lung," p. 143.

"Nervous Elements of the Respiratory Division of the Lungs and Their Changes on Removal Partial of the Cerebral Cortex," p. 235.

from the book "Effect of Higher Divisions of the Nervous System on Processes of Inflammation and Regeneration," Trudy 1-go Moskovskogo Ordena Lenina Meditsinskogo Institute im. I. M. Sechenova, 1957, 249 pp.

OGANESYAN, V. G.

Modification of neural elements of the visceral pleura in artificial pneumothorax. Arkh. anat., Moskva 30 no.5:67-71 Sept-Oct 1953.
(CIMI 25:4)

1. Of the Department of Histology and Embryology (Head -- Prof. V. G. Yeliseyev), First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute.

1. OGANESYAN, T. G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Synovial Membranes
7. Functional changes in the innervation of normal synovial membrane of the knee joint with special reference to villi, Arkh. anat. gist. embr., 29, No. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

OGANESYAN, S.Z.

Some data on the distribution of pilonidal sinuses and their treatment. Zhur. eksp. i klin. med. 3 no.1: 87-92'63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Kafedra khirurgii fakul'teta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PILONIDAL CYST) (SACROCCOCCYGEAL REGION -- SURGERY)

AVDALBEKYAN, S.Kh.; OGANESYAN, S.Z.

Mondor's disease. Zhur. eksp. i klin. med. 2 no.5:27-30 '62.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra khirurgii fakul'teta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey
Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

OGANESYAN, S.Z., kand.med.nauk; SARKISYAN, Ye.Kh., kand.med.nauk;
ZAKHARYAN, R.M.

Diagnostic value of impressions in integumentary cancer. Vop.
rent.i onk. 6:325-328 '61. (MIRA 16:2)
(CANCER--DIAGNOSIS)

DZHAGARYAN, A.Dzh., prof.; KYANDARYAN, K.A., dotsent; OGANESYAN, S.Z., kand.
med.nauk

Surgical treatment of chronic coronary insufficiency by bilateral
ligature of the internal mammary arteries. Trudy Erev.med.inst.
no.11:257-260 '60. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz Instituta rentgeologii i onkologii (direktor - akademik
AN Armyanskoy SSR, chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR V.A.Fanardzhyan)
i iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii i topanatomii Yerevanskogo
meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy prof. A.D.Dzhagaryan).
(CORONARY HEART DISEASE)
(SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY---LIGATURE)

O OGANESYAN, S.Z.

PARONYAN, R.L. (Yerevan, 2 Yekmalyan, d.5, kv.23); OGANESYAN, S.Z.

Acute pancreatitis resulting from postoperative entry of ascarids into the pancreatic duct. Vest. khir. 80 no.2:102 P '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.-doktor med.nauk R.L.Paronyan) Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PANCREAS--DISEASES) (ASCARIDS AND ASCARIASIS)

MANVELYAN, M.G.; MELIK-AKHMAZARYAN, A.F.; KOSTANYAN, K.A.; NALCHADZHYAN,
S.O.; YERZNYAN, Ye.A.; OGANESYAN, S.T.

Passage of grog materials inot glass batch during electric founding
of bulb glass. Izv. AN Arm.SSR. Ser.tekhn.nauk 11 no.4:51-69 '58.
(Glass manufacture)

OGANESYAN, S.T.

MANVELYAN, M.G.; MELIK-AKHNAZARYAN, A.F.; KOSTANYAN, K.A.; YHRZHKYAN,
Ye.A.; NALCHADZHKYAN, S.O.; OGANESYAN, S.T.

Use of potassium chloride as a clarifying agent in the electric
melting of glass. Izv. AN Arm.SSR Ser. FMET nauk 8 no.1:75-79
Ja-F '55. (MIRA 8:6)

1. Khimicheskiy institut AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Glass manufacture)

TER-GAZARYAN, E.L. [deceased]; BERLIN, A.A.; MACHINSKAYA, R.Ye.; NUBARYAN,
T.K.; OGANESYAN, Sh.S.; SAMUSEVA, I.S.

Oxidation of natural gasoline in the liquid phase under pressure.
Neftekhimiia 3 no.6:886-891 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut khimii, Korovakan.

OGANISYAN, Sh.S.

Use of gravimetric surveying in exploring and prospecting
for blind pyrite bodies. Dokl AN Arm.SSR 29 no.4:175-179
'59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN ArmSSR. Predstavleno aka-
demikom AN ArmSSR S.S.Mkrtchyanom.
(Pyrites)

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Relation between gravitational anomalies and seismism. Dokl. AN
Arm. SSR 26 no.2:77-80 '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Gravity)
(Ararat region--Earthquakes)

OGANISYAN, Sh.S.

Density of Armenian rocks. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. geol. i geog.
nauk 11 no.3:55-62 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Armyskoy SSR.
(Armenia--Petrology)

OGANISYAN, Sh.S.

Nature of regional gravitational anomalies in the Ararat plain.
Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. geol. i geog. nauk 11. no.1:45-54 '58.

(MIRA 11:7)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN ArmSSR.
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OG. NISYAN, S.S.

Experiment in the division of gravity fields. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR
25 no.4:193-196 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN ArmSSR. Predstavleno S.S.
Mirtchyanom.

(Gravity)

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Determining the accelerating force of weight in Erivan. Izv. AN Arm. SSR.
Ser. geol. i geog. nauk 10 no.3:79-82 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN ArmSSR.
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UGRYUMOV, V.M.; ROMODANOV, A.P.; OGANESYAN, S.S.

Congress of neurosurgeons in the German Democratic Republic. Vop.
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(MIRA 18:1)

GAMBARYAN, L.S.; GARIBYAN, A.A.; OGANESYAN, S.S.

Method of sectioning the pyramidal tracts in dogs. Izv. AN Arm.
SSR. Biol. nauki 17 no.9:23-27 S '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Laboratoriya neyrobioniki Instituta fiziologii imeni L.A.
Orbeli AN Armyanskoy SSR i Neyrokhirurgicheskaya klinika Insti-
tuta travmatologii i ortopedii imeni Kh.A.Petrosyana Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya Armyanskoy SSR.

OGANESYAN, S.S., dotsent

Intracranial cysts and progressive bone defects in closed cerebrocranial injuries in children. Vop. neirokhir. 27 no.6:19-23 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Neyrokhirurgicheskaya klinika Instituta travmatologii i ortopedii, Yerevan.

OGANEVYAN, S. S.

"The study of thermostability of actomyosin from trout striated muscles."

UNESCO - International Symposium on the Role of Cell Reactions in Adaptations
of Metazoa to Environmental Temperature.

Leningrad, USSR, 31 May - 5 June 1963

The separation of the water...

S/252/62/034/005/001/002
I015/I215

oxidative phosphorylation, increased. The fact is difficult to explain. The fraction containing myoalbumine showed no changes, another peculiar fact. The use of the chromatography paper "B" for electrophoretic separation of water-soluble proteins is recommended. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziologii im. akademika L. A. Orbeli Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR (Institute of Physiology im. Academician L. A. Orbeli, Academy of Sciences, Armyanskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1962

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1015/1215

New 4312, 4212

AUTHORS: Oganesyan, S. S. and Zaminyan, T. S.

TITLE: The separation of the water soluble proteins of the myocardium by paper electrophoresis in the normal heart and after ionizing irradiation

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Doklady. v. 34, no. 5, 1962, 207-210

TEXT: No data are found in medical literature about the effect of ionizing radiation upon the synthesis of myocardial proteins. These experiments were performed on 20 rats (10 controls). The animals were submitted to a single whole-body irradiation with a PYM-3 (RUM-3) apparatus at a dose rate of 500 r/hour. On the 9th- 10th day after irradiation the animals were killed by decapitation. The water-soluble proteins were obtained from the myocardium after perfusion of the latter with physiological solution and subsequent homogenisation, extraction (in phosphate buffer at pH 7.5) and centrifugation. Paper electrophoresis was performed on both ЭФА-1 (EFA-1) and MGF apparatus at a gradient of 5-12 v/cm. The paper used was the chromatography paper "B" made in the USSR. A marked shift in the various protein fractions was found in the irradiated animals. The shifts were always in the opposite direction. The fractions containing aldolase and phosphorylase decreased and the fractions n-m which contain enzymes, which also participate in the

Card 1/2

X

OGANESYAN, S.S.

Neurosurgical service in Great Britain. Vop.neirokhir. no.2:
53-56 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(GREAT BRITAIN--NERVOUS SYSTEM--SURGERY)

OGANESYAN, S.S.

Results of the use of amirazine in psychomotor agitation in patients with a serious acute craniocerebral trauma. Zhur. eksp. i klin. med. 2 no.5:17-25 '62. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Neyrokhirurgicheskoye otdeleniye Instituta travmatologii i ortopedii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Armysanskoy SSR.

OGANESYAN, S. G., ZAYEDYAN, T. S. (U.S.S.R)

"Changes in Muscle Proteins during Denervation (read by title)."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

OGANESYAN, S.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZAMINYAN, T.S.

Amperometric titration of thiol compounds with mercury.
Vop. radiobiol. [AN Arm. SSR] 1:107-114 '60. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Instituta fiziologii imeni L.A. Orbeli i Sektora
radiobiologii AN Armyanskoy SSR.

(MERCAPTO COMPOUNDS—ANALYSIS)

OGANESYAN, S.S.

Clinical significance of the hypotensive syndrome in acute
closed cerebrocranial injuries in childhood. Vop.neirokhir.
24 no.4:45-46 Je-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID)
(BRAIN--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

OGANESYAN, S.S.

Echinococcosis in the region of the foramen occipitale magnum and lateral cistern of the pons variolii. Vop. neirokhir 24 no. 2:55-56 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(SKULL--HYDATIDS)

OGANESYAN, S.S.; ANTONYAN, S.G.

Effect of insulin on the conditioned reflex activity of the brain.
Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol.nauki 12 no.8:3-13 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Institut fiziologii AN ArmSSR,
(INSULIN) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

ARUT'YUNOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich, prof., zaslushennyy deyatel' nauki;
ZOZULYA, Yuriy Afanas'yevich; OGANE'SYAN, Sokrat Stepanovich;
ROMODANOV, A.P., red.; GITSHEYN, A.D., tekhnred.

[Tuberculomas of the brain] Tuberkulomy golovnogo mozga.
Kiev, Gos.med.izd-vo USSR, 1959. 199 p. (MIRA 13:7)
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OGANISYAN, S.S., kand.med.nauk (Yerevan)

Status epilepticus in laminectomy. Vop.neirokhir. 23 no.3:
54-55 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Neyrokhirurgicheskoye otdeleniye Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta travmatologii i ortopedii.
(EPILEPSY, etiol. & pathogen.
status epilepticus after laminectomy in
spinal inj. (Rus))
(SPINE, wds. & inj.
laminectomy, with status epilepticus (Rus))