"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDOYEV, A.G.

Determining the pressure at the front of a shock wave in a half-space. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 1: Mat., mekh. 15 no.5:49-52 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Shock waves)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDOYEV, A.G.

Explosion in a plastic gas. Dokl.AN Arm.SSR 30 no.2: 73-76 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN Armyanskoy SSR S.A.Ambartsumyanom.
(Explosions)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDOYEV, A.G.; NERSISYAN, E.M.

Penetration of an arbitrary pressure into a compressible fluid. Dokl.AN Arm.SSR 30 no.3:135-138 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.

(Compressibility)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDOYEV, Aleksandr Georgiyevich; AMBARTSUMYAN, G.A., otv. red.; SLKUNI, A.G., red.izd-va; AZIZBEKYAN, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Three-dimensional nonstationary motions of a continuous medium with shock waves] Prostranstvennye nestatsionarnye dvizheniia sploshnoi sredy s udarnymi volnami. Erevan, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Armianskoi SSR, 1961. 274 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Fluid dynamics) (Shock waves)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

30393

10.1410 3108 3008

S/022/61/014/004/007/010
D299/D302

AUTHOR: Bagdoyev, A. G.

TITLE: Axisymmetric self-similitude problem for shock pressure

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, v.14, no.4,1961, 123-129

TEXT: The penetration is considered of a shock wave into a medium which occupies the lower half-space; the shock wave propagates symmetrically on the surface of the half-space. The x-axis is directed downwards in the half-space. The coordinates $\xi = x/t$ and $\eta = y/t$, are introduced. Euler's equation and the continuity equation for the velocities V_x and V_y, and the pressure P, are

$$\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial \xi}(V_x-\xi) + \frac{\partial V_x}{\partial \eta}(V_y-\eta) + \frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial P}{\partial \xi} = 0,$$

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30393

Axisymmetric self-similitude ... S/022/61/014/004/007/010
D299/D302

$$c\frac{dP}{d\xi} + \frac{dv}{d\xi}\rho c^2 + \frac{-c\cos\alpha}{-v\sin\alpha + \xi - c\sin\alpha}\rho c^2\frac{d\alpha}{d\xi} +$$

$$+ cv\rho c^2\frac{-\sin\alpha}{-v\sin\alpha + \xi - c\sin\alpha}\frac{1}{\xi} = 0 \qquad (5)$$

$$\frac{\eta - \xi\frac{d\eta}{d\xi}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{d\eta}{d\xi}\right)^2}} = c + v \qquad (6)$$

where α is the inclination of the characteristic with respect to the x-axis. From the conditions on the shock front one obtains, to an approximation of second-order quantities P/Bn (B and n are constants), the relation dv = dP/ρc. The assumed smallness of P/Bn holds for pressures of the order of 1000 atmospheres. In general, system (5) - (6) cannot be integrated by simple means. For pres-

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sures up to 20000 atmospheres, it could be integrated numerically and the problem can be solved by neglecting the influence of the shock wave. With small P/Bn, however, it is sufficient to retain the first two terms of the expansion. Let $P = P_1 + P_2/Bn$, $\eta = \eta_1 + \eta_2/Bn$. A system of equations is obtained; P_1 corresponds to the linear problem, whereby the solution along A'B' (see Fig. 1) is

$$P_1 = \tilde{P}_1 P_a(\xi) \sqrt{\frac{\xi - a_0 \sin\alpha_1}{\xi}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\xi' - a_0 \sin\alpha_1}}$$

(ξ' corresponds to the boundary point A'). To an approximation of second-order quantities P/Bn, one obtains

$$P_1 = \tilde{P}_1 \sqrt{\frac{\xi - a_0 \sin\alpha_1}{\xi}} \sqrt{\frac{V}{V - a_0 \sin\alpha_1}} +$$

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$$+ \tilde{P}_1 \sqrt{\frac{\xi - a_0 \sin\alpha_1}{\xi}} \sqrt{\frac{V}{V - a_0 \sin\alpha_1}} \cdot \frac{2P'_a(V) - \frac{1}{V} + \frac{1}{V - a \sin\alpha_1}}{2} \xi'_1 \qquad (11)$$

The first term of (11) is the solution of the linear problem at the point M. Comparing the solution η in the linear approximation, with the nonlinear additional term η_2/Bn, the conclusion is reached that this term is more than 20% the value of η. In order to determine the pressure at the shock-front, it is necessary to solve Eq. (6). Its solution, with boundary conditions $\xi = \xi'$, $\eta = 0$, is

$$\eta = \frac{\xi' - \xi}{\sqrt{\frac{\xi^2}{a_0^2} - 1}} + \frac{1}{Bn} \eta_2 \qquad (14)$$

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where η_2 is found by series expansion. From Eq. (14) one obtains (by expansion in series) the approximate solution

$$\eta = \frac{v - \xi}{\sqrt{\frac{v^2}{a_0^2} - 1}} + a(\xi) + \xi_1' b(\xi) \qquad (15)$$

where a and b are given by expressions. Along the shock front, the formula

$$D = \frac{\eta - \xi \frac{d\eta}{d\xi}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{d\eta}{d\xi}\right)^2}} = \frac{c + v + a_0}{2} \qquad (16)$$

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Axisymmetric self-similitude S/022/61/014/004/007/010
D299/D302

holds, where D is the velocity of the shock wave. From Eqs. (15) and (16) one obtains the equation for $\xi_1'(\xi)$ along AB. The solution to this equation is given. Hence one obtains (to an approximation of second-order quantities): $P = P_1 + \frac{1}{Bn} P_2$. Thus the solution at the point M has been obtained. This solution is sufficiently exact for pressures up to 1000 kg/cm^2. There are 1 figure and 2 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc (in translation).

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR (Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics, AS Armenian SSR)

SUBMITTED: December 26, 1960

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

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S/022/61/014/005/003/007
D237/D301

AUTHOR: Bagdoyev, A. G.

TITLE: Plane and axially-symmetric pressure problem

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, v. 14, no. 5, 1961, 79-85

TEXT: A plane problem for the pressure penetration into a compressible ideal fluid is considered. The equation of polytropy for the fluid is

$$P = B\left[\left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}\right)^n - 1\right] \qquad (1)$$

where P = pressure, ρ = density, B, n = constants. Equations of motion and continuity are given together with boundary conditions and velocity of the pressure front is assumed to be supersonic. A

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shock-wave penetrating the fluid is assumed not to influence the flow behind it, and interaction of rarefaction waves moving from the boundary with the shock-wave front. Characteristic surfaces of first kind overcoming the shock-wave front are taken as rarefaction waves, and the equation of the characteristic is $y = y(x, t)$. The solution of the linear problem corresponding to the wave front is sought in the form

$$P = P_1 + \frac{1}{Bn} P_2, \quad y = y_1 + \frac{1}{Bn} y_2, \quad \alpha = \alpha_1 + \frac{1}{Bn} \alpha_2,$$

$$c = a_0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{Bn} P_1\right), \quad dV = \frac{dP}{\rho c} \tag{7}$$

where $\frac{P}{Bn}$ is small, and is obtained on neglecting infinitesimals of

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an order higher than the first, while the solution corresponding to any other characteristic is obtained by suitable adjustment of boundary conditions: y_2 is found by equating the second order terms. The law of motion of the shock-wave is found by expanding a characteristic equation in powers of small parameters t_0' and λ' and neglecting higher orders, while the pressure on the shock-wave is found by considering second order terms in the conditions of compatibility on the characteristic. In the case of axial symmetry the solution of the linear problem contains the factor $1/\sqrt{x}$ and calculations are much more involved. There are 1 figure and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR (Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics AS Armenian SSR)

SUBMITTED: January 4, 1961

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

~~BAGDOYEV, A.G.~~

Pressure measurements for large moments of time. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser.fiz.-mat. nauk 14 no.6:131-133 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Fluid dynamics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDOYEV, A.G.

Pressure propagation in a two-phase fluid [with summary in English]. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 1: Mat., mekh. 16 no.3:77-80 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR. (Hydrodynamics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDOYEV, A.G.

Penetration of pressure into an ideal compressible fluid. Dokl. AN Arm SSR 32 no.1:23-29 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhanika AN Armyanskoy SSR. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN Armyanskoy SSR S.A. Ambartsumyanom.
(Pressure)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDOYEV, A.G.

Asymptotic laws for impact pressure. Dokl.An ARM SSR 32 no.2:65-67 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR. Predstavleno akademikom AM ArmSSR A.G. Nazarovym.
(Pressure)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

S/124/62/000/003/012/052
D237/D301

AUTHOR: Bagdoyev, A.G.

TITLE: The possibility of replacing a shock transition by a smooth one

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 3, 1962, 30, abstract 3B151 (Dokl. AN ArmSSR, 1961, 33, no. 1,3-5)

TEXT: The validity of replacing a shock transition by a smooth one for a plane, unstable, gas flow (although the author calls it spatial), is investigated. It is assumed that the smooth flow is a potential one. On this assumption it is shown that the pressure with the shock-wave taken into account, coincides with that of a smooth flow with an accuracy up to the 2nd order inclusive. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

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S/020/61/137/004/009/031
B104/B206

AUTHORS: Bagdoyev, A. G. and Nersisyan, E. M.

TITLE: The penetration of an arbitrary pressure into a compressible liquid in the isentropic case

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, v. 137, no. 4, 1961, 807-809

TEXT: The authors assume that in a certain point O of the compressible liquid a pressure develops which spreads in an arbitrary symmetry to O. Starting from the polytropic equation of state, it is established that for a pressure in the range of 1000 kg/cm^2 the motion of the liquid can be assumed as being isentropic. Axial symmetry is assumed and the coordinate system is selected in such a way that OX lies on the surface and OY points toward the depth. In the points $x = x'$ on the surface, elementary waves develop at the time $t = t'$, which are called Riemann waves:

$(x-x'-u)^2 + (y-v)^2 = a_1^2(x',t')(t-t')^2$ (3). u and v are here the velocity components of the particles on the surface in the directions of the

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The penetration of an arbitrary...

coordinates, $a_1(x',t')$ the sound velocity in the point $x = x'$ for $t = t'$, whereby $a_1(x',t') = a_0\left[1 + \frac{n-1}{Bn} P_1(x',t')\right]$ (4). B is a slightly varying function of the entropy and a_0 the sound velocity in the liquid at rest. The equation of the surface levels is found as the envelope of (3) for $a_1(x',t') = \text{const}$

$$(x-x')^2 + y^2 = a_1^2(x', t')(t-t')^2,$$
$$(x-x')\frac{\partial x'}{\partial t'} = a_1^2(x', t')(t-t'), \tag{5}$$

u and v being neglected. For the determination of the shock wave, the authors use the approximation formula

(A) $$D = \frac{(n-3)a_0 + (n+1)a_1(x', t')}{2(n-1)} = \frac{\partial y/\partial t}{\sqrt{1+(\partial y/\partial x)^2}},$$

from which the equation $y = f(x,t)$ of the shock wave is found by substituting x' and t' in the functions of x, y, and t from (5) for the boundary condition $y|_{x=R(t)} = 0$. After determining the following values of y for a given t and x, x' and t' can be defined from (5) and the pressure

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

of the shock wave can then be determined from $P = P_1(x', t')$. The following calculation results are given in Table 1:

$t = 0.0155$ sec, $R'(t) = 3217.7$ m/sec

x	91.72	76.98	65.21	54.50
y	0	6.72	9.35	13.53
P_1, kg/cm^2	106.71	168.91	199.70	228.56

For the boundary pressure the approximated true pressure for the explosion in the atmosphere:

(B)

$$P_1(x', t') = 1{,}2048\left[\left(\frac{R'(t')}{340}\right)^2 - 1\right] f\left[\frac{x'}{R(t')}\right],$$

$$f\left[\frac{x'}{R(t')}\right] = 8{,}729 - 7{,}481\frac{x'}{R(t')} - 7{,}284\sqrt{\left[1{,}153 - \frac{x'}{R(t')}\right]^2 - 0{,}022241}.$$

is taken. From the representation $\eta = \dfrac{\xi' - \xi}{\sqrt{\xi'^2/a_1^2(\xi') - 1}}$, (6)

for the surface level, which follows from (5) and where $\xi = x/t$, $\eta = y/t$, $\xi' = x'/t'$ holds, it ensues that (6) agrees with the surface levels of simple waves. For linear boundary conditions $a_1(\xi') = A\xi'$,

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$$\frac{a(\xi,\eta)}{A} = V\left(\frac{\xi}{V}\right)^m - \frac{1}{2Am}\frac{n-3}{n-1}a_0 \sin\varphi\left[\left(\frac{\xi}{V}\right)^m - 1\right], \qquad (7)$$

is finally obtained for the shock wave, with $m = -\frac{n+1}{n-1}\frac{\sin\varphi}{2} + 1$. For the values $a_0/V = 1/6$ and $A = 1/3$, the following values were obtained with (7):

ξ/V	0.95	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4
P, kg/cm^2	6863	6610	6083	5511	3400

There are 2 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i mekhaniki Akademii nauk ArmSSR (Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences Armyanskaya SSR)

PRESENTED: November 5, 1960, by L. I. Sedov, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1960

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

S/179/62/000/002/007/012
E031/E435

10.1400

AUTHORS: Bagdoyev, A.G., Nersisyan, E.M. (Yerevan)

TITLE: The axisymmetric isentropic problem of the penetration of pressure into an ideal compressible fluid

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no.2, 1962, 48-56

TEXT: The validity of replacing a shock transient by one without a shock was previously investigated for a one-dimensional unsteady and a three-dimensional steady flow. A proof is given in this paper of the validity for a three-dimensional unsteady flow. In considering the penetration of pressure a solution of the equations of motion and continuity is sought in which the characteristics are straight lines. In the linear formulation a simplified solution is obtained and it is shown that for an arbitrary pressure the method of superposition of Riemann waves is valid only if the velocity is nearly constant. An expression is derived for the pressure on the wave front in the linear

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formulation. The self simulating axisymmetric problem is considered. An approximate expression for the pressure is derived. Finally the plane problem of the penetration of an arbitrary pressure into the half-space occupied by a compressible fluid is discussed. An approximate expression is given for the pressure on a characteristic. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN ArmSSR
(Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics AS ArmSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1961

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

10 1200

S/022/62/015/003/007/008
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Bagdoyev, A.G.

TITLE: An improvement of the law of pressure distribution

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Izvestiya, v.15. no.3, 1962, 127

TEXT: Let [illegible]ain pressure P_1 move with a velocity V on the surface of a [illegible]ble liquid occupying the lower half-space. Let $V \ll a_o$, a_o [illegible] velocity of sound in the undisturbed liquid. The pres[illegible] at the point of intersection of the shock wave with the surface is determined by assuming the basic flow to be one-dimensional and the pressure in the shock wave to be equal to P_1. Taking into account the spherical form of the waves, and assuming V/a_o to be small, the pressure on the shock wave moving in the liquid is equal to $\tilde{P}_1 = (3/2)(\gamma+1)\rho_o a_o^2 (V/a_o)^4$, ρ_o being the initial density of the liquid and γ the polytrope exponent. It

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

S/022/62/015/004/002/003
I028/I228

AUTHOR: Bagdoyev, A. G.

TITLE: Determination of the law of distribution of a pressure propagating at subsonic velocity

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoi SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk. v. 15, no. 4, 1962, 65-69

TEXT: The penetration of the pressure in a fluid is examined under the assumption that the velocity of propagation of the pressure front on the surface is subsonic $R(t) = V_0 < a_0 V$. The boundary condition for the pressure is

$$P(x, 0, t) = \begin{cases} P_1 & x < V_0 t \\ 0 & x > V_0 t \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

A differential equation is established for the velocity potential φ, and a solution sought in the form

$$\varphi = \gamma\varphi_0 + \gamma^2\varphi_1 + \ldots \tag{8}$$

where $\gamma\varphi_0$ is the linear solution. The relationships at the shock wave are obtained by passing to the limit $r/t \to a$ (a = sound velocity), and the pressure at the front is determined from them. It is found that the pressure at the front is different from zero.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

S/022/62/015/006/002/006
D218/D308

AUTHOR: Bagdoyev, A.G.

TITLE: Interactions of perturbations with the shock front in the problem of penetration of pressure into a liquid

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Izvestiya, v. 15, no. 6, 1962, 51 - 60

TEXT: This paper is concerned with the propagation of self-similar pressure waves moving with a constant ultrasonic velocity V_0 over the surface of a compressible liquid and penetrating into the liquid. The problem involves the solution of the set of differential equations

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} ,$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} ,$$

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$$\frac{dP}{dt} + \rho a^2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = 0. \qquad (1)$$

subject to the boundary conditions

$$P(x,0,t) = \begin{cases} P_1 - \gamma f_1\left(\frac{x}{t}\right) & x < V_0 t \\ 0 & x > V_0 t \end{cases} \qquad (2)$$

where t is the time, u, v are the velocity components along the x and y axes, both of which lie in the plane of the undisturbed liquid, P is the pressure, ρ is the density, a is the velocity of sound in the liquid, P_1, V_0 are constants, and γ is a small parameter. These equations are solved with the aid of the perturbation theory. The final solution, obtained after linearization and transformation to dimensionless coordinates,

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

is in the form of a series incorporating the various perturbations reflected from the shock wave and the free surface. Explicit expressions are obtained which may be used to compute the coefficient of reflection from the shock wave and the functions describing the propagation. There is 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i mekhaniki, AN Armyanskoy SSR. (Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics of the AS, Armenian SSR)

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1962

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L 12975-63 EPR/EPA(b)/EWT(1)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Ps-4/Pd-4 WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3000084 S/0022/63/016/002/0055/0057

63
62

AUTHOR: Bagdoyev, A. G.

TITLE: Penetration of compression wave at supersonic speeds

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izv. Seriya fiziko-matem. nauk, v. 16, no. 2,1963,55-57

TOPIC TAGS: shock wave, compressible fluid, speed of sound

ABSTRACT: The propagation of a shock wave from its point of origin above the surface of a semi-infinite, compressible fluid and the subsequent penetration into the fluid were studied. For the case of the wave front propagating at supersonic speeds, the method of characteristics was used to describe the resulting disturbance patterns, and an expression was obtained for the magnitude of pressure generated by the wave front. This pressure has a non-zero value everywhere except at two points of singularities where the wave front intersects the fluid surface. Orig. art. has: 11 equations and 2 figures.

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

L 17975-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000084

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR (Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics, Academy of Sciences, Armenian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Jul62 DATE ACQ: 12Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS,MM NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

L 14273-63 EPA(b)/EWT(1)/EDS AFFTC/ASD Pd-4

ACCESSION NR: AP3000970 S/0022/63/016/003/0091/0093 57

AUTHOR: Bagdoyev, A.G.

TITLE: Penetration of compression wave in nonhomogeneous compressible fluid

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izv. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, v. 16, no.3, 1963, 91-93

TOPIC TAGS: compression wave, sound speed, compressible fluid

ABSTRACT: An analysis was made of a compression wave travelling at a constant speed v over a fluid surface and penetrating into the fluid where the speed of sound c is assumed to be an increasing function of depth. The resulting wave front consists of the fundamental branch in the domain v greater than c and a reflected, caustic curve when v is less than c. An expression for the resulting pressure is given, applying to the domain where v is less than c. Orig. art. has: 8 equations and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR (Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics, Academy of Sciences, Armenian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Jul62 DATE ACQ: 01Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, AS NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDOYEV, A.G. (Yerevan)

"The problem of fluid motion in a half-space caused by the pressure on the surface"

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 January - 5 February 1964

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDOYEV, A.G.

Correctness of the simple wave-type solution. Izv. AN Arm. SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.nauk 17 no.1:75-77 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

ACCESSION NR: AP4042537 S/0022/64/017/003/0071/0080

AUTHOR: Bagdoyev, A. G.

TITLE: On the law of motion of a shock wave in a liquid

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR, Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, v. 17, no. 3, 1964, 71-80

TOPIC TAGS: pressure distribution, pressure jump, shock front propagation, shock front structure, shock wave analysis, characteristic function

ABSTRACT: The author derives equations for the shock wave accompanying the axially-symmetrical penetration of a pressure $P_A(t)$ into a semi-infinite liquid with a polytrope equation $P = B[(\rho/\rho_0)^n - 1]$, where P = pressure, ρ = density, B, n = constants. The method of characteristics is used, with the characteristics of the linear

1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042537

problem replaced by the corrected characteristics. The conditions under which a discontinuity is formed behind the shock front are determined. It is shown that in the linear approximation the effect of the shock is equivalent to that of a concentrated force. A solution is also obtained in the vicinity of the point a/V (a = initial velocity of sound in the liquid, V = velocity of wave front). It is shown that the pressure has an exponential order of smallness in the diffraction region and that in the vicinity of the point a/V the pressure has a smaller value of the order of $(P_1/Bn)^{4/3}$. Orig. art. has: 27 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN ArmSSR (Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics, AN ArmSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

ACCESSION NR: AP4044086 /0022/64/017/004/0091/0096

AUTHOR: Bagdoyev, A. G.

TITLE: Investigation of the pressure distribution on a shock wave

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, v. 17, no. 4, 1964, 91-96

TOPIC TAGS: aerodynamic theory, compressible fluid, shock wave propagation, pressure distribution, ultrasonic wave propagation

ABSTRACT: The axially-symmetrical problem of penetration of pressure in a compressible fluid is considered. The pressure behind the front on the surface is regarded to be constant, and the front moves with supersonic velocity. Using the method of characteristics, a solution is first obtained which permits an estimate of the order of magnitude, but must be refined to account for the fact that the characteristics are not one-dimensional. The final result yields an

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L 12952-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4044086

equation for the line of the shock front, but the boundary separating the short-wave region from the region of continuous variation of the pressure remains arbitrary. Orig. art. has: 20 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR (Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics, AN ArmSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Dec63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, GP NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

L 16560-65 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/FCS(k)/EWA(h) Pd-1/Pi-4 AEDC(a)/SSD(b)/
ASD(f)-2/AFETR
ACCESSION NR: AP4049200 S/0022/64/017/005/0061/0071

AUTHOR: Bagdoyev, A. G.

TITLE: Determination of the pressure on a shock wave in a liquid

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, v. 17, no. 5, 1964, 61-71

TOPIC TAGS: shock front propagation, shock wave analysis, pressure distribution, compressible fluid

ABSTRACT: The author uses earlier results (Izv. AN ArmSSR, ser. fiz. mat. nauk v. 15, no. 4, 1962) and the method of G. B. Witham (Comm. Pure and Appl. Math, v. VI, 1953) to determine the penetration of pressure in a compressible liquid with a polytropic equation of state, and then obtains in second approximation the pressure on the front of an axially symmetrical shock wave in the liquid, the velocity components. and the density. The results can be extended

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L 16560-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4049200

to include pressure variations along the coordinate and an inhomogeneous liquid. The relative accuracies of the components are briefly discussed. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 38 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR (Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics, AN ArmSSR)

SUBMITTED: 29Nov63

ENCL: 00

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OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

L 2001-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWP(w)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/FCS(k)/EWA(h)/EWA(c) WW/EM
ACCESSION NR: AP5018624 UR/0022/65/018/003/0098/0117

AUTHOR: Bagdoyev, A. G.

63
60
B

TITLE: Solution of the problem concerning pressure applied to the boundary of a liquid half-space

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR, Izvestiya, Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, v. 18, no. 3, 1965, 98-117

TOPIC TAGS: pressure distribution, detonation, detonation wave, shock wave propagation, supersonic shock wave

ABSTRACT: The author deals with the propagation of the pressure together with the shock wave produced by detonation on the surface of a liquid. The problem is first solved in a linear approximation, after which corrections are introduced and it is shown that the corrected solution coincides with the exact solution of the gasdynamics equations. To determine the pressure in the second approximation, the unknown functions and independent variables are expanded in terms of a small parameter and integrated in standard fashion. The results are then extended to an explosion pro-

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L 2001-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5018624

duced at some height above the surface of the liquid. The possibility of the shock wave propagating ahead of the sound line in the higher approximation is briefly discussed. It is shown that the results can be applied to other nonstationary problems, such as nonstationary diffraction or flow around a rounded wing, provided the absence of supersonic shock wave propagation can be verified. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 41 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR (Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics, AN ArmSSR)

44,55

SUBMITTED: 09Oct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME

NR REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

L 54001-65 EWP(m)/EWT(1)/EWA(d)/EPR/FCS(k)/EWA(h)/EWA(c) Pd-1/Pi-4 WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5014126 UR/0252/65/040/003/0129/0136

AUTHOR: Bagdoyev, A. G. 33 B

TITLE: Solution of problem of ideal fluid motion in half-space under action of a shock wave

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Doklady, v. 40, no. 3, 1965, 129-136

TOPIC TAGS: shock wave, inviscid flow, supersonic flow, pressure distribution, method of characteristic

ABSTRACT: At the point O on the boundary of a fluid half-space a pressure wave is created which moves along a shock front (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). It is assumed that the pressure at the liquid surface is constant. An analysis is made to determine the shock front B'B for the case $V > a_0$, where a_0 is the initial sound speed and V is the speed of the shock front along the fluid boundary. The solution of the linear problem in the vicinity of the points BB' are discussed in detail. The points BB' are connected by the elliptic curve BCC'B' and the hyperbolas ABC, A'B'C'. It is shown that the second approximation solution

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$$\frac{P}{P_1} = f(\theta)\frac{\sqrt{y_1}}{\sqrt{\frac{r_1}{a_0}}},$$

$$t = \frac{r_1}{a_0} - \beta(r_1)\sqrt{y_1} + y_1,$$

$$\beta(r_1) = \frac{1}{a_0}\frac{n+1}{2}\frac{P_1}{Bn}\sqrt{r_1}\sqrt{a_0}\,2f(\theta), \quad Bn = \rho_0 a_0^2,$$

in the vicinity of BB' corresponds exactly to the gas dynamic solution

$$r_1 = a_0 t\left(1 + \frac{n+1}{2}\frac{P_1}{Bn}\delta\right), \quad \frac{P}{P_1} = \mu,$$

$$\delta = 2\mu + C\mu^2 .$$

It is also shown that the above problem corresponds to the conical flow obtained at the edge of triangular and right angle air foils at an angle of attack α'. This means a two-dimensional short wave solution is valid to a distance from B not exceeding

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ACCESSION NR: AP5014126

$$\gamma^{\frac{1}{2}},\ \gamma=\frac{(v_r)_B}{a_0},\ \theta-\theta_0>\sqrt{\gamma},\ \cos\theta_0=\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}\beta\sqrt{\frac{V^2}{a_0^2}-1}},\ (v_r)_B=\frac{Va'}{\sin\theta_0}.$$

A brief description is given of the pressure field arising from an explosion above the water surface. Orig. art. has: 24 equations and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i mekhaniki, Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR (Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics, Academy of Sciences, Armenian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 004

Card 3/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDUYEV, G. B.

20-6-8/47

AUTHORS: Amirkhanov, Kh. I., Member of the AN Azerbaidzhan SSR
Bagduyev, G. B., Kazhlayev, M. A.

TITLE: The Thermal Conductivity of Tellurium (Teploprovodnost' tellura).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 6, pp. 953 - 955 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper gives the results of investigations of the temperature dependence of the thermal conductivity λ of pure tellurium in the interval of from 1o to 5oo°C. Object of the investigations were finely crystalline samples produced in the form of tablets by cold pressing under a pressure of 4ooo kg/cm^2 and by 6 hours hot pressing at a temperature of 4oo°C under a pressure of 36o kg/cm^2. The thermal conductivity was measured by the compensation method with the use of a vacuum for avoiding the oxidation of the sample. Special investigations of the course of temperature of the heat capacity were additionally made by an adiabatic microcalorimeter. The existence of charge carriers of two signs in tellurium further complicates the already complicated total image of thermal conductivity, which is also indicated by the experimental data found here. The curves given here illustrate the course of temperature of the different components of the thermal conductivity of tellurium. One of these curves illustrates the temperature dependence of the phononic part of thermal con-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

The Thermal Conductivity of Tellurium. 20-6-8/47

ductivity calculated according to Eucken (Eyken)'s law. Then an expression for the electron-hole-thermal conductivity is written down. The results of these tests indicate the following: The thermal conductivity in tellurium is in the entire domain of the thermal conductivity proper (beside the quasielastic vibrations of the lattice and by the thermal diffusion of the charge carriers) also guaranteed by the thermal conductivity due to diffusion and recombination of the electron-hole pairs. On passage through the melting temperature a dissociation of an immense amount of atoms takes place in tellurium, whereby the amount of free charge carriers is highly increased. The here-described tests with a temperature-melt comprise a small interval (460-490°C)between the two extreme states (passing continuously one into the other) of the tellurium melt, namely between the semiconductor-state immediately after melting (452°) and the metallic state (550°). The tests discussed here are continued in another temperature interval. There are 2 figures, and 9 references, 6 of which are Slavic,

SUBMITTED: July 16, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDUYEV, G. B. Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Study of the heat conductivity of tellurium and tellurium-selenium solutions." Makhachkala, 1958. 14 pp (Len Order of Lenin State Univ im A. A. Zhdanov), 150 copies (KL, 52-58, 97)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

24(2),24(8)

AUTHORS: Amirkhanov, Kh. I., Academician, AS Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR, Bagduyev, G. B., Kazhlayev, M. A.

SOV/20-124-3-16/67

TITLE: The Anisotropy of Thermal Conductivity in a Single Crystal of Tellurium (Anizotropiya teploprovodnosti v monokristalle tellura)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 3, pp 554-556 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper gives the results obtained by measurements of the thermal conductivity on a tellurium single crystal bred in a furnace by slow cooling from 750° K to room temperature. The tellurium casting thus produced (length 6 cm, diameter 2 cm) was a massive single crystal without any fine-crystalline inclusions. The single crystal was split along its parallel surfaces and formed reflecting faces at the points of fracture. From this single crystal samples were cut out parallel and vertical to the cleavage face for the purpose of measuring thermal conductivity. Also electric conductivity and the Hall effect were measured. The method of measuring thermal conductivity has already been described in one of the authors' previous papers (Ref 1). A diagram shows the temperature dependence of thermal conductivity and a second diagram shows the

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dependence of the electric conductivity of the samples within the temperature interval of from 100 to 640° K. The curves of the first diagram show marked anisotropy of thermal conductivity in the direction of the crystallographic axes of the single crystal, which becomes weaker with increasing temperature. Numerical data concerning this anisotropy are given. The anisotropy of thermal conductivity in a tellurium single crystal is probably connected with the fact that in a heat flow along the cleft, thermal resistance is essentially due to phonon-phonon scattering. However, in the case of a heat flow that is vertical to the cleavage plane, there is, besides phonon-phonon scattering, also a considerable amount of scattering of phonons on the crystal layers, which act as additional scattering centers. At low temperatures of about up to room temperature, that part of thermal conductivity which is due to electrons may be neglected as being infinitely small, and the total thermal conductivity in this temperature interval may essentially be ascribed to the thermal diffusion of phonons. Next, expressions are given (separately for low and high temperatures) for the dependence of the thermal

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

The Anisotropy of Thermal Conductivity in a Single Crystal of Tellurium SOV/20-124-3-16/67

conductivity coefficient of a tellurium single crystal parallel and vertical to the crystallographic axes. The lesser degree of decrease of thermal conductivity in a tellurium single crystal at high temperatures can, as in the case of polycrystalline samples, be ascribed to the participation of current carriers in the transfer of thermal energy. Various indications tend to show a diffusion and recombination of electron-hole pairs. There are 3 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Dagestanskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR (Dagestan Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 28, 1958

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

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S/058/62/000/006/069/136
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Bagduyev, G. B., Valiyev, A. A., Kazhlayev, M. A., Kamilov, I. K.

TITLE: The heat conductivity of lead telluride

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 6, 1962, 17, abstract 6E143 ("Uch. zap. Dagestansk. un-t", 1961, v. 7, no. 1, 107 - 111)

TEXT: The heat conductivity (λ) of PbTe has been measured in the temperature range of 90 - 600°K. A plane stationary method was applied and the measurement accuracy was 4 - 6%. Up to 360°K, $\lambda \sim 1/T$. At higher temperatures the dependence was weaker, which is explained by the influence of the electron contribution to λ. At temperatures higher than 200°K, the measurement results diverge from those of Ye. D. Devyatkova (RZhFiz, 1957, no. 11, 27619), which can be explained by the presence, in the experiments of the latter, of neglected radiation losses from the lateral sample surfaces.

L. Filippov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

L 02621-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6024495 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/007/2234/2237

58
56
B

AUTHOR: Bagduyev, G. B.; Abakarov, S. A.

ORG: Dagestan State Pedagogical Institute im. G. Tsadasa, Makhachkala (Dagestanskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Electric properties of tellurium with iodine impurities

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 7, 1966, 2234-2237

TOPIC TAGS: tellurium, electric conductivity, Hall constant, impurity conductivity, semiconductor impurity

ABSTRACT: In view of the scanty published information on the properties of tellurium with impurities, the authors have investigated the influence of a large quantity of iodine on the electric conductivity (σ) and on the Hall constant (R) of tellurium over a wide range of temperatures, using a large number of samples from different sources. In the case of iodine impurities amounting to < 0.02%, the results obtained for R are in agreement with the published data. The intrinsic conductivity of pure samples begins at a temperature below 220K, and the energy gap amounts to 0.33 ev. In the case of strongly doped samples, the intrinsic conductivity begins at temperatures above 330K and the gap increases with increasing iodine content. The results are similar to those obtained elsewhere for selenium. The author thank Kh. I.

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

ACC NR: AP6024495

2

Amirkhanov for interest and R. I. Bashirov for help with the work. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 01Nov65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 008

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDY, A.

3572. **Effect of thrombin on the polysaccharide of fibrinogen.** A. Bagdy and I. Szára *Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. hung.*, 1955, 7, 179—181.—When in the course of the clotting of blood thrombin acts on fibrinogen hexoses are split off the fibrinogen. The splitting precedes clot formation. When fibrinogen is split by thrombin at pH 5·1 no gel formation takes place but the hexose content of fibrinogen decreases. A polysaccharide prep. of 70% purity was not split by thrombin. It is concluded that the removal of hexoses from fibrinogen is linked to the formation of the fibrinopeptide. (Hungarian)

A. B. L. BEZNÁK.

Med 2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDY, D. 1949

(Physiologisches und Allgemeines Pathologisches Inst. U. of Debrecen)

"'Cortin-Like" Action of Ouabain."

Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Arch. fur Experimentelle Path und Pharmakol, Berlin, 1949 207/1 -2 (29-38)
Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 111, No. 6, p. 803

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDY, D. 1951

(Biochem. Inst. U. of Budapest)

"Shock and ATP."

Acta Physiol (Budapest), 1951 2/1 suppl (26)
No abst. in Exc. Med.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAJDY, D.;GERENDAS, M.;MUNTER, L.;BENEDEK, T.

Application of bovine foam and of a mixture of thrombin and fibrin powders as hemostatic agents. Acta physiol. hung. 2 no.3-4:493-504 1951. (CIML 22:1)

1. Of the Institute of Pharmaceutical Industrial Research, Budapest, and of the First Surgical Clinic of Budapest University.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDY, D.; AFRA, D.; GERENDAS, M.

Utilization of bovine plasma fibrin products. III. Use of fibrin film in animal experiments for trachea defects. Kiserlates Orvostud. 3 no. 5:373-378 1951. (CIML 21:3)

1. Doctors. 2. Third Department of Drug Industry Research Institute and Institute of Histology and Embryology of Budapest Medical University.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDY, D.

BAGDY, D.; GERENDAS, M.; WINTER, L.; BENEDEK, T.; MARTON, G.

Utilization of the products of fibrin made from bovine plasma; fibrin powder as a thrombin vehicle in experimental hemostasis. Orv. hetil., Budap. 92 no.30:953-956 29 July 1951.
(CLML 20:11)

1. Doctors. 2. Third Department (Head -- Dr. Mihaly Gerendas), Pharmaceutical Industry Research Institute; First Surgical Clinic (Director -- Prof. Gyula Sebesteny), Budapest Medical University.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

KOVACH, A.G.;BAGDY, D.;BALAZS, R.;ANTONI, F.;GERGELY, J.;MENYHART, J.;IRANYI, M.;KOVACH, E.

Traumatic shock and adenosine triphosphate. Acta physiol. hung. 3 no.2:330-344 1952. (CLML 24:3)

1. Of the Institute of Biochemistry of Budapest University.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

SZILAGYI, T.:BAGDY, D.:JAVOR, T.

The specificity of fibrinogen of mammals. Kiserletes orvostud 4 no. 4:262-267 Aug 1952. (CIML 23:5)

1. Doctor. 2. Pathophysiology Institute of Debrecen Medical University and Third Department of Research Institute of Pharmaceutics Industry.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

GROSZ, Z.;BAGDY, D.;BOLONI, E.

Cystine in ophthalmic therapy. Orv. hetil. 93 no. 26:762-763 29 June 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Doctors. 2. People's Army Sanitation Service and Pharmaceutical Industry Research Institute.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

WINTER, L.; BENEDEK, T.; BAGDY, D.

The utilization of fibrin products from ox plasma. IV. The application of hemostatic fibrin products in surgical practice. Orv. hetil. 93 no. 50:1427-1431 14 Dec 1952. (CLML 24:1)

1. Doctors. 2. First Surgical Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Gyula Sebesteny) Budapest Medical University and Department of Biochemistry, Research Institute of the Pharmaceutical Institute (Director and Head of Department -- Dr. Mihaly Gerendas).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDY, D.

Szara, I.; Bagdy, D.

"Polysaccharide of Fibrinogens and Fibrins'." p. 23 (Acta Physiologica, Supplement to v. 4, 1953, Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 6, June. 1954, Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDY, D.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 3
Feb. 10, 1954
Biological Chemistry

The polysaccharide of fibrinogen and fibrin. St. Szára and D. Bagdy (Med. Univ., Budapest). *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 4, 229-33(1953)(in German); cf. *C.A.* 47, 10029g.—Purified beef fibrin gave a pos. Molisch reaction which indicated the presence of polysaccharide. Paper chromatographic analysis (BuOH-AcOH development) of hydrolyzates prepd. from purified fibrin (human, beef, horse, sheep, and rabbit) and from fibrinogen (beef and rabbit) indicated the presence of galactose, mannose, and glucosamine in these proteins. The hexose content of the fibrinogen varied between 1.13 and 1.73%, and the glucosamine content varied between 0.48 and 0.60% (ratio of glucosamine to hexose was between 0.32 and 0.42) depending on the source. Fibrin contained 16-18% less hexose but the same % of glucosamine as fibrinogen from the same source.

M. G. Horowitz

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDY,D., SZILAGYI,T.

" New Data for the Mammal Specificity of Fibrinogen" p.245, (KISERLETES ORVOSTUDOMANY. Vol.5, No.4, July 1953, Budapest, Hungary).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. L.C., Vol.2, No.11, Nov.1953
Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDY, D.

"Fibrin products." p. 226. (Magyar Kemikusok Lapja, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3, No 2, Library of Congress, Feb 54 Uncl

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDY D. and SZÁRA I.

Forsch. Inst. für industr. Pharm., Biochem. Lab. der Landesheilanst. für Nerven-und Geisteskrankh., Budapest. *Wirkung von Thrombin auf die Polysaccharide des Fibrinogens. Action of thrombin on the polysaccharides of fibrinogen ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 5/suppl. (14-15)

SO: EXERPTA MEDICA, Section II Vol. 7 No. 11

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

that the splitting of hexoses starts before the gel formation begins and reaches its max. before the clotting of fibrinogen by the diluted thrombin soln. is complete. The splitting [illegible] is due to the [illegible] effect of throm- [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

EIDUS, Laszlo,; CLAUDER, Otto,; BAGDY, Daniel,; TOKA, Jozsef.

Use of lyophilized cattle plasma in culture of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Kiserletes orvostud. 7 no.2:150-153 Mar 55.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belgyogyaszati Klinikaja es Tudogyogyaszati Klinikaja.

(PLASMA,
lyophilized, in culture of M. tuberc.)
(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS, culture
medium, lyophilized plasma in)
(CULTURE MEDIA
for M. tuberc., lyophilized plasma in)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

SZILAGYI, Tibor, ; BAGDY, Daniel, ; KOCSAR, Laszlo.

Antigenic properties of fibrin. II. Experiences with implantation and anaphylaxis. Kiserletes orvostud 7 no.4:424-427 July 55.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korelettani Intezet es Gyogyszeripari Kutatointezet Biochemiai osztalya.

(ALLERGY, experimental,
anaphylaxis caused by fibrin)
(FIBRIN, effects,
anaphylaxis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

AFRA, Denes, dr.; CSANDA, Endre, dr.; BAGDY, Daniel, dr.; GERENDAS, Mihaly, dr.

Use of fibrin from cattle plasma. Orv. hetil. 96 no.4:97-99 23 Jan 55.

1. Az Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Anatomiai Intezete, a Nephadsereg Egeszegugyi Szolgalata es Gyogyszeripari Kutatointezet kozlemenye.
(FIBRIN,
cattle plasma fibrin, use)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDY, D.

AFRA, D.; BAGDY, D.; GERENDAS, M.

Experimental studies on the absorption of fibrin films, and their use in neurosurgical practice. Acta med. hung. 11 no.1:1-29 1957.

1. Staatliches Institut fur Neurochirurgie, Forschungsinstitut der Arzneimittelindustrie und Staatlicher Blutversorgungsdienst, Budapest.
(HEMOSTATICS
fibrin films & tubes, exper. studies on absorp. & tissue reactions & use in neurosurg. (Ger))
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, surg.
fibrin films & tubes in (Ger))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDY, D.; BANGA, I.B.

Extraction and purification of elastase from dried pancreas. Acta physiol. hung. 11 no.3-4:371-376 1957.

1. Department of Biochemistry of the Research Institute of Pharmaceutical industry and 1st Institute of Pathology and Experimental Cancer Research Medical University, Budapest.
(PROTEASES, determ.
elastase extraction & purification from porcine pancreas)
(PANCREAS, metab.
same)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/10 Physiology Oct 59

4480. ELECTROPHORETIC PROPERTIES OF PURIFIED ELASTASE - Tisztított elasztáz elektroforetikus tulajdonságai - Bagdy D., Banga I. and Horváth M. Gyógyszeripari Kutató Int. és Budapest Orvostud. Egyet. I. sz. Kórvonctani és Kísérleti Rákkutató Int. - KISÉRL. ORVOSTUD. 1958, 10/6 (590-594) Graphs 2 Tables 1 Illus. 1

The isolation of a purified preparation of elastase is described. During purification it is chiefly the mucolytic component that is removed and this is isolated in crystalline form. The purified elastase shows 3 sharply-separated components in paper and tiselius electrophoresis. In the latter a very fast 4th component can also be demonstrated.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

KOVACS, K.; BAGDY, D.

The use of elastase in the treatment of chronic suppurative pulmonary diseases. Acta med. hung. 12 no.3-4:167-176 1958.

1. Department of Tuberculosis, 4th District Hospital, and Biochemical Department, Pharmaco-Industrial Research Institute, Budapest.
(PROTEASES, ther. use
elastase in suppurative lung dis.)
(LUNG DISEASES, ther.
elastase in suppurative dis.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

KOVACS, Kalman, Dr.; BAGDY, Daniel, Dr.

Elastase in the therapy of chronic suppurations of the lungs. Orv. hetil. 99 no.23:774-778 8 June 58.

1. A IV. ker. Fovarosi Kozkorhaz (ujpesti Varosi Korhaz) Tudobeteg-Osztalyanak (igazgato-tudogyogyasz-foorvos: Devenyi Rudolf dr. kivalo orvos) es a Gyogyszeripari Kutato Intezet (igazgato: Vargha Laszlo dr. akademikus) Biokemiai Osztalyanak (vezeto: Bagdy Daniel dr. az orvos-tudomanyok kandidatusa) kozlemenye.

(LUNG DISEASES, ther.
suppurative dis., chronic, elastase ther. (Hun))
(PROTEASES, ther. use
elastase in chronic suppurative dis. of lung (Hun))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

KOVACS, K., dr.; BAGDY, D., dr.; TOLNAY, P., dr.

The properties and therapeutic use of elastase. Ther.hung. 7:39-44 '59.

1. Municipal Hospital of Ujpest, Second Tuberculosis Department and the Biochemical Department of the Pharmaceutical Research Institute, Budapest.

(PROTEASES ther)
(LUNG ABSCESS ther)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BORSY, J.; CSAK, ZS, A.; LAZAR, I.; BAGDY, D.

Pharmacological actions of Pancreatic elastase. Acta physiol. hung. 15 no.4:345-362 1959

1. Institute for Pharmacoindustrial Research, Budapest.
(PROTEASES, pharmacology)
(PANCREAS, metabolism)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDY, D.; BALO, J; BANGA, I.

Chemical properties and biological effect of elastic enzyme. p.89

MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 65, no. 3, March 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BALO, Jozsef; BANGA, Ilona; BAGDY, Daniel

Chemical properties and biological effect of elastase enzymes. Magy kem folyoir 65 no.3:89-91 Mr '59.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. Korbonctani es Kiserleti Rakkutato Intezete es a Gyogyszeripari Kutatointezet.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDY, Daniel, az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa; TOLNAY, Pal; BORSY, Jozsef; KOVACS, Kalman

Chemical, biological and pharmacological properties of the elastase and its pharmaceutical. Biol orv kozl MTA 11 no.2/3:277-291 '60. (EEAI 10:5)

1. Gyogyszeripari Kutato Intezet Biokemiai Osztalya, IV. ker.Varosi Korhaz II. TBC-osztalya.
(ELASTASE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDY, D.; FALK, Martha; TOLNAY, P.

Inhibition of elastase by trypsin-inhibitors. A preliminary note. Acta physiol. 21 no.2:123-126 '62.

1. Department of Biochemistry, Institute for Pharmacoindustrial Research, Budapest.
(PROTEASES antagonists) (TRYPSIN antagonists)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

TOLNAY, P.; BAGDY, D.

On chemical and biochemical properties of some derivatives of elastase. Acta physiol. 21 no.2:119-121 '62.

1. Department of Biochemistry, Institute for Pharmacoindustrial Research, Budapest.

(PROTEASES chemistry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDY, Daniel; TOLNAY, Pal

The effect of protease-inhibitors of plant origin on blood coagulation. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.4:430-435 S '62.

1. Gyogyszeripari Kutato Intezet Biokemiai Osztalya.
(PEPTIDE HYDROLASES) (PLANTS, EDIBLE) (BLOOD COAGULATION)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

HUNGARY

BAGDY, Daniel, Dr; Research Institute of the Pharmaceutical Industry, Department of Biochemistry (Gyogyszeripari Kutato Intezet, Biokemiai Osztaly), Budapest.

"Theoretical and Practical Aspects of Blood Clotting."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 18, 5 May 63, pages 817-821.

Abstract: The author presents a literature survey on various aspects of blood clotting. The preparation of crystalline fibrinogen, its properties as a reducing agent, the carbohydrate content of fibrinogen and fibrin and the analysis of fibrin are discussed. The conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin, the relationship among various vertebrate fibrinogens and the preparation of fibrin products from cattle fibrinogen are presented. Animal experiments with fibrin products, their reaction with tissues, their absorption and an extended survey on the therapeutic applications are given. 41 Eastern European, 23 Western references.

1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

POLAND-HUNGARY

BAGDY, D, Biochemical Division of the Pharmaceutical Industry Research Institute in Budapest (Hungary) [Original version not given] [Translated by Tadeusz FARYNA, Dr. med. (Affiliation not given)]

"On the Theory and Practice of Blood-Clotting Problems."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 19-20, 6-13 May 63, pp 697-701.

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] Research at the Institute revealed that fibrin preparations from animal plasma are cheaper and more easily prepared than from human plasma. They give no tissue reaction and are well tolerated. Thus, such fibrin powder with lyophilized thrombin may be used to arrest hemorrhage, and its membranes, tubes, and other preparations for bone anastomes may be used in surgery. There are 64 references, more than half in Hungarian, of the others two (2) being in Russian, about 10 in German, and about 15 in English sources. About 30 of the references are to the works of the author and his co-workers.

1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDY, Daniel, dr.

Analysis of drug consumption. Nepegeszsegugy 44 no.6:168-174 Je '63.

1. Kozlemeny az Egeszsegugyi Tudomanyos Tanacs Titkarsagarol. (DRUG INDUSTRY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

SZABO, Ilona, K.; BAGDY, D.; CSEH, C.

Studies on the correlation between lipoprotein lipase activity and clotting of blood plasma. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 28 no.4:309-317 '65.

1. Department of Biochemistry, Research Institute for Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Budapest. Submitted March 4, 1965.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

L 30123-66

ACC NR: AT6020335 SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/028/004/0309/0317

AUTHOR: Szabo, Ilona K.; Bagdy, Daniel; Czeh, Gyorgy

ORG: Department of Biochemistry, Research Institute for Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Budapest (Gyogyszerkutato Intezet Biokemiai Osztalya)

TITLE: Studies on the correlation between lipoprotein lipase activity and clotting of blood plasma

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 28, no. 4, 1965, 309-317

TOPIC TAGS: blood plasma, enzyme, protein, biochemistry, animal physiology

ABSTRACT: The lipoprotein lipase activity of human plasma was investigated in connection with the clotting system. In citrated plasma the onset of coagulation leads to appearance of lipoprotein lipase activity, regardless of whether clotting is caused by recalcification, addition of thromboplastin or thrombin. When thromboplastin is added, lipoprotein lipase activity appears in the citrated plasma, in contrast to hirudinized plasma. Enzyme activity decreases with increasing thromboplastin concentration. By contrast, thrombin causes an increase of lipoprotein lipase activity both in citrated plasma and at a certain thrombin:hirudin ratio in hirudinized plasma samples. In isolated fibrinogen-thrombin systems a factor appeared which, when added to plasma, brought about an increase of lipoprotein lipase activity without coagulation. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 04Mar65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 018 / SOV REF: 001

Card 1/1 OLR

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

FAGDYKOV, N. I.

USSR.

Intensity of respiration of summer and winter [illegible] to the plant development [illegible] M. Mogilov State Univ., Rostov. [illegible] Nauk S. S.R., Ser. biol. 1954, No. 6, 3-10.—Sprouts of vernalized winter wheat show more intensive respiration than the nonvernalized specimens or those of the summer wheat. In normal summer wheat the intensity of [illegible] varies with plant development in a [illegible] winter wheat, owing to [illegible] [illegible] on the plant is a result of combination of 2 factors: age and its stage of growth and [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Grains. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68099

Author : Bagdykov, N. I., Matukhin, G. P.
Inst : Rostov University.
Title : Anatomical Changes of Barley in Connection with Adaptation to Soil Salination.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Rostovsk.-n/D un-ta, 1957, 28, 85-96

Abstract : The soil was made saline (pot experiments) by adding a Vant Goff-Richter salt solution (0.25 n, based on soil moisture). The soil moisture was held at a level of 60 percent of full moisture capacity. The plants cultivated on the saline soil were analysed on the first, second, third, and fifth years. Salination significantly redu-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

USSR/Chemistry - Kaolinite
Chemistry - Crystalline Structure

Sep 1947

"The Crystalline Structure of Kaolinite," V. N. Vertsner, G. C. Bagdyk'yants, Z. T. Pinsker, State Optical Inst, and Inst Geochem and Analytic Chem imeni Acad V. I. Vernadskiy, Acad Sci USSR, 3¼ pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LVII, No 9

Describes results obtained in electronographic studies of kaolinite. Photographs made by means of electron microscope produced by State Optical Institute. Advantage of electronographic method is permits obtaining of data supplementary to data obtained by means of electron-microscope. Authors express gratitude to Academician A. A. Lebedev. Submitted by latter, 11 Mar 1947

PA 53T19

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDYK'YANTS, G. O.

USSR/Metals, Minerals - Structure, Testing Equipment Dec 50

"Universal Electronograph," G. O. Bagdyk'yants

"Zavod Lab" No 12, pp 1445-1449

Most convenient way for studying cryst structure of thin layers of materials (0.1-0.01 micron) is diffraction of fast electrons. Device for such investigations, the electronograph, consists of electron gun, electromagnetic lens, chamber for specimens, photographic camera, vacuum equipment and high-voltage supply unit.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDYK'YANTS, G.O.

An industrial model of the EM-4 electronograph. Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Fiz, 17, No.2, 255-64 '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(PA 56 no.672:8444 '53)
(EEA 56 no.672:8444 '53)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDYK'YANTS, G.O.

"X-Ray Shadow Microscopy," by G. O. Bagdyk'yants, State Order of Lenin Optical Institute imeni S. I. Vavilov, Biofizika, Vol 1, No 4, 1956, pp 341-345

Investigations in the field of X-ray shadow microscopy are reviewed. The article concludes that it is possible to construct, with existing technical resources, an X-ray microscope with a resolving power approaching that of the optical microscope. The author states that a resolving power of 0.1 micron appears feasible. (U)

Sum in 1467

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDYKYANTS, G. G.

[illegible] (Glass & Ceramics, Moscow, 13, No. [illegible], 9, 1956). In Russian. The author concludes that the methods described in earlier American and Russian papers for producing finely-dispersed preparations of Na_2O–SiO_2 glasses lead to the formation of crystals on the surface of the glass, but that these crystals form as a result of the [illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

phere. (1 fig., 1 table.)

[illegible] (1956). The samples of glass of the system [illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

BAGDYK'YANTS

USSR / Physical Chemistry. Crystals.

B-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 25870

Author G.O. Bagdyk'yants.
Inst : Academy of Sciences of USSR
Title : Sector Method in Electronography

Orig Pub : Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. fiz., 1956, 20, No 7, 838-842

Abstract : A computation method of the sector profile (C) is proposed. This method excludes the necessity of intensity determination and of considering all sorts of scattering that cause the superposition of a non-uniform background on the molecular scattering. A series of microphotographs of the substance, for which C is computed, is obtained and these photographs are made under unchanging experimental conditions, but with various exposures. A straight line answering the equal blackening density is drawn parallelly to the darkness line. The intersection points of the straight line with the background line on each of the microphotographs allow to establish the relation among the exposures in various annular zones of an electron diffraction picture in

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103010014-1

USSR / Physical Chemistry. Crystals. B-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 25870

Abstract : order to obtain the equal blackening density of the background and to determine the aperture angle C for any value of its radius. In connection with the non-uniform distribution of the scattering intensity on the electron diffraction picture, a corrected value of aperture angles is accepted: $Q_r' = S'/S_r \times Q_r$, where Q_r' and Q_r are the corrected and initial values of the aperture angle, S' is the corrected constant density value, S_r is the value of the blackening density obtained experimentally with C. In order to determine the true intensity distribution it is necessary to introduce a correction factor inversely proportional to the aperture angle of the C solution and to take the thickness of the layer under study differing only a little from that accepted for the computation of C.

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