METHODS OF INVESTIGATING ORES AND MINERALS

ECONOMICS OF RARE ELEMENTS

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BADALOV, S. T.

Sulfates in ores of endogenous deposits. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.2:72-82 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR, Tashkent.
(Soviet Central Asia--Ore deposits) (Sulfates)

BADALOV, S.T.; RUZMATOV, S.

Iron spinel from Almalyk Mountain. Uzb. geol. zhur. no.2:85-90 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR.
(Almalyk Mountain--Spinel)

BADALOV, S.T.

Brucite marble in the Almalyk region. Uzb.geol. zhur. no. 1:70-72 '61.
(MIRA 14:3)
(Almalyk region — Brucite)

S/007/61/000/010/002/002
B107/B110

AUTHOR: Badalov, S. T.

TITLE: Geochemical relation between indium and silver in zinc-silver-lead deposits

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, no. 10, 1961, 907 - 910

TEXT: The present paper gives a summary of various data published, and also some studies by the author from which a geochemical relation between indium and silver is concluded. The author conducted his studies at the Lashkerek and Kumyshkan deposits, and some others of the Chatkalo-Kuraminskiye mountains, [Soviet] Central Asia. The contents of silver and indium in sphalerite, galenite, chalcopyrite, and fahlore were studied. The results are presented in the below table (data in ppm, the number of examined samples is given in parenthesis):

Card 1/3

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Geochemical relation between...

Sphalerite		Galenite		Chalcopyrite		Fahlore	
In	Ag	In	Ag	In	Ag	In	Ag
100(7)	170(4)	traces(4)	450(3)	30(8)	60(20)	30(1)	1800(1)
70(30)	165(30)	5(25)	850(24)	215(2)	400(3)	160(2)	17500(1)
120(8)	120(4)	6(26)	1400(45)			50(2)	14600(1)
330(6)	150(2)	traces(2)	650(13)				

The following forms of indium are assumed to occur: $CuInS_2$ in chalcopyrite; $AgInS_2$ in fahlore and chalcopyrite; α-In_2S in sphalerite; β-In_2S_3 in fahlore and galenite. The author mentions papers by A. S. Uklonskiy, V. I. Vernadskiy, V. V. Ivanov, A. A. Rozbianskaya, A. Ye. Fersman, K. F. Kuznetsov, N. M. Prokopenko, G. B. Bokiy, T. S. Khodashova. There are 2 tables and 15 references: 14 Soviet, 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: R. D. McLellan, American Mineralogist, 30, No. 9-10, 1945.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii Akademii nauk UzSSR, Tashkent (Institute of Geology of the Academy of Sciences UzSSR, Tashkent)

BADALOV, S.T.; KASYMOV, A.K.

Geochemistry of gold and silver in ore deposits of Almalyk (Uzbek S.S.R.). Uzb.geol.zhur. no.5:55-64 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut geologii AN Uzbekskoy SSR.
(Almalyk region—Gold ores)
(Almalyk region—Silver ores)

BADALOV, S.T.

Concerning A.A.Malakhov's article "Minerogeochemical studies and industrial training." Uch.zap.SAIGIMS no.5:225-227 '61. (MIRA 15:11)

(Kurama Range--Sulfides) (Malakhov, A.A.)

BADALOV, S.T.

Methods for studying rare and trace elements in ore deposits. Trudy Uz. geol. upr. no.2:70-75 '62. (MIRA 16:8)
(Trace elements) (Metals, Rare and minor)

BADALOV, S.T.; BASITOVA, S.M.; GODUNOVA, L.I.

Distribution of rhenium in molybdenites in Central Asia.
Geokhimiia no.9:813-817 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institute of Geology, Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, Tashkent and Institute of Chemistry, Academy of Sciences of the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic, Dushanbe.

(Soviet Central Asia—Rhenium)
(Soviet Central Asia—Molybdenum ores)

UKLONSKIY, A.S.; BADALOV, S.T.; BASKAKOV, M.P.; ISMAILOV, M.I.; MOSEYEVA, M.I.

History of minero-geochemical studies in the Institute of Geology. Uzb. geol. zhur. 6 no.6:40-44 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Uzbekistan--Geochemistry) (Uzbekistan--Mineralogy)

BADALOV, S. T.

Minero-chemical and genetical characteristics of ore deposits in the Kugitang-Tau. Trudy Inst. geol. AN Turk. SSR 3:173-188 '60. (MIRA 16:1)

(Kigitang-Tau—Ore deposits)

BADALOV, S.T.

Role of dolomites in the endogenetic ore formation. Zap. Uz. otd. Vses. min. ob-va no.14:90-96 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Soviet Central Asia—Dolomite)
(Soviet Central Asia—Ore deposits)

BADALOV, S.T.; BASKAKOV, M.P.; MOISEYEVA, M.I.

Geochemical classification of minerals by A.S.Uklonskii. Uzb. geol.zhur. 7 no.5:89-90 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut geologii im. Kh.M.Abdullayeva AN UzSSR.

UKLONSKIY, A.S., akademik, otv. red.; BADALOV, S.T., doktor geol.-min. nauk, red.; GOLOVANOV, I.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; ISMAILOV, M.I., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; MALAKHOV, A.A., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, red.; SHAVLO, S.G., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, red.; ASTAKHOV, A.N., red.

[Problems of mineralogy and geochemistry] Voprosy mineralogii i geokhimii. Tashkent, Izd-vo Nauka, Uzbek.SSR, 1964. 278 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut geologii i geofiziki. 2. Akademiya nauk Uzb.SSR (for Uklonskiy).

BADALOV, S.T.; GOLOVANOV, I.M.

Comparative mineralogical and genetic characteristics of ilvaite. Uzb. geol. zhur. 7 no.6:7-14 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut geologii im. Kh.M. Abdullayeva AN UzSSR.

BADALOV, S.T.

Genesis of the hypogene anhydrite of the Almalyk region. Uzb. geol. zhur. 7 no.6:100-102 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut geologii im. Kh.M. Abdullayeva AN UzSSR.

BADALOVA, R.P.; BADALOV, S.T.

Genetic significance of the gold standard in endogenetic deposits. Uzb. geol. zhur. 8 no.5:67-71 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov UzSSR i Institut geologii i geofiziki im. Kh.M.Abdullayeva AN UzSSR.

BADALOV, S.T.

Geochemistry of iron and manganese in the processes of endogenetic ore formation in the Karamazar. Geokhimiia no.1:121-123 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki AN UzSSR, Tashkent.

BADALOV, S.T.; UKLONSKIY, A.S., akademik, prof., otv. red.; SPEKTOR, L., red.

[Mineralogy and geochemistry of the endogenic deposits of the Almalyk ore region] Mineralogiia i geokhimiia endogennykh mestorozhdenii Almalykskogo rudnogo raiona. Tashkent, Izd-vo "Nauka" Uzbekskoi SSR, 1965. 274 p. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Akademiya nauk UzbekSSR (for Uklonskiy).

BADALOV, S.T.

Role of the volume factor in the processes of ore formation. Uzb. geol. zhur. 9 no.5:58-65 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki im. Kh.M. Abdullayeva AN UzSSR. Submitted April 26, 1965.

BADALOV, S.T.

Minerochemical characteristics of postmagmatic ore formation in the Almalyk region. Zap. Uz. otd. Vses. min. ob-va no.16: 18-23 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

BADALOV, S.T.; RABINOVICH, A.V.

Geochemistry of selenium and tellurium in the Almalyk ore region. Uzb. geol. zhur. 8 no.6:19-22 '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki imeni Kh. M. Abdullayeva AN UzSSR.

BADALOV, S.T.

Taking into account the host minerals of rare elements in the complex utilization of ores in the Almalyk region. Uzb. geol. zhur. 9 no. 6:5-9 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki imeni Abdullayeva AN UzSSR. Submitted July 1, 1965.

MAKHMUDOV, Yu.A.; ATAMOV, F.A.; BADALOV, T.A.

Device for manual feeding of numbers into a digital computer with automatic conversion from the decimal to the binary number system. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR.Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh. nauk no.3:59-65 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

L 20732-66 EWT(d)/T/EWF(1) IJP(c) GG/BB/GS
ACC NR: AT6004695 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0138/0141

62
B+1

AUTHOR: Knipper, A. V.; Badalov, T. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: Simple circuits for the measurements of ratios and products of two variable voltages [Paper presented at a Seminar of IPPI AN SSSR held 3 February 1964]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut problem peredachi informatsii. Opoznaniye obrazov. Teoriya peredachi informatsii (Pattern recognition. Theory of information transmission); Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 138-141

TOPIC TAGS: voltage divider, electric measurement, electric measuring instrument, patter recognition.

ABSTRACT: The determination of the ratio or product of two functions of time is often required during the establishment of characteristics needed for speech or pattern recognition or the normalization of signals. Such circuits (dividers and multipliers) should be simple and inexpensive with an accuracy which may be below the one required in analog computers. The authors designed efficient divider and multiplier circuits which divide or multiply functions of constant sign with a ±5% error for 20-fold variations of input voltages. Diagrams of both circuits are presented (Figs. 1 and 2).

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Card 1/3

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ACC NR: AT6004695

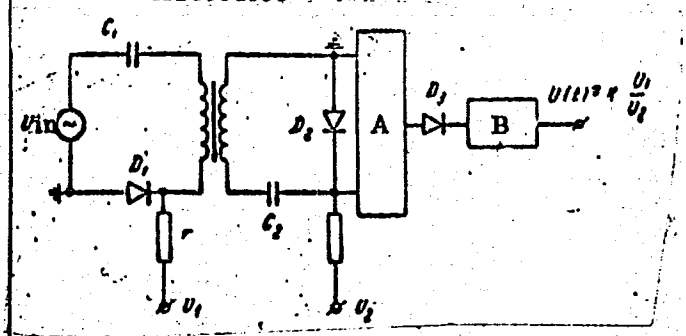


Fig. 1.
Divider circuit

A - Amplifier
B - L F Filter

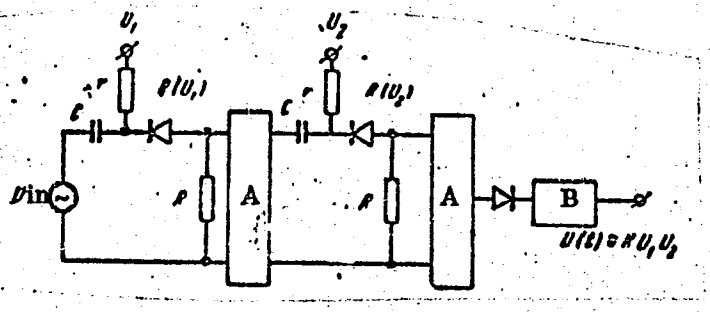


Fig. 2.
Multiplier circuit

A - Amplifier (1 and 2)
B - L F Filter

Card 2/3

L 20732-66
ACC NR: AT6004695

The article also shows oscillograms of input and output voltages. The results of tests of these devices are given for some values of circuit parameters. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 4 figures, and 4 tables. [08]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 25Sep65/ ORIG REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4223

Card 3/3

SHULYAT'YEV, I.I.; BADALOVA, A.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; URANOVA, A.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

One-process "T-16" picker. Tekst. prom. 19 no.7:39-42 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1.Zaveduyushchiy tsentral'noy laboratoriyey ramenskogo khlopchatobumazhnogo kombinata "Krasnoye znamya" (for Shulyat'yev). 2.TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti (TsNIKhBI) (for Badalova). 3.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekstil'nogo i legkogo mashinostroyeniya (VNIILLTekmash) (for Uranova).
(Spinning machinery)

[redacted], . I.

BADALOVA, P. I.: "Investigation of the conditions of formation of cotton fabric on stands of the open and partly open type." Moscow, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Textile Inst. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 47, 19 November 1955. Moscow.

BADALOVA, E.I.; GARBER, M.I.; STRIZHEVSKIY, I.V.

Anticorrosive bitumen insulation with a strenghtening envelope made of a fiber glass material. Sbor. nauch. rab. AKKH no.2:94-97 '60. (MIRA 15:5)

(Pipelines)

BADALOVA, E.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

[Fiber glass reinforcement materials] Steklovoloknistye armiruiushchie materialy. Moskva, 1962. 15 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Moscow. Vystavka dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR.
(Glass reinforced plastics)

CHERNYAK, M.G.; ASLANOVA, M.S.; VOL'SKAYA, S.Z.; KUTUKOV, S.S.; SIMAKOV, D.P.; NAYDUS, G.G.; BOVKUNENKO, A.N.; KOVALEV, N.N.; SHKOL'NIKOV, Ya.A.; ZHIVOV, L.G.; KOVALEV, N.P.; KOZHUKHOVA, N.V.; KOROLEVA, A.Ye.; VINOGRADOVA, A.M.; OSIPOVA, O.M.; BADALOVA, E.I.; BRONSHTEYN, Z.I.; L'VOV, B.S.; KRYUCHKOV, N.N.; BLOKH, K.I.; MASHINSKAYA, N.I., red.

[Continuous filament glass fibers; technology fundamentals and their properties] Nepreryvnoe stekliannoe volokno; osnovy tekhnologii i svoistva. Moskva, Khimiia, 1965. 319 p. (MIRA 18:8)

SHCHERBAKOV, S.A.; BADALOVA, L.L.

Effect of cytotoxic serum, obrained by hyperimmunization of the mucous membrane of the small intestine, on the secretory activity of intestinal glands. Nauch. trudy Inst. fiziol. AN Arm. SSR. 1: 19-23 '48. (MLRA 9:8)

(SERUM) (GASTRIC JUICE)

BADALOVA, L.L.

42633. K Voprosu O Deystvii Renotoksicheskoy Syvorotki. Trudy Yerevansk. Zoovet. In-ta, vyp. 10, 1948, S. 99-104.

KAMALYAN, G.V.; VOSKANAYAN, V.B.; BADALOVA, L.L.; MELIKYAN, A.O.; MNATSAKANYAN, A.A.

Materials on a zootechnical, physiological, and biochemical study of the constituttion of young cattle of local breeds and their crosses with the Schwyz Cattle. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol.i sel'khoz. nauki. 9 no.4:3-16 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Yerevanskiy zooveterinarnyy institut.
(Armenia--Cattle)

L 1633-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5018547 UR/0298/65/018/006/0069/0073

AUTHOR: Badalova, L. L.; Stepanyan, G. G.; Manukyan, S. S. 18 13

TITLE: Effect of natural stomach juice of dogs on the phagocytal function of the reticuloendothelial system of rabbits

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya. Biologicheskiye nauki, v. 18, no. 6, 1965, 69-73

TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, therapeutics, cell physiology, digestive system disease, wound

ABSTRACT: Earlier experimental and clinical work demonstrated that stomach juice may exert a therapeutic and stimulatory effect in the treatment of festering wounds, acute and chronic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, some diseases of the genital organs, and anemia. The present work was conducted on 5-7 month old rabbits in 3 series and extended over 3 years. Phagocytal function was determined in the blood with Congo red, whose index is inversely proportional to the phagocytal activity of the reticuloendothelial system. Serum protein levels were determined, and animals were also

Card 1/2

L 1633-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5018547

subjected to clinical observation. The animals received a 2 ml/kg dose of stomach juice either orally with food or subcutaneously, or both simultaneously every day or once a week for weeks or months. Control animals received physiological saline solutions under the same conditions and indices were determined once a week. Results varied little for the 3 series. The test animals showed consistently lower indices, that is, higher phagocytal functions compared to the control, the indices being 82.4 versus 85.9. Test animals also showed a consistently higher weight gain. No significant differences in serum proteins were observed. Stomach juice apparently increases the natural resistance of the organism, but the mechanism of this effect is not understood at this time. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fiziologii Erevanskogo zooveterinarnogo instituta (Physiology Department of the Erevan Zoological Veterinary Institute)

SUBMITTED: 07Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 012 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 GD

STEPANYAN, G.G.; HADALOVA, L.I.; MANUKYAN, S.S.

Effect of native gastric juice on the secretory function of the stomach in esophagotomized dogs. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 12 no.6:15-23 Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Kafedra fiziologii Yerevanskogo zooveterinarnogo instituta.
(GASTRIC JUICE)

STEPANYAN, G.G.; BADALOVA, L.L.; MANUKYAN, S.S.

Effect of native gastric juice on the secretory function of the small intestine. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 14 no.8:23-28 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kafedra fiziologii Yerevanskogo zooveterinarnogo instituta.
(GASTRIC JUICE) (INTESTINES—SECRETIONS)

BADALOVA, M., Ostrava, 1. Partyzanske nam.

Effect of production methods and storage on the vitamin C content in lemonade. Cesk. hyg. 10 no.9:560-564 O '65.

1. Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice, Ostrava.

FADALOVA, R.P.

Stage of mineral formation in the gold ore formations of western Uzbekistan. Zap. Uz. otd. Vses. min. ob-va no.16: 44-49 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

BADALOVA, R.P.

Minero-chemical characteristics of gold in hydrothermal mineralizations in western Uzbekistan. Zap. Uz. otd. Vses. min. ob-va no.14:145-151 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Uzbekistan--Gold ores)

BADALOVA, R.P.; BADALOV, S.T.

Genetic significance of the gold standard in endogenetic deposits.
Uzb. geol. zhur. 8 no.5:67-71 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye geologii i okrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov UzSSR i Institut geologii i geofiziki im. Kh.M.Abdullayeva AN UzSSR.

BADALOVA, T.A.; MUSTAFAYEV, A.D.

Precision threading of plastic parts. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.2:93-96 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova.

ZAHARIA, Ilie; BADALUTA, Gh.

Utilization of credit and circulating currency during the first stage of the revolution of people's democracy. Probleme econ 14 no.9:69-83 S '61.

(Rumania--Credit)

BADALYAN, A.A.

Information on the work of the Scientific Conference of the Malaria and Medical Parasitology Institute of the Ministry of Public Health of Armenian S.S.R. for 1952. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.5:478-479 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:12)
(Armenian S.S.R.--Malarial fever) (Malarial fever--Armenian S.S.R.)

27600

S/131/61/000/010/003/004
B130/B101

15.2000

AUTHORS: Manvelyan, M. G., Melik-Akhnazarov, A. F., Rustambekyan, S. F., Badalyan, A. A.

TITLE: High-temperature solar furnace

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, no. 10, 1961, 465 - 469

TEXT: A solar furnace producing temperatures of up to 2000°C by means of solar radiation is described. The device serves for the thermal treatment of silicates and other high-melting substances, without the disturbing effect of a reducing zone or impurities. The installation consists of a stationary paraboloid reflector and a heliostat. The diameter of the reflecting mirror is 2.015 m, the focal distance 800 mm, the angular aperture of the mirror 61°50'. The heliostat consists of 16 flat mirrors 750 by 620 mm, the position of which is controlled by micrometer screws. The frame on which the mirrors are mounted is moved automatically by a special mechanism in zenith and azimuth direction according to the position of the sun. The furnace consists of a cylindrical steel cup (inner diameter 80 mm, length 60 mm), which rotates by means of a 100 w a-c

Card 1/2

High-temperature solar furnace

motor around its axis, coinciding with the reflector axis. Moreover, the furnace may be moved manually to and fro along this axis. This installation was built jointly with the ENIN AN SSSR (designer R. R. Aparisi). Briquet specimens of silicates with 80 mm diameter and 25 - 30 mm height were molded at 300 - 500 kg/cm^2. The specimens were molten in the solar furnace on their entire surface to a depth of 8 - 12 mm. At the present state of the method, it is possible within 40 - 50 min to obtain 45 - 70 g of melt for the purpose of investigating the physicochemical properties. The melt specimens of highly aluminous refractory materials (of a mullite type) are of light gray color and clearly visible crystalline structure. The volume weight of the mullite obtained in this way is 2.95 - 3.1 g/cm^3 and is slightly higher than that of industrial mullite (2.5 - 2.9 g/cm^3). There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii SNKh Arm. SSR (Scientific Research Institute of Chemistry of the SNKh Armyanskaya SSR)

D'ZALYAN, A. L.

37604. Gimenolepidoz v armyanskoy ssr i biologiya himenolepis nana (izlozheniye kand. dissertatsii). Trudy in-ta malyarii i med. parazitologii (m-vo zoravookhraneniya arm. ssr), vyp. 4, 1949 s. 211-20.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal' nykh Statey, Vol. 51. 1949

BADALYAN, A.L.; TSATURYAN, A.T., direktor instituta; KALANTARYAN, Ye.V., zaveduyushchiy otdelom.

Simultaneous occurrence of parasitic dwarf tapeworms and ascarids in the intestines of man. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.4:342 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Gel'mintologicheskiy otdel Instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii Armyanskoy SSR. (Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)

KALANTARYAN, Ye.V.; BADALYAN, A.V.

Helminths parasitic in man in the Armenian S.S.R. Izv. AN Arm. SSR, Biol.nauki 12 no.8:25-31 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Institut epidemiologii i gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Arm$SR.

(ARMENIA--WORMS, INTESTINAL AND PARASITIC)

BADALYAN, A.M.; CHZHOU GUAN-CHZHAO [Chou Kuang-chao]

Production of a neutrino electron-positron pair in the field of a nucleus. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 38 no.2:664-665 F '60.
(MIRA 14:5)
(Neutrino--Scattering)

S/056/61/040/002/027/047
B102/B201

24.6600 (1138, 1160, 1098)

AUTHORS: Badalyan, A. M., Baz', A. I.

TITLE: Mechanism of photonuclear reactions

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 40, no. 2, 1961, 549-552

TEXT: The present paper offers a discussion of the applicability of the statistical theory of nuclear reactions to photonuclear reactions, and, in this connection, a comparison of the main results of experiments and theory in this field. It may be concluded from the results of this study as to whether a great number of levels of the compound nucleus participates in the reaction (the statistical theory is based upon this assumption), or only few wide levels - perhaps single-particle levels with a width near the one assumed by Weisskopf. In the former case the statistical theory is expected to be well suited to describe the experimental results, whereas in the latter it is not. Experimental results concerning interaction of gamma quanta with nuclei in the energy range of 5-15 Mev have been published sporadically; the following facts

Card 1/5

Mechanism of photonuclear reactions

may be inferred from published results: 1) Of almost all elements, the $\sigma_{\gamma\gamma}$ and $\sigma_{\gamma\gamma'}$ exhibit, near the threshold of the reaction (γ,n) or (γ,p) a distinct peak, some millibarns high and with a half-width Γ of 1-3 Mev; medium-heavy nuclei mostly exhibit resonance with respect to the cross section in connection with the (γ,p) threshold, whereas heavy ones do so with the (γ,n) threshold. 2) Height and width of these peaks vary irregularly from one element to another. 3) Resonance is observable in the course of the cross section. Data concerning the nuclear absorption below the (γ,n) threshold are available only for P, S, and Ca. The predictions of the statistical theory of nuclear reactions, which are compared with experimental data, may be formulated as follows: 1) The cross section should be a smooth function of the atomic weight. Fuller and Hayward (Phys. Rev. 101, 692, 1956) have shown that in the scattering of γ-quanta the nuclei have very individual behaviors, and the statistical theory is not applicable. 2) The elastic scattering cross section should have the course shown in the figure. At excitation energies $\gtrsim 5$ Mev $\Gamma_\gamma/\Gamma = (\hbar\omega)^3/6\tau^4\rho(\hbar\omega) \sim 1\%$ ($\rho(\hbar\omega) = \rho_0 e^{\hbar\omega/\tau}$ gives

Card 2/5

Mechanism of photonuclear reactions

the level density, and $\tau \approx 0.9$ Mev). In the energy range > 5 Mev the elastic scattering cross section changes like $(\hbar\omega)^4 e^{-\hbar\omega/\tau}$ (on the assumption of dipole absorption, $\sigma_{capt} \sim \hbar\omega$) with a maximum at ~ 4 Mev. The maximum of $\sigma_{\gamma\gamma}$ near the nucleon threshold is not explicable by the statistical theory. The sharp drop of the cross section at energies corresponding to the photoneutron production threshold is explained by the fact that neutron emission is much more probable than gamma emission.

3) The total inelastic scattering cross section $\sigma_{\gamma\gamma'} = \sigma_{capt} \Gamma^{-1} \sum \Gamma_{\gamma'}$ at large excitation energies (below the nucleon threshold) should practically coincide with the capture cross section, since $\sum \Gamma_\gamma \approx \Gamma$ and increases with energy. According to the statistical model, the maximum of the inelastic scattering cross section should be practically at the neutron threshold, or somewhat above the proton threshold, but not below. Actually, however, it has been found in individual cases that $E_{max} < E_{thresh}$ (e.g., at Y^{89}, where $E_{max} \approx 10.5$ Mev, $E_{thresh} = 11.8$ Mev).

Card 3/5

Mechanism of photonuclear reactions

4) According to the statistical model, $\sigma_{abs} \approx 100\ \sigma_{\gamma\gamma}$ should hold at $E \gtrsim 5$ Mev; experimentally, the proportionality factor was not at 100, but at 2-10. It is thus found that the statistical theory cannot describe the experimental data in the range of excitation energies from 5 to 10 Mev. The discrepancy between theory and experiments is reduced when it is assumed for the photoreactions to take place only via some wide levels. The intense lines observed near the (γ,n) and (γ,p) thresholds correspond to "threshold states" exhibiting single-particle structure and having a large irradiation width. A paper in this connection has been published by Baz' in Adv.Phys. 8, 349, 1959. This assumption allows to explain a number of facts, such as the appearance of peaks of $\sigma_{\gamma\gamma}$, $\sigma_{\gamma\gamma'}$, and σ_{abs} near the (γ,n) and (γ,p) thresholds, the irregular change of σ_{max} and Γ with the atomic weight, the ratio $\Gamma_{\gamma}/\Sigma\Gamma_{\gamma'}$, and the absolute value of $\sigma_{\gamma\gamma}$. The fact that few but intense levels of the compound nucleus play the main part in the threshold regions can be well explained, as is proved in a detailed discussion, by the assumption of

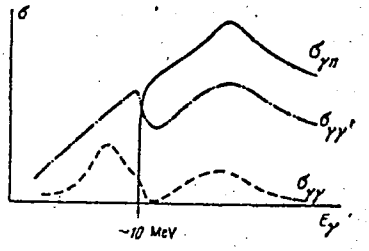
Card 4/5

Mechanism of photonuclear reactions

S/056/61/040/002/027/047
B102/B201

"threshold states" which are "condensed" near the threshold. In light nuclei, such levels should be observable in the following regions: Li^7: 6.5-7.5 Mev; B^{11}: 11-11.5 Mev; C^{12}: 18.3-18.9 Mev; O^{16}: 15-16 Mev; O^{18}: 6-6.4 and 8-8.4 Mev; Ne^{20}: 5-5.6 Mev. O. V. Bogdankevich, L. Ye. Lazareva, and B. N. Kalinkin are mentioned. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 12 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1960



Card 5/5

BADALYAN, A.M.; SMORODINSKIY, Ya.A.

Weizsacker-Williams relation for matrix elements. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 40 no.4:1231-1233 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Bremsstrahlung) (Matrices)

BADALYAN, A.M.

Nuclear recoil in the equivalent photon method. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 41 no.4:1315-1323 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Nuclei, Atomic) (Photons)

S/056/62/043/002/034/053
B104/B198

AUTHOR: Badalyan, A. M.

TITLE: Calculation of polarization by the method of equivalent photons

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43, no. 2(8), 1962, 608-612

TEXT: It was shown in previous studies (I. Ya. Pomeranchuk, I. M. Shmushkevich. Nucl. Phys.,23, 452, 1961; A. M. Badalyan, Yu. A. Smorodinskiy. ZhETF, 40, 1231, 1961; 41, 1515, 1961) that the differential cross section $d\sigma_e$ of a process $a + Z \longrightarrow Z + Q$ (collision of a relativistic particle a with a nucleus Z with exchange of a virtual photon) in the range of a small nuclear recoil is connected with the differential cross section $d\sigma_\varphi$ of the process $\gamma + a \longrightarrow Q$ by a Williams-Weizsäcker relation: $d\sigma_e = dN \cdot d\sigma_\varphi$;

$$dN = \frac{Z^2\alpha}{2\pi^2}\left[q^2 - \left(\frac{m_a M \varkappa_1}{2(p_a P)}\right)^2 m_a^2\right]\frac{d(q^2)}{(q^2)^2}\frac{d|\varkappa_1|}{|\varkappa_1|}d\varphi. \qquad (2)$$

Card 1/2

S/056/62/043/002/034/053
B104/B108

Calculation of polarization by the method...

$$m_a^2 \kappa_1 = m_a^2 - w^2 \qquad (3).$$

w is the energy of the particle Q flying away, in the c.m.s., q is the four vector of the nuclear recoil, p_a, P are the four momenta of the particle a (mass m_a) and of the nucleus (mass M). In an investigation of these relations in general and covariant form, the equivalent photon method is shown to be a simple technique for calculating polarization effects. The polarizations of bremsstrahlung and of the final electron are calculated.

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1962

Card 2/2

BADALYAN, A.M.

Parametric representation of certain classes of functions meromorphic in a circle. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 41 no.3:140-146 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

L 24382-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6011000 SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/003/0783/0790

AUTHOR: Badalyan, A. M.; Maksimov, L. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Zero-sound oscillations in a system of interacting Bose and Fermi particles

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 50, no. 3, 1966, 783-790

TOPIC TAGS: oscillation, particle interaction, Fermi Dirac statistics, Bose Einstein statistics, Green function, electron interaction, crystal lattice vibration

ABSTRACT: Using zero-sound oscillations as an example, the authors show that the influence of a Fermi system on a Bose system can lead to the appearance of a new sound branch of excitations in the Bose system. The rate of propagation of the new system and its anisotropy are determined by the form of the Fermi surface. The analysis is based on a study of the phonon Green's function, and on a derivation of a more accurate expression for the electron-photon vertex, for which a higher approximation is obtained. It is shown that the reciprocal of the Green's function has a high frequency pole, thus demonstrating that the zero sound is accompanied by excitation of the Bose system (lattice vibrations). Conditions under which the experimental observation of the lattice vibrations is easier than direct observation of the zero sound are discussed. Preliminary estimates show that the new branch of the phonon oscillations leads to an appreciable change in the temperature dependence

Card 1/2

L [illegible]

ACC NR: AP6011000

of the specific heat of metals with anisotropic Fermi surface. The authors thank Yu. Kagan, A. Larkin, and G. Eliashberg for useful discussions, and Yu. Simonov for help in solving several mathematical problems. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 32 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 14Oct65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 VLR

L 01071-67 EWT(d) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6028206 SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/66/003/006/1032/1047

AUTHOR: Badalyan, A. M.; Simonov, Yu. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Three body problem. Equation for partial waves

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 3, no. 6, 1966, 1032-1047

TOPIC TAGS: wave, wave equation, three body problem, wave function, Schroedinger equation, functional equation, partial wave

ABSTRACT: The complete system of functions constructed in [Yu. A. Simonov. YaF, 3, 4, 1966] is used to expand the three-particle wave function. The Schroedinger equation for three particles with an arbitrary potential is transformed into a connected system of equations for the partial waves, numbered by the momentum K in the six-dimensional space and by the index ν. The partial waves depend on a single variable, the six-dimensional distance ρ. The potentials enter into the equations as the matrix elements $U^{\nu\nu'}_{KK'}$, the properties of which are investigated in detail. The relative value of $\chi^{\nu}_{K}(\rho)$ for various K is estimated.

Card 1/2

L 01071-67
ACC NR: AP6028206

It is shown that $\sim xR$ partial waves, with $x = \sqrt{2m\varepsilon/\hbar^2}$, are necessary to describe a system with the dimensions R and binding energy ε. Partial waves with $K \gg xR$ decrease rapidly. The method can be applied with best advantage to H^3 and He^3. Orig. art. has: 75 formulas. [Authors' abstract] [AM]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 25Jan66/ ORIG REF: 002/

Card 2/2 vlr

BADALYAN, A.Ye.

/ variational problem. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat.nauk 17 nd.3:3-6 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

ACCESSION NR: AP4042533 S/0022/64/017/003/0003/0006

AUTHOR: Badalyan, A. Ye.

TITLE: Concerning one variational problem

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, v. 17, no. 3, 1964, 3-6

TOPIC TAGS: variational calculus, matrix function, uniqueness theorem

ABSTRACT: The author solves the following variational problem, which is connected with the accelerator technique and with some other mathematical problems: Given a square matrix of order n

$$A = [a_{ij}] \quad (i, j) = 1, 2, \ldots, n)$$

and a set Φ of all possible mutually-unique mappings of the set

1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4042533

{1, 2, ..., n} on itself, find

$$\min_{\varphi\in\Phi}\max_{i}\{a_{i\varphi(i)}\} \quad (i=1, 2,\cdots, n)$$

and the mapping φ for which this minimum is reached. A necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of the minimax is proved. The method can be used to determine the class of Φ' of those φ for which the minimax is equal to any arbitrary element of the initial matrix A, and to find

$$\max_{\varphi}\min_{i}\{a_{i,\varphi(i)}\} \quad (i=1, 2,\cdots, n;\ \varphi\in\Phi).$$

Orig. art. has: 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Yerevanskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet (Yerevan State University)

2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4042533

SUBMITTED: 19Oct63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

3/3

L 40386-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6027208 SOURCE CODE: UR/0431/66/001/003/0203/0204

AUTHOR: Durgaryan, A. A.; Badalyan, E. S.

66
B

ORG: Yerevan State University (Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: The effect of optical radiation on the internal friction of crystals

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika, v. 1, no. 3, 1966, 203-204

TOPIC TAGS: internal friction, Young modulus, lead, bismuth, zinc, germanium, LIGHT RADIATION EFFECT, METAL CRYSTAL

ABSTRACT: Measurements were made of the internal friction and Young's modulus of Bi, Sn, Zn, and p-Ge crystals. Measurements were made under constant temperature in vacuum and in the air at a frequency of 60 kcs under concentrated illumination and in darkness. The results (see Table 1) indicate that the internal friction (tg δ) of Sn, Bi, and Zn decreases considerably under illumination, while that of Ge increases. The Young's modulus of all the crystals decreased by approximately 1%. The measurements were carried out by means of the composite rod method and were checked by the

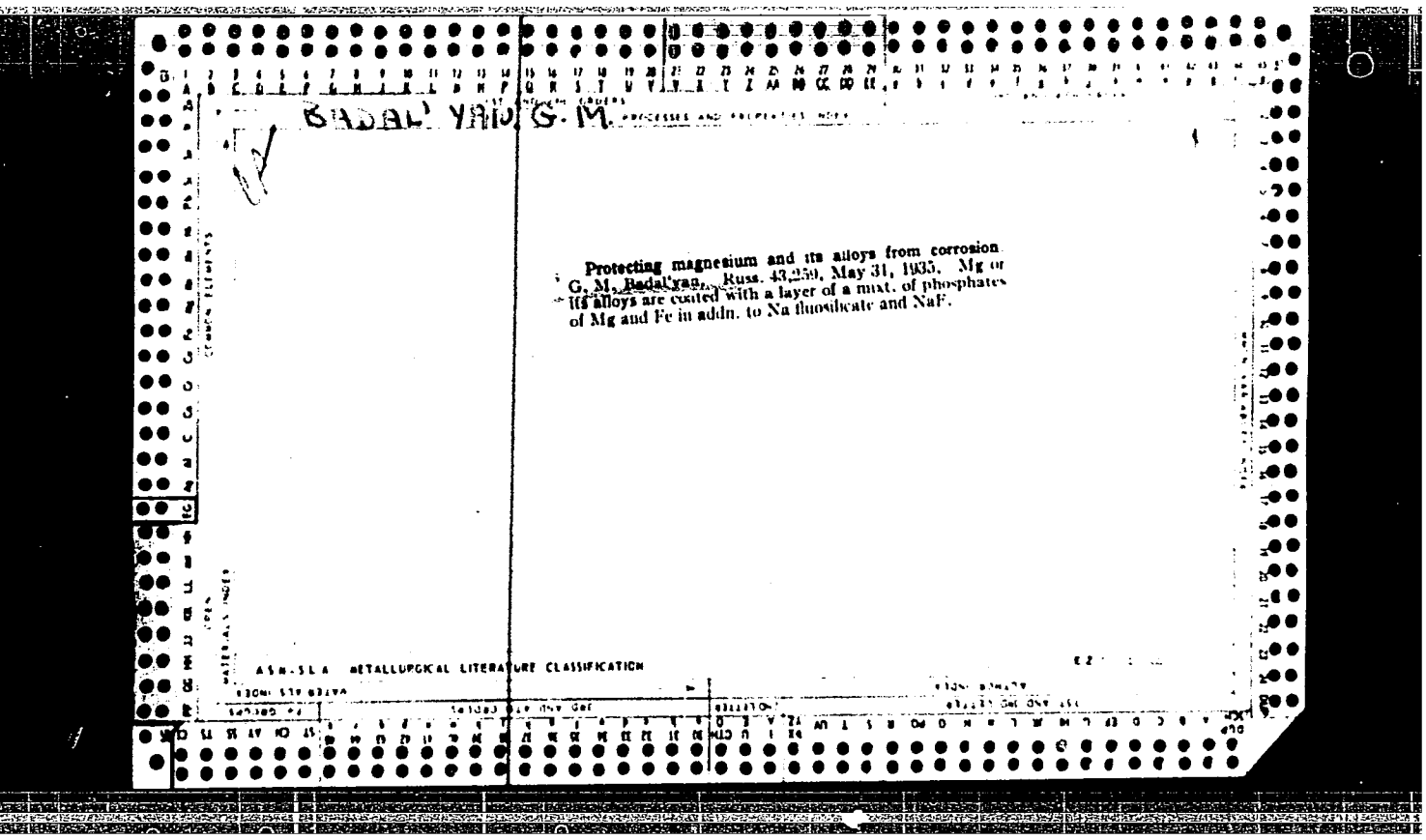
Card 1/2

Table 1. Measurement results

Measurements made	Bi $tg\ \delta.10^3$	Sn $tg\ \delta.10^3$	p-Ge $tg\ \delta.10^3$	Zn $tg\ \delta.10^3$
In air	3.3	5.8	2.1	5.8
In vacuum without light	3.09	5.6	1.3	5.6
In vacuum with unfiltered light	1.72	2.5	3.1	3.5
Red filter	1.72	4.4	2.4	3.6
UV	—	4.3	4.6	3.0

free oscillations method. The experimental error did not exceed ±7% for tg δ and ±0.1% for Young's modulus. The nature of the observed effect is being studied. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [YK]

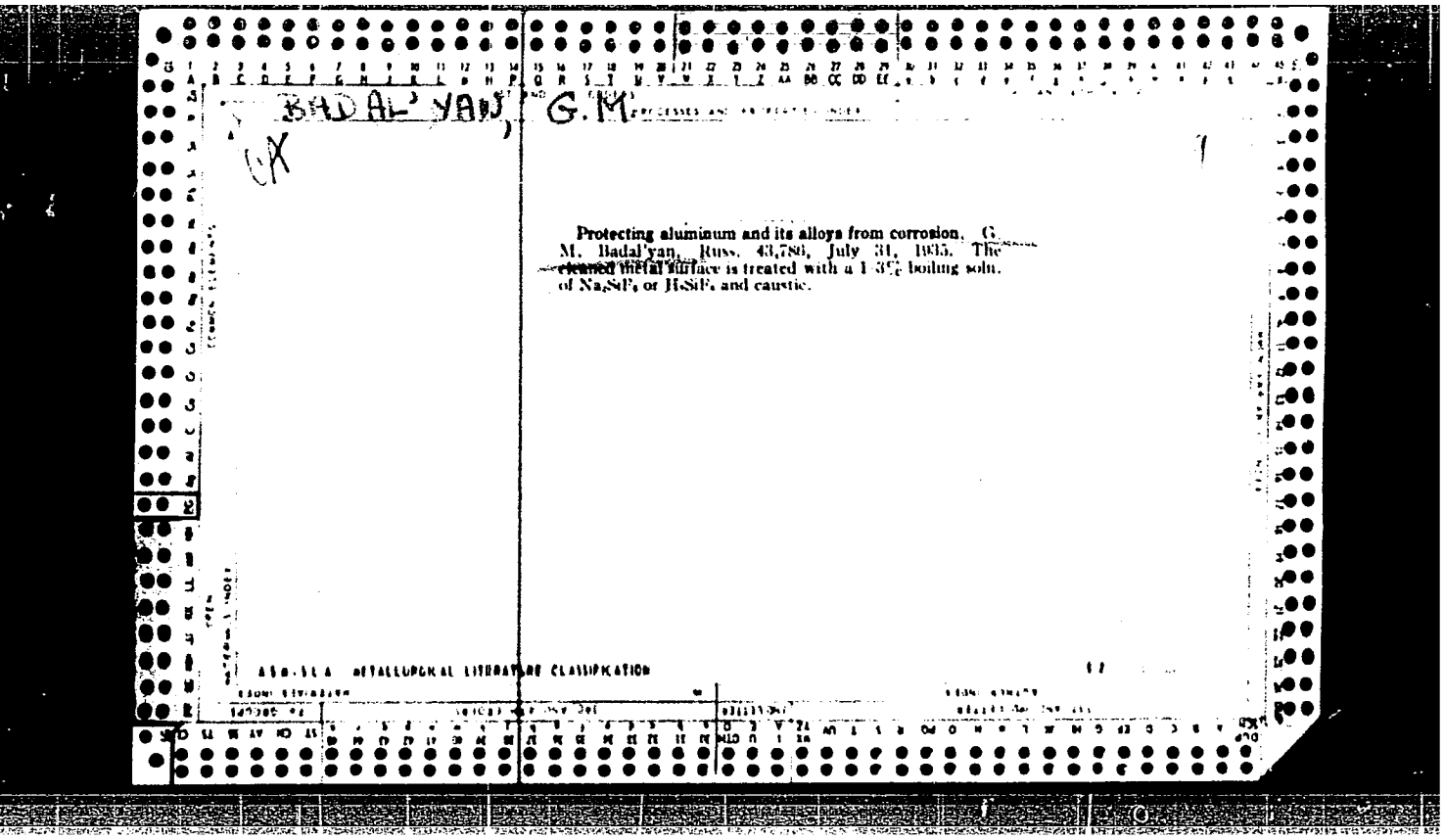
SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 06Mar66/ ATD PRESS: 5052



BADAL'YAN, G. M.

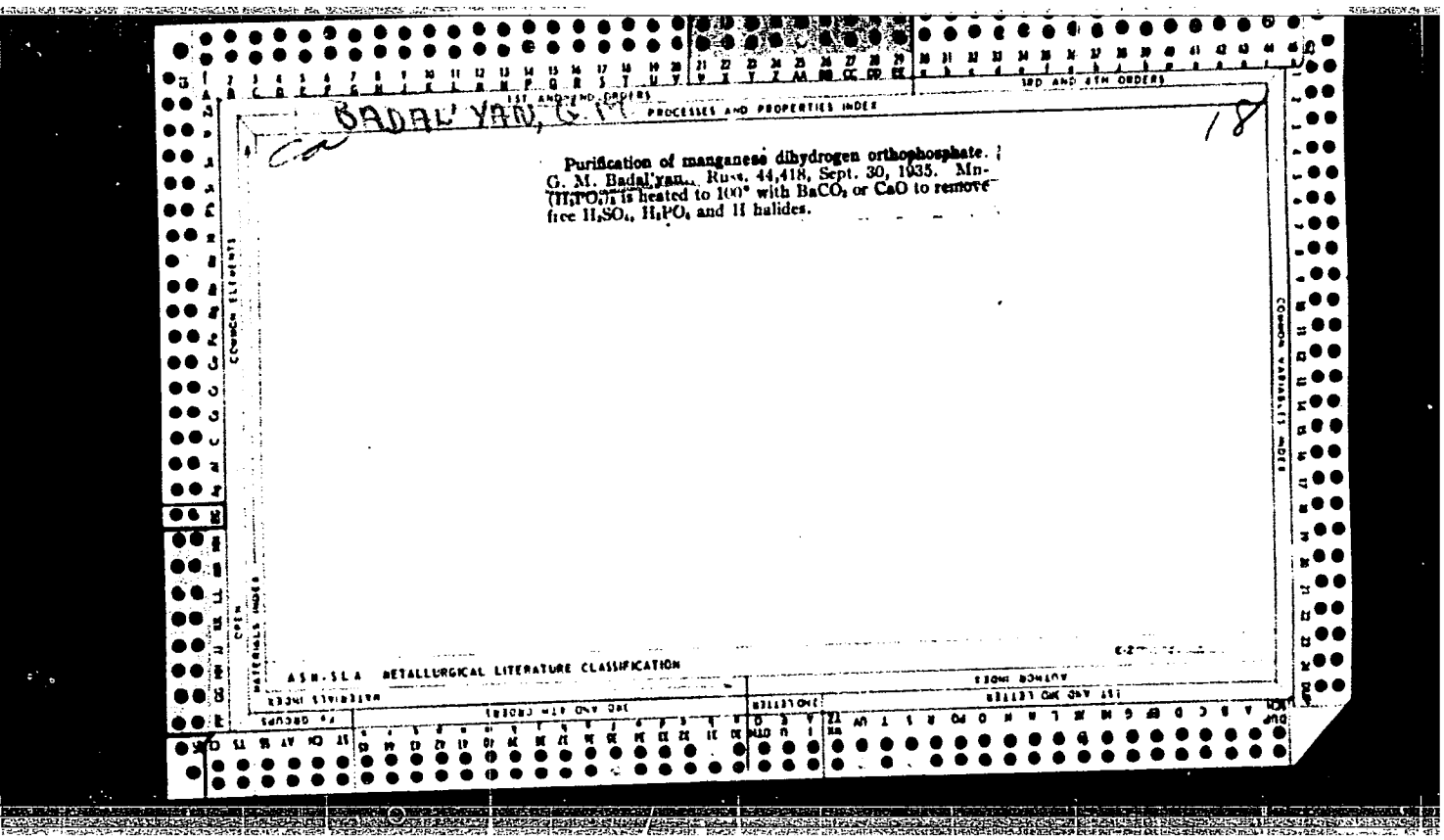
Protecting magnesium and its alloys from corrosion. G. M. Badal'yan. Russ. 43,259, May 31, 1935. Mg or its alloys are coated with a layer of a mixt. of phosphates of Mg and Fe in addn. to Na fluosilicate and NaF.

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



BADAL'YAN, G.M.

Protecting aluminum and its alloys from corrosion. G. M. Badal'yan. Russ. 43,780, July 31, 1935. The cleaned metal surface is treated with a 1-3% boiling soln. of Na_2SiF_6 or H_2SiF_6 and caustic.



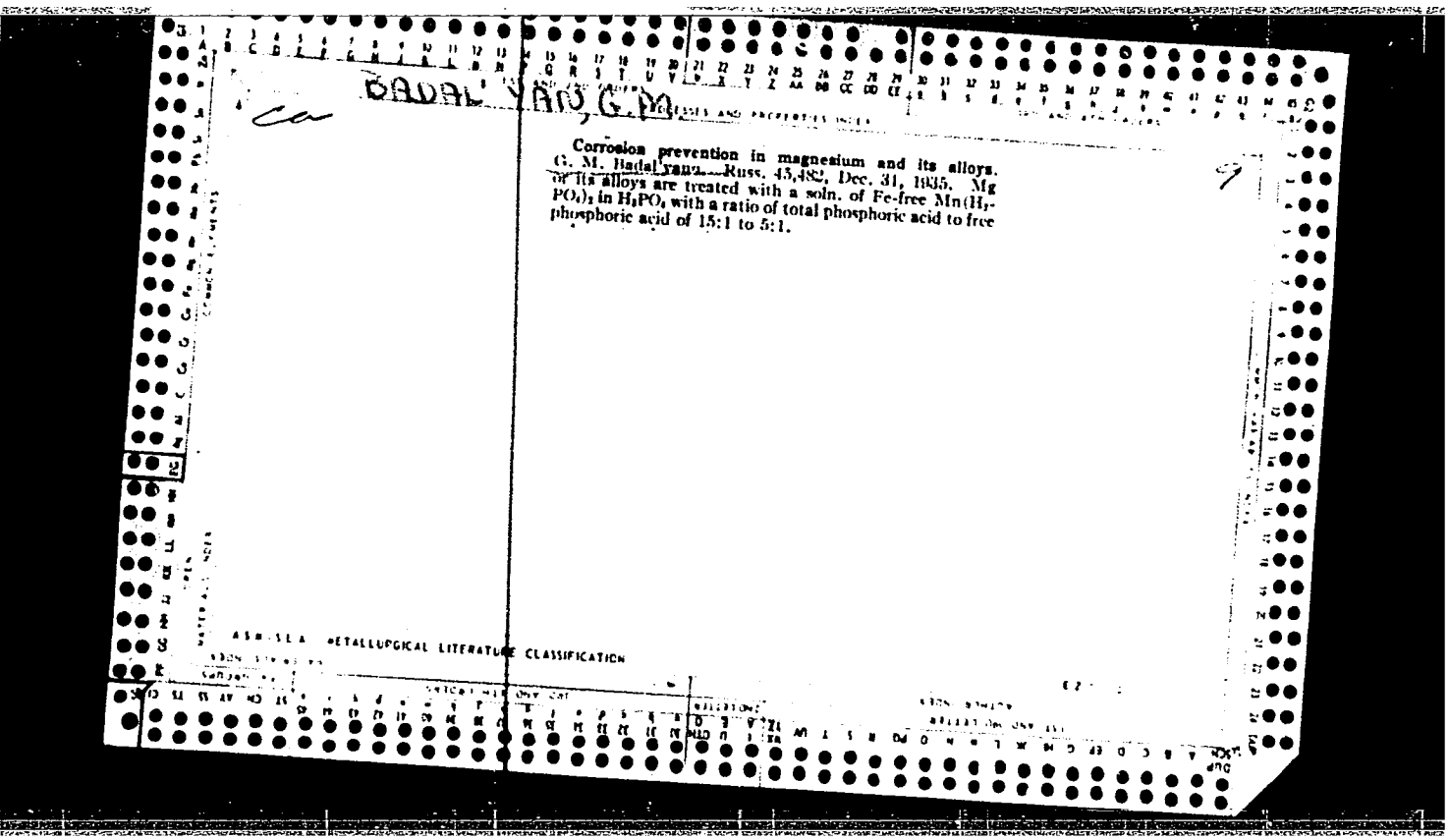
BADAL'YAN, G. M.

18

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Purification of manganese dihydrogen orthophosphate. G. M. Badal'yan. Russ. 44,418, Sept. 30, 1935. $Mn(H_2PO_4)_2$ is heated to 100° with $BaCO_3$ or CaO to remove free H_2SO_4, H_3PO_4 and H halides.

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



BADAL YAN, G. M.

Corrosion prevention in magnesium and its alloys. G. M. Badal'yan. Russ. 45,482, Dec. 31, 1935. Mg or its alloys are treated with a soln. of Fe-free $Mn(H_2PO_4)_2$ in H_3PO_4 with a ratio of total phosphoric acid to free phosphoric acid of 15:1 to 5:1.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BADAL'YAN, G.M.; KAMENSHKOV, K.A., otvetstvennyy redaktor; FRUMKIN, P.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Protection of metals through phosphate or oxide coatings] Zashchita metallov fosfatnymi i okisnymi plenkami. [Leningrad] Gos. izd-vo sudostroit. lit-ry, 1952. 159 p. [Microfilm] (MRLA 7:10)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

RADALYAN, G.N.; OVANESYAN, O.A.

Sarcomatous degeneration of long existing fibromas of the abdominal wall. Vop.rent.i onk. 6:329-332 '61. (MIRA 16:2)
(ABDOMEN—CANCER)

BADALYAN, G. O.

"Clinical Observations on the Action of 'Korglikon' and 'Erisid' During Chronic Circulatory Insufficiency." Cand Med Sci, Yerevan Medical Inst, 12 Jan 55. (K, 30 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

BADALYAN G. O.

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Pharmacology and Toxicology. Cardiovascular Agents V
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 23170

AUTHOR : Mnatsakanov, T. N.; Badalyan, G. O.
INST. : -
TITLE : A Change in Hemodynamics under the Influence of Erysida

ORIG. PUB. : Sb. tr. vrachey Oktemberyansk. rayona ArmSSR, 1957, 1, 17-26
ABSTRACT : Observations were carried out on 68 patients with circulatory disturbances of the I, II and III degree, which developed as a result of valvular defects and atherosclerotic cardiosclerosis. Erysida (E) was administered intravenously in 40% solution of glucose, once daily. As a result of the treatment with E, the speed of blood flow was accelerated in 23 patients, in 25 cases it

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : V

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 23170

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : exceeded the upper level of the norm, and in 17 patients the speed of the blood flow remained delayed. Under the influence of treatment with E, the normalization of the indicators of the systolic and diastolic arterial pressure took place in those patients in whom, prior to treatment with E, an increase or a decrease of arterial pressure was observed. With the beginning of the compensation of the disturbed blood circulation, the venous pressure decreased to normal.

Card: 2/2

BADALYAN G.O.

AVAKYAN, V.M.; BADALYAN, G.O.; DRAMPYAN, F.S.; POGOSYAN, S.A.

Normal levels of arterial pressure in the population of Armenia. Terap. arkh. 29 no.8:36-42 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz propedevticheskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav.-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. L.A.Oganesyan) i fakul'tetskoy i gospital'noy terapevticheskikh klinik (zav.-dotsent V.M.Avakyan) Sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD PRESSURE,
normal levels in Armenians (Rus)

BADALYAN, G.O., kand.med.nauk

Treatment of circulatory insufficiency with corglycone. Sov.med. 22 no.2:44-48 F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauk T.S.Mnatsakanov) Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dots. G.A.Gevondyan)

(CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES, ther.
corglicone in circ. insuff. (Rus))
(CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES, ther. use
corglicone in circ. insuff. (Rus))

BADALYAN, G.O., kand.med.nauk

Changes in some hemodynamic indexes following the use of corglycone. Vrach.delo no.8:873-874 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Fakul'tetskaya terapevticheskaya klinika (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. T.S. Mnatsakanov) Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES) (BLOOD)

BADALYAN, G.O., kand.med.nauk

Standard tests of bronchial patency according to data of "forced" vital capacity of the lungs. Terap.arkh. no.6:18-23 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz propedevticheskoy i fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - doktor med.nauk V.M. Avakyan) pediatricheskogo i sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RESPIRATION)

BADALYAN, G.O., kand.med.nauk (Yerevan)

Pneumotachometry as a method for studying bronchial patency.
Klin.med. no.4:88-93 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz propedevticheskoy i fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki pediatricheskogo i sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta (zav. - prof. V.M. Avakyan) Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - doktor med.nauk S.M. Galstyan).
(BRONCHI) (RESPIROMETER)

BADALYAN, G.O., kand.med.nauk

Bronchial patency standards according to data on the relationship of the maximum ventilation to the vital capacity of the lungs. Sov. med. 26 no.8:106-109 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz propedevticheskoy i fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - dotsent V.M.Avakyan) pediatricheskogo i sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RESPIRATION) (BRONCHI)

BADALYAN, G.O., kand.med.nauk

Effect of synthophylline on Cheyne-Stokes respiration in circulatory insufficiency. Trudy Erev.med.inst. no.11:251-255 '60.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry terapii sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta (zav. - dotsent V.M.Avakyan) Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(AMINOPHYLLINE) (RESPIRATION)
(BLOOD--CIRCULATION, DISORDERS OF)

BADALYAN, G.S.

Distribution of neutral hydrogen and classical cepheids in the Magellanic Clouds. Dokl.AN Arm.SSR 35 no.1:21-31 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Byurakanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya AN Armyanskoy SSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN Armyanskoy SSR V.A.Ambartsumyanom.
(Stars, Variable) (Hydrogen) (Nebulae)

BADALYAN, G.O.

Pathogenesis of an attack of cardiac asthma. Zhur. eksp. i klin. med. 2 no.6:75-79 '62. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Propedevticheskaya i fakul'tetskaya terapevticheskaya klinika Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

BADALYAN, G.O.

Causes of the disturbance of bronchial patency in patients with insufficient blood circulation in the light of pharmacological test data. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 16 no. 2:77-82 F '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Yerevanskiy meditsinskiy institut.

BADALYAN, G.S.

New star association in Cassiopeia. Dokl.AN Arm.SSR 11 no.2:49-52 '49.
(MLRA 9:10)

1.Byurakanskaya Astrofizicheskaya observatoriya Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Predstavlena V.A.Ambartsumyanom.
(Stars--Clusters)

BADALYAN, G. S.

Stars - Color

Color indices of long-period Cepheids. Soob. Biur. obs. No. 8, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

BADALYAN, G.S.

Determining the selective light absorption in the Scutum field by means of galactic cepheids. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 19 no.3:73-78 '54. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Buyrakanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Predstavleno V.A. Ambartsumyanom.
(Astrophysics)

RADALYAN, G.S.

Comparison of color indices of galactic cepheids [with summary in English]. Per. zvezdy 11 no.5:369-374 Jl '56. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Byuraknanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya AN Arm. SSR.
(Cepheids)

BADALYAN, G.S.

Determining the color indexes and excesses of galactic Cepheids. Soob.Biur.obser. no.17:3-26 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Byurakanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya AN Armyanskoy SSR. (Stars, Variable) (Stars--Color)

BADALYAN, G.S.

Relation between the spatial distribution of interstellar neutral hydrogen and long-period Cepheids. Soob.Biur.obser. no.17:27-52 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Byurakanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya AN ArmSSR.
(Stars, Variable) (Interstellar gases)

RADALYAN, G.S.

Dichramatic photographic observations of the variable star AG Dra (BD - 67°922). Dokl.AN Arm.SSR 22 no.4:145-148 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Byurakanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Predstavleno V.A. Ambartsumyanom.
(Stars--Observations)

BADALYAN, G.S.

Color variations of T Tauri-type stars. Soob.Biur.obser. no.25:49-61 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Stars, Variable)