

FETUKHOV, Aleksey Ivanovich; PRAVITSKIY, Nikolay Kliment'yevich  
[deceased]; RIPP, Mark Grigoriyevich; KLEYEROV, M.F.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., rezident; KHADZHIKOV, R.N.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., rezident; D'YAKOVA, G.B., ved.  
red.

[Mining engineering] Gornaya tekhnika. Moskva, Nedra,  
1965. 400 p. (MIRA 18:12)

RZHONDKOVSKIY, R.P., dotsent; SINOPAL'NIKOV, K.G., dotsent; SAKHAROV, E.M.;  
GRIN'KO, N.K.; ZAKHAROV, Ye.P.; KHADZHNIKOV, R.N.; LESNYKH, V.A.

Problems of orogeny. Ugol' 40 no.12:19-24. D '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Gornyy fakul'tet Permskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.  
(for Rzhondkovskiy, Sinopal'nikov).
2. Kadiyevskiy gorodskoy komitet Kommunisticheskoy partii Ukrainy (for Sakharov).
3. Kombinat Luganskugol' (for Grin'ko, Zakharov).
4. Kadiyevskiy filial Komunarnskogo gorno-metallurgicheskogo instituta (for Khadzhnikov, Lesnykh).

KHADZHNIKOV, V.S.

Subordinating effect of the mesencephalon on the accommodation of the sciatic nerve. [with summary in English]. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 45 no.3 Mr'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. A.A. Zubkov) Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.

(MESENCEPHALON, physiology,  
subordinating eff. on sciatic nerve accomodation (Rus))  
(NERVE, SCIATIC, physiology,  
accomodation, subordinating eff. of mesencephalon (Rus))

DZHUROV, K., inzh.; KHADZHIKRUSTEV, I.

The Progress radio receiver. Radio i televizia ll no.11:329-  
330 '62.

KHADZHIKURBANOVA, G.  
KAMDZHIKURBANOVA, G.

Transpiration intensity and moisture deficit in ephemeral and ephemeroidal plants of the southwestern Kyzyl-Kuma. Uzb. biol. zhur. no.4:22-26 '61.  
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut botaniki AN UzSSR.  
(KYZYL-KUM--PLANTS--WATER REQUIREMENTS)

Khadzhi-Mer, G.F.

GROSHIKOV, M.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; MIROVA, L.I., klinicheskiy  
ordinator; TITOVA, N.N., klinicheskiy ordinator; KHADZHI-MER, G.F.,  
klinicheskiy ordinato

Single application of biomycin for treating chronic periodontitis.  
Stomatologiya 35 no.5:13-15 S-0 '56 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav.-prof. Ye.Ye.  
Platonov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta  
(dir.-dotsent G.N. Belatskiy)  
(GUMS--DISEASES) (AURKOMYCIN)

ACCESSION NR. AT4027406

S/3086/63/000/004/0375/0378

AUTHOR: Khadzhimatov, V. A.

TITLE: Body water in animals under various temperature conditions

SOURCE: AN UzbSSR. Otd. biol. nauk. Voprosy\* biologii i krayevoy meditsiny\*, no. 4, 1963, 375-378

TOPIC TAGS: total body water, extracellular body water, intracellular body water, heat effect, insolation effect

ABSTRACT: The distribution of body water at optimal temperature (18-20C) and under conditions of high temperature (40-42C) and insolation were studied on mongrel dogs (weighing 11.0-13.5 kg) and rhesus monkeys (weighing 6-8 kg). The monkeys were divided into two groups. Group I was subjected to daily exposures for 2.5 hrs to the action of high temperature and insolation for 24 days; group II was subjected to four exposures in 24 days. At optimal temperature, the total body water in dogs ranged from 55.3 to 63.3%; the extracellular water, from 31.5 to 33.7%; and the intracellular water,

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from 23.4 to 31.4% of body weight. Under high temperature conditions, the total body water in dogs increased to 58—66%, the intracellular water increased to 30.0—39.3%, and the extracellular water decreased to 24.5—27.8% of body weight. After termination of the exposure to heat, slow restoration of the total body water to the initial level took place. The data obtained for the monkeys were quite different. At optimal temperature, the total body water ranged from 60.3 to 69.1%; the extracellular water, from 29.0 to 32.4%; and the intracellular water, from 30.4 to 40.1% of body weight. Changes occurring in body water under conditions of high temperature depended on the duration of exposure. In monkeys of group I, the total body water content decreased slowly and gradually to 53.0—65.0% of body weight; the extracellular water decreased by 11.2—27.8%; and the intracellular water decreased by 1.8—20.2% of the initial value. In monkeys of group II under conditions of high temperature, the total body water ranged from 53.0 to 62.8%; the extracellular water, from 22.0 to 25.0%; and the intracellular water from 31.3 to 40.8%. No data are given on the restoration of the body water content in monkeys

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ACCESSION NR. AT4027406

after termination of exposure to high temperature conditions.  
Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

KHADZHI-MURADOV, M.K., assistant

Eleven-year data on hip fractures from a hospital surgical  
clinic. Zdrav.Turk. 7 no.2:23-24 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent  
AMN SSSR prof. I.F.Berezin) Turkmenskogo gosudarstvennogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.

(FEMUR—FRACTURE)

KHAIZHI-MURADOV, O.M.

Plew resistance in relation to the line of traction with  
commercial and experimental ploughshares. Izv. AN Turk. SSR  
no.5:52-59 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Turkmenskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut im. M.I. Kalinina.  
(Ploughing)

AUTHORS: Doman, N. G., Khadzhi-Murat, L. N., SOV/20-122-1-31/44  
Demina, S. Ye.

TITLE: The Unity and the Particular Traits in the Way of Carbon  
Assimilation by Different Plant Species (Yedinstvo i  
osobennosti puti assimilyatsii ugleroda razlichnykh  
vidami rasteniy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1950, Vol 122, Nr 1,  
pp 111 - 113 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a paper worked out under the participation of the  
author mentioned first in the title (Ref 1) is was  
proved in the case of 17 plant species from 12 families  
that especially if they are genetically closely related  
the ways of their  $C^{14}O_2$  in assimilation are very similar.  
It is true, however, that already at an exposure  
of one second duration after the  $C^{14}O_2$  fixation the  
specific type of metabolism of the plants concerned has  
an effect upon the ratio of the forming products. The  
present investigation has the aim to fill the gaps  
in the knowledge concerning the concrete mechanism of

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The Unity and the Particular Traits in the Way of  
Carbon Assimilation by Different Plant Species

SOV/20-122-1-31/44

CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation, particularly in the initial stages. There are contradictions with respect to the problem of the nature of the initial products of CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation in connection with photosynthesis (Refs 2-6). Leaves of bean (bot bean), begonia, sugar beet and tobacco were used as experimental objects. They differ greatly with respect to the type of metabolism. The method of investigation is described in reference 7. The results showed that in the case of the shortest exposure of 1 second duration phosphoglyceric acid is formed in the leaves of all experimental plants. The exposure was carried out in the presence of C<sup>14</sup>O<sub>2</sub>. In begonia, sugar beet and tobacco almost the total radioactivity was concentrated in this acid. In the bean, however, this acid is formed as a stable initial product of photosynthesis but it changes rapidly to free glyceric acid. In beans sometimes a considerable radioactivity is observed at short exposures in a substance which has so far not been identified (Figs 1,3). In this

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The Unity and the Particular Traits in the Way of  
Carbon Assimilation by Different Plant Species

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case probably an independent fixation of  $CO_2$  is concerned which is in connection with the synthesis of any aromatic substance by means of carboxylation. The results of the investigations show that apart from the unity of the main stages of the assimilation ways of carbon the specificity of metabolism becomes obvious already in the beginning. Already the first product - phosphoglyceric acid (as well as its predecessors) changes according to scheme into at least 3 directions: a) reduction, b) oxidation and c) dephosphorylation. On the whole it is, however, reduced by entering the photosynthetic carbohydrate cycle (Ref 7). Thus, other natural ways are basically not excluded (Refs 9,10). There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 10 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biokhimii im.A.N.Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Institute of Biochemistry imeni A.N.Bakh,AS USSR)

Card 3/4

KHADZHI-MURDOV, K. K.

"Antitoxic Function of The Liver and the State of the Cardiovascular System in Intravenous Sodium Penothal Narcosis." (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences) Turkestan State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, Ashkhabad, 1955

SO: M-1036 23 Mar 56

KHADZHI-MURADOV, O.M.

Experimental supplementary plowshares cutting to the left.  
Izv.AN Turk.SSR no.3:31-39 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Turkmanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut im. M.I.  
Kalinina.

(Plows)



KHADZHI-PANIOTOVA, K. I.

KHADZHI-PANIOTOVA, K.I.

~~Parasagglutination of Escherichia coli.~~

Paraagglutination of Escherichia coli. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i  
immun. no.6:66 Je '54. (MLBA 7:7)

(ESCHERICHIA COLI)

KHADZHIMTOV, A.K.  
KHADZHIMTOV, A.K.

Angulation of the gall bladder simulating a double bladder with  
calculi. Klin.med. 35 no.11:144-145 N '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz priyemnogo otdeleniya Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta  
(dir. - dotsent A.G.Gulamov)  
(CHOLELITHIASIS, case reports  
angulation of bladder simulating double bladder)

KHADZHIMUKHAMEDOV, Kh. Kh.: Master Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of  
the processes occurring in the interaction of atoms and ions of alkali elements  
with the surfaces of heated metals". Tashkent, 1958. 140 pp (Acad Sci Uzbek SSR,  
Phys-Tech Inst), 175 copies (KL, No 8, 1959, 134)

ARIFOV, U.A.; AYUKHANOV, A.Kh.; STARODUBTSEV, S.V.; KHADZHIMUKHAMEDOV, Kh.Kh.

Methods for investigating secondary processes caused by ions at high target temperatures during thermoelectronic emission. Izv. AN Uz.SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.nauk no.5:15-22 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR.  
(Electron emission)

21(8)

AUTHORS:

Arifov, U.A., Akademik AN Uz SSR  
(Academician AS Uz. SSR), and  
Khadzhimukhamedov, Kh. Kh.

SOV/166-59-2-6/11

TITLE:

Investigation of the Components of the Secondary Ionic Emission for High Temperatures of the Target and for an Appearing Thermal Electron Emission (Issledovaniye komponentov vtorichnoy ionnoy emissii pri vysokikh temperaturakh misheni v prisutstvii termoelektronnoy emissii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Seriya matematicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 2, pp 47-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper is a completion of the recently published announcement [Ref 3]. With the vacuum apparatus and the method of the double modulation described in [Ref 3], direct measurements of the coefficients of the secondary ionic emission were carried out. Here the coefficients for scattered, vaporized, and diffusion ions are measured separately and their dependence on the energy of the primary ions (Na, K, Rb, Cs) as well as on the surface temperature of the filamentary W-target is determined.

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9(3)

AUTHORS:

Arifov, U. A., Academician, AS Uzbekskaya SSR, Ayukhanov, A. Kh.,  
Starodubtsev, S. V., Academician, AS Uzbekskaya SSR, Khadzhimukha-  
medov, Kh. Kh.

SOV/20-124-1-16/69

TITLE:

On a Method of Investigating the Secondary Processes Which Are Caused by Ions at High Temperatures of the Target in the Case of a Thermoelectronic Emission (O metodike issledovaniya vtorichnykh protsessov, vyzyvayemykh ionami pri vysokikh temperaturakh misheney v prisutstvii termoelektronnoy emissii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 1, pp 60-62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was interesting to perfect the method of double modulation used for the investigation of secondary ion processes at high temperatures (at which a flux of thermal electrons exists). The apparatus used was similar to one that has already been described (Ref 2), with the exception that an electrically heated filament was substituted for the plane target. A schematical drawing shows the principles of the electric wiring diagram. Target temperature was determined from the heating current and from the diameter of the filament; the work function was determined by the method of Richardson straight lines, taking a correction for the Schottky effect into account. The primary and secondary ion fluxes and also

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SOV/20-124-1-16/69

On a Method of Investigating the Secondary Processes Which Are Caused by Ions at High Temperatures of the Target in the Case of a Thermoelectronic Emission

the current intensity of the thermal electrons were determined from the coordinates of oscillograms. In the case under investigation the application of the method of double modulation is reduced to the following: the primary ion beam accelerated by the field is modulated with respect to intensity by a generator for rectilinear pulses with a frequency of 500 - 1000 cycles (first modulation) and directioned on to the target. The flux of the secondary emission from the target is then collected by a collector and is transmitted to the input of the vertical amplifier of an oscillograph. The horizontal development of this oscillograph is synchronized with the generator of the saw-tooth pulses. Three oscillograms of a filament-like W-target (which was bombarded with 840 ev  $K^+$ -ions) are added at 1800° K. Secondary ion emission consists of 3 components. On the basis of the here discussed examples it is possible to define the coefficient of the secondary ion emission as the ratio of the sum of components of the secondary ion fluxes to the primary ion flux. The amount of this coefficient depends in a complicated manner on the energy, the ionization potential, the mass of ions, the temperature, the work function, and the mass of the ions contained in the target. It is thus possible, by the here discussed

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SOV/20-124-1-16/69

On a Method of Investigating the Secondary Processes Which Are Caused by Ions  
at High Temperatures of the Target in the Case of a Thermoelectronic Emission

improved method of double modulation, separately to investigate  
the individual components of secondary emission, viz: the amperages  
of the scattered, evaporated, and diffused ions, as well as the  
thermoelectrons occurring in the bombardment of pure metal targets  
by positive ions (at high temperature in the presence of consider-  
able thermoelectronic emission). There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet  
references.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk UzSSR  
(Physico-Technical Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Uzbekskaya  
SSR)

SUBMITTED: August 29, 1958

Card 3/3

*Khadzhimukhamedov, Kh. Kh.*

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S/O48/60/024/06/14/017  
B019/B067

24.6810  
AUTHORS:

Arifov, U. A., Khadzhimukhamedov, Kh. Kh.

TITLE:

On the Problem of Neutralization of Fast Positive Ions  
on a Metal Surface 21

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya,  
1960, Vol. 24, No. 6, pp. 705-709

TEXT: This is the reproduction of a lecture delivered at the 9th All-  
Union Conference on Cathode Electronics from October 21 to 28, 1959 in  
Moscow. The authors suggest a method of determining the neutralization  
coefficient of positive ions by the bombarded target. The investigations  
were made with Na<sup>+</sup>-, K<sup>+</sup>-, Rb<sup>+</sup>-, and Cs<sup>+</sup> ions, and targets of W, Mo, and Ta,  
and the influence exercised by temperature and energy of the incident ions  
was studied. The primary and secondary ion currents were measured by a  
method described in a paper by Arifov (Ref. 6). By this method, oscillo-  
grams (Fig. 1) of the voltampere characteristics of the primary ion current,  
currents of scattered ions, evaporated ions, diffusion ions, and thermo-  
electronic ions were obtained. The determination of the individual compo-  
nents from the oscillogram is discussed, and the experimental device is  
Card 1/2



KHADIMBEUMYEV, Kh.Kh.; SOKOLOV, A.P.

Scattering of light on rough surfaces of different  
density. Izv. Akad. Nauk UzSSR, Ser. fiz.-mat.nauk no.5:1-2 1961.  
(vol. 14:10)

1. Akademiya nauk UzSS.  
(Alkalies)  
(Ions--Scattering)

ARIPOV, B. I., akademik; KADYMIROV, D. V., Dr. Ph.; KULIKOV, A. I.

SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat.nauk no. 5:56-61 '61.

(1961:14:10)

(Alkalies)

(Ions--Scattering)

ARIFOV, U.A., akademik; KHADZHIMUKHAMEDOV, Kh.Kh.

Scattering of alpha particles on solid surfaces. Sov. Phys. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat.nauk no.5:65-67 '61. (USSR 14:10)

1. Akademiya nauk UzSSR.  
(Alkalies) (Ions—Scattering)

3063

S/166/61/000/006/004/010  
B102/B138

26.2312  
AUTHOR: Arifov, U. A., Academician AS Uzbekskaya SSR, Khadzhimukhamedov, Kh. Kh., Sokolov, A. P.

TITLE: Thermal back-emission of K, Rb and Cs ions from Mo and Ti targets

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1961, 40 - 43

TEXT: When metals are bombarded by alkaline ions, some are scattered and penetrate the metal. If the temperature is high enough ( $T > 1200^{\circ}\text{K}$ ) these ions will diffuse toward the surface. Depending on the ratio between the work function of the metal and the ionization potential of the alkaline atom, part of these ions will evaporate as neutral atoms and the other part as positive ions. The latter are called "diffusional ions". The ion back-emission corresponds to cathode sputtering, that of diffusional ions to thermodiffusion. The authors measured the emission coefficient

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S/166/61/000/006/004/010

Thermal back-emission of K, Rb and Cs ions...B102/B138

$K_d$  of diffusional ions, i.e. the ratio between ion diffusion current and primary ion current, in dependence on the nature of the ions (K, Rb and Cs) and on the target material (Mo and Ti), in the energy range  $E_0 = 140-1600$  ev at a target temperature of  $1500^\circ\text{K}$ . The experimental arrangement has been described in (Arifov et al. ZhETF, 1954, 26,714).  $K_d$  as a function of  $E_0$  is shown in Figs.2 and 3. In all cases  $K_d$  increases with energy, tending to saturation above 1000 ev. At  $E_0 > 600$  ev, the higher the mass and the lower the ionization potential of the ion, the greater is the  $K_d$  value, while below 600 ev the inverse relations hold. The ionization potential is not only inversely proportional to ion mass and ion radius, but also to the number of diffusing ions. At 600 ev the Cs ions have the highest and the K ions the lowest  $K_d$  value. The penetration of alkaline ions into a metal, and their back-diffusion to the surface, depends in a complex manner on mass, radius, energy and

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ARIFOV, U.A., akademik; KHADZHIMUKHAMEDOV, Kh.Kh.; SOKOLOV, A.P.; KARIMOVA, M.

Thermionic secondary emission of alkali ions injected in targets  
of different densities. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. fiz.-mat. nauk no.6:  
44-46 '61. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk UzSSR.

31064

S/166/61/000/006/005/010  
B102/B138

26.2312

AUTHOR: Arifov, U. A., Academician AS Uzbekskaya SSR, Khadzhimukhamedov, Kh. Kh.

TITLE: Scattering of alkaline ions on metal surfaces at high temperature

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1961, 47 - 49

TEXT: The authors have measured the scattering coefficients  $K_p$  of positive Li, Na, K, Pb and Cs ions scattered from Mo, Ta, and Ni targets at 1500°K in the energy range  $E_0 = 180 - 1600$  ev. Method and apparatus have been described earlier (Arifov et al. Izv. AN UzSSR, ser. fiz.-mat. nauk, 1961, No.5). The targets, 0.02 mm thick plates, were purified by high-temperature treatment for several days and were heated again before each measurement. The primary and secondary currents were recorded by oscillograph. The results are shown in Figs. 2-4. Unlike the cold

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B102/B138

Scattering of alkaline ions on metal...

target experiments, with hot targets (1500°K) no ion scattering was observed, within the limits of error, when  $m_2 > m_1$ . If  $m_2 < m_1$ ,  $K_p$  at 1500°K is less than at 300°K.  $m_2$  is the ion mass,  $m_1$  the mass of the target atoms. Whereas, with the cold targets, the  $K_p(E_c)$  curves intersect with hot targets they run almost in parallel. For  $E_c = 0.8$  kev, the  $K_p$  values are in good agreement with the relation  $K_p = \frac{0.28}{3}(1 - m_2/m_1)$ . The results agree with the law of elastic particle collision. There are 4 figures and 9 references: 8 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk UzSSR (Academy of Sciences Uzbekskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: August 16, 1961

0608 2/12



31065

S/166/61/000/006/006/010  
B102/B138

26.2312

AUTHOR: Arifov, U. A., Academician AS Uzbekskaya SSR,  
Khadzhimukhamedov, Kh. Kh., Parilis, E. S., Kishinevskiy, L. M.

TITLE: Scattering of ions on metal surfaces

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-  
matematicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1961, 50 - 56

TEXT: Experimental results of scattering of alkaline ions from hot and cold metal targets are discussed and compared with theoretical considerations. The aim of the investigations was to explain the sudden increase in the ion scattering coefficient on reduction of the ion energy  $E_0$  from 1-15 kev to some hundred ev. The scattering coefficient  $K_s$  is defined as the ratio between scattered and primary ion current. The  $K_s(E_0)$  curves were plotted in the  $E_0$ -range 75-1600 ev at  $T = 300^\circ\text{K}$  for Na and K scattering from Mo, Na from W, Mo and Ni and Cs from Mo. In all cases  $K_s$

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B102/B138

## Scattering of ions on metal surfaces

increased rapidly with diminishing  $E_0$  and increasing mass of the target atoms. At  $E_0 > 800$  ev  $K_s$  increased with ion mass. At high temperatures ( $T=1500^\circ\text{K}$ ) Mo targets were bombarded with Na, K, Rb and Cs ions.  $K_s$  fell with increasing  $E_0$  and ion mass. For Cs ions no fast scattering was observed. The lack of Cs ion scattering at high temperatures means that Cs ion scattering on a cold Mo target must be due to the film of adsorbed heavy atoms which evaporate at high temperatures. The coefficient of ion scattering from metal surfaces can be estimated from the relation  $K_s = \sigma_0 N \lambda_e$ ,  $\sigma_0$  being the elastic forward scattering cross section,  $N$  the number of target atoms per  $\text{cm}^3$ ,  $\lambda_e$  the effective depth of back-scattering.  $\sigma_0 = \pi p_0^2$ . The collision parameter  $p_0$  is found from

$$\int_{r_0}^{\infty} \frac{p_0 dr}{r^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{U(r)}{E_0} - \left(\frac{p_0}{r}\right)^2}} = \frac{\pi - \arccos\left(-\frac{m_2}{m_1}\right)}{2}. \quad (5)$$

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B102/B138

## Scattering of ions on metal surfaces

$r_0$  denotes the least distance between colliding nuclei.  $p_0(E_0)$  was

calculated for a Firsov potential  $U(r) = \frac{Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{r} \chi \left[ \psi(Z_1 Z_2) r/a \right]$

(O. B. Firsov, ZhETF, 1958, 34, 447).  $\chi$  is the screening function. Eq. (5) was solved numerically and the results were compared with experimental ones.

The deviations (at low energies the theoretical curves lie above, and at high, below, the experimental ones) are explained by the fact that the dependence of  $\lambda_e$  on  $E_0$  was neglected. It is assumed that  $\text{Cs}^+$  is not

scattered from Mo atoms, but from heavier ones, e.g. Hg. There are 5 figures and 10 references. 9 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk UzSSR (Academy of Sciences Uzbekskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: July 26, 1961

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S/048/62/026/011/016/021  
B125/B102

17

AUTHORS: Arifov, U. A., and Khadzhimukhamedov, Kh. Kh.

TITLE: Study of the dependence of the secondary ion emission components on energy, type of ions, and target material

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 11, 1962, 1422-1425

TEXT: The dependence of the coefficients  $K_{sc}$  for scattered ions,  $K_{ev}$  for evaporated ions, and  $K_{diff}$  for diffuse ions, on the energy  $E_0$  (75-1600 ev) and on the type ( $Na^+$ ,  $K^+$ , and  $Rb^+$ ) of the bombarding ions, and on the target material (Ta, Mo, Ni) is investigated. The experiments were made under a vacuum of  $\sim 10^{-7}$  mm Hg.  $K_{sc}$  and  $K_{ev}$  decrease, but  $K_{diff}$  increases, with increasing energy  $E_0$  of the primary ions. At high energies all three coefficients, and also their sum  $K_{\Sigma}$ , tend to saturation. The maximum of  $K_{ev}$  at  $\sim 300$  ev suggests maximum adsorption of primary ions on the target surface at this energy. The bombardment of a Ni target with  $K^+$  ions

Study of the dependence of ...

S/048/62/026/011/016/021  
B125/B102

gives results similar to that of a Ta target with  $K^+$  ions. For Ni +  $K^+$   $K_{\Sigma}$  is energy independent and equals 100%. In this case  $K_{ev}$  has its maximum at 500 ev and an ion diffusion current occurs at  $\sim 600$  ev. The numbers of primary and secondary ions are completely in equilibrium. A decrease of  $K_{sc}$  is always compensated by an increasing sum of  $K_{ev}$  and  $K_{diff}$ . The bombardment of a Mo target with  $Rb^+$  ions gives results similar to that of a Ta target with  $K^+$  ions. Here, too,  $K_{\Sigma}$  decreases, at first steeply, then more flatly, with increasing  $E_0$ . In the bombardment of a Ta target,  $K_{ev}$  and  $K_{diff}$  are practically zero. The scattering coefficient  $K_{sc}$ , which is the only coefficient not zero, decreases at first quickly and then more slowly with increasing energy  $E_0$ . The evaporated and the diffuse particles apparently leave the target surface as neutral atoms. The ratio  $K_{ev}/K_{diff}$  depends on the parameters of the colliding particles and on the modulation frequency of the primary ion

Card 2/3

Study of the dependence of ...

S/048/62/026/011/016/021  
B125/B102

beam. The lifetime of the evaporated ions is of the same order as the duration of pulses of the primary ions ( $\sim 10^{-3}$  sec). The lifetime of the diffuse ions is longer by 2-3 orders of magnitude. In the equation  $K_{\Sigma} = K_{sc}(1-\beta) + \beta$ ,  $\beta$  is the positive surface ionization of an alkali atom. For  $\beta = 1$ ,  $K_{\Sigma} = 1$ , and for  $\beta = 0$  (at  $1500^{\circ}K$ )  $K_{\Sigma}$  is practically equal to  $K_{sc}$ . For  $0 < \beta < 1$ ,  $K_{sc} < K_{\Sigma} < 1$ . There are 6 figures. f

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Akademii nauk UzSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Academy of Sciences UzSSR)

Card 3/3

S/048/62/026/011/017/021  
B102/B186

AUTHORS: Arifov, U. A., and Khadzhimukhamedov, ~~Kh. Kh.~~

TITLE: Scattering of alkali ions from a metal surface

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya,  
v. 26, no. 11, 1962, 1426-1430

TEXT: Metallic W, Ta, Mo, Ti, and Ni targets were bombarded in vacuo (1-10·10<sup>-7</sup> mm Hg) by Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, Rb<sup>+</sup> and Cs<sup>+</sup> ions of 75-1600 ev in order to study the scattering mechanism. In previous investigations (e.g. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 24, 710, 1960; Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiz., 33, 845, 1957) into ion scattering from metal surfaces the experimental functions  $K_{sc} = f(E_0, m_1, m_2)$  diverged considerably. Therefore, the scattering coefficients  $K_{sc}$  were again measured as depending on the energy  $E_0$  and mass  $m_2$  of the bombarding ions and on the mass  $m_1$  of the target atoms. The targets were carefully purified by annealing between 1500 and 3000°K for several days.  $K_{sc}$  was determined from the ratio of the currents of

Card 1/3 S SLE S/048/62/026/011/016/021

Scattering of alkali ions ...

S/048/62/026/011/017/021  
B102/B186

incident and scattered ions. The end-point energy of the scattered ions was calculated from the relation  $E_1 = E_0 \left[ \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right]^2$ . When working with hot targets the scattered ions were mixed with evaporated ions which were retained from the collector by a potential of up to 50 v. In the case of Mo targets bombarded by  $\text{Cs}^+$  ( $m_2 > m_1$ ) the scattered ions had only thermal velocities, and no fast ions were recorded.  $K_{sc}(E_0)$  was measured for  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Rb}^+$  and  $\text{Cs}^+$  scattered from Mo ( $300^\circ\text{K}$ ). In all the cases,  $K_{sc}$  decreased with increasing  $E_0$ , rapidly at low  $E_0$  and slowly at high  $E_0$ . At  $E_0 \approx 450-900$  ev the curves obtained for different ions intersect. The shape of the  $K_{sc}(E_0)$  curves was independent of the target material, its position, however, depended slightly on  $m_1$ . For  $\text{K}^+$  ions scattered from different targets, the  $K_{sc}$  values decreased in the sequence of the target materials: W, Ta, Mo, Ni, Ti. With hot targets ( $1500^\circ\text{K}$ ) similar results were obtained; the values of  $K_{sc}$ , however, were always smaller than with

Card 2/3

Scattering of alkali ions ...

S/048/62/026/011/017/021  
B102/B186

cold targets. They decreased very slightly with increasing  $E_0$ . At  $E_0 > 1\text{keV}$  the  $K_{sc}$  values remained almost constant. The curves  $K_{sc}(E_0)$  did not intersect;  $K_{sc}$  increased with  $m_1$ . For  $m_2 \ll m_1$  (e.g. scattering of  $\text{Li}^+$  or  $\text{Na}^+$  from Mo) only fast scattered ions were observed and  $K_{sc}$  was independent of the target temperature. The scattering mechanism for  $\text{Cs}^+$ -Mo is not yet clear. Assuming interaction between the incident ion and a group of target atoms of a certain effective mass, so that  $m_{\text{eff}}(E_0)$  has a maximum at  $E_0 \sim 40\text{ eV}$ , would explain the low-energy maximum of  $K_{sc}$ . The whole curve  $K_{sc}(E_0)$  can be explained with the model of hard spheres if the binding forces in the solid are taken into account. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Akdemii nauk UzSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Academy of Sciences UzSSR)

Card 3/3

Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 42001



L 23756-66 ENT(1)/ENT(m)/T AT

ACC NR: AP6008549

SOURCE CODE: UR/0166/66/000/001/0057/0061

AUTHOR: Arifov, U. A. ; Khadzhimukhamedov, Kh. Kh. ; Ayukhanov, A. Kh. 51

ORG: Physics Technical Institute, AN UzSSR (Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR) B

TITLE: The <sup>2/</sup>coefficient of surface ionization of fast secondary particles 14

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1966, 57-61

TOPIC TAGS: fast particle, secondary emission, ion bombardment, ion emission, surface ionization

ABSTRACT: After a brief review of the literature, the authors note that there is no clarity in the question on the charge state of fast particles emitted from a surface and on the application of the law of surface ionization to these particles. The present authors together with S.V. Starodubtsev showed earlier (DAN SSSR, 124, 1959, 60) that there are slow (evaporated and diffused) as well as fast (scattered) ions in the secondary ion emission. Experimental work on the charge state of emitted fast particles had been conducted without separating the secondary ions into the individual components. Therefore, the purpose of the present work is the experimental study of the charge state of Card 1/2 2

L 23756-66

ACC NR: AP6008549

surface-emitted fast particles depending on the ionization energy and potential of bombarding ions. On the basis of the experimental data obtained in the present work and that of other authors (Flyants, N.N., Arifov, U.A., Ayukhanov, A. Kh. "Radiotekhnika i elektronika," 1963, no. 8, 34; Zandberg, E. Ya. ZhTF, 25, 1955, 1386; Arifov, U.A., Khadzhimukhamedov, Kh. Kh. "Izv. AN SSSR," seria fizich., 24, 1960, 705) it is concluded that the scattering in the form of positive ions depends not on the charge state of the primary particle, but on the ionization potential of the bombarding particle. This process, however, only qualitatively agrees with the mechanisms of surface ionization. This should have been expected, since secondary scattered ions have an entire energy spectrum, from thermal to limiting, determined by single and multiple elastic collisions of the bombarding particle with the atoms of the metal. A better agreement of the results with the surface ionization mechanism may be obtained, apparently, only for the group of slow ions with energies below 10 ev. Orig art. has: 1 figure and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 10Mar65 / ORIG REF: 015 / OTHREF: 001

Card 2/2 *UL*

KHADZHIMUKHAMEDOV, Kh.K., assistant

Effectiveness of complex prophylactic measures in lowering  
industrial traumas of the eye. Med. zhur. Uzb. no. 1:50-54  
Ja '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent T.Ya. Kasymov)  
Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(EYE--WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS--PREVENTION)

KHADZHIMUKHAMEDOV, Kh.K., assistant

Industrial injuries of the eye and their prevention at the Uzbek  
Lenin Metallurgical Works. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.4:54-57 Ap '60.  
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti  
zaveduyushchego - dotsent T.Ya. Kasymov) Tashkentskogo gosudar-  
stvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(UZBEKISTAN--EYE--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

KHADZHIMUKHAMEDOV, Kh. K., Cand Med Sci -- "Industrial <sup>004</sup> treat-  
<sup>leads to</sup> ment ~~of~~ the visual organ and <sup>the prevention</sup> its prophylaxis in certain  
plants of ~~the~~ Tashkentskaya Oblast." Tashkent, 1961. (Min  
of Health UzSSR. Samarkand State Med Inst im I. P. Pavlov)  
(KL, 8-61, 265)

195018583

IR 0243 64 000 010 0009/0071

Abdizhimukhammadov, Kh. K. (Acting docent)

Central Institute of Research and Scientific Research in  
1970

Journal *Meditsina* Uzbekistana, no. 1, 1970, p. 11

Wound injury, drug treatment, ophthalmology, antibiotic

Streptomycin dissolved in novocaine was used as a local  
chemotherapy of ophthalmia. The results of the  
treatment of 100 cases of ophthalmia are presented.  
The results of the treatment of 100 cases of ophthalmia  
are presented. The results of the treatment of 100 cases  
of ophthalmia are presented.

Card 1, 2

№ 018583

UR/0242/64/000/010/0069/0071

Maizhismukhamedov, Kh. K. (Acting docent

Subconjunctival injections of furacillin with autohemotherapy in  
ophthalmic burns

Medsitsinskiy zhurnal Uzbekistana, no. 10, 1964, 69-71

Keywords: injury, drug treatment, ophthalmology, antibiotic

Summary: Furacillin dissolved in novocaine was used instead of penicillin  
or streptomycin in hemotherapy of ophthalmic burns in order to avoid the  
sharp eye pains caused by these two drugs. Most of the patients who

had second degree ophthalmic burns...  
The author...  
...and...  
...the treatment

... general use.

ACCESSION NR: AP5018583

Кафедра главных болезней, Ташкентский медицинский институт  
Kafedra glavných bolezney, Tashkent Medical Institute, Kafedra glavnykh  
bolezney, Andizhanskiy meditsinskiy institut  
Andizhan Medical Institute)

STATUTED: 17Apr64  
000

ENCL: 00  
OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: LS  
JPES

Card 2/2



16(1) 16.3900, 16.6500

66530

AUTHOR: Khadzhimullayev, F.S.

SOV/166-59-3-3/11

TITLE: On the Approximate Solution of a Type of Difference Equations

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 3, pp 18-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author considers the difference equation

$$(1) \quad F(x+h) - F(x) = \varphi(x),$$

where  $F(x)$  is the unknown function,  $h > 0$  is a given constant and  $\varphi(x)$  is a differentiable, continuous function defined on  $[0, 1]$  which satisfies the condition

$$(2) \quad \varphi(x) \in \text{Lip}_{N^1}.$$

The solution is sought in the class of functions two times differentiable on  $[0, 1+h]$ . It holds

$$(3) \quad \varphi(x) = B_n(x, \varphi) + \delta_n(x),$$

where  $B_n(x, \varphi)$  is the Bernshteyn-polynomial of  $n$ -th order of the function  $\varphi(x)$  and

$$(4) \quad |\delta_n(x)| \leq \frac{3N}{2\sqrt{n}}.$$

The approximate solution is sought in the form

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On the Approximate Solution of a Type of  
Difference Equations

SOV/166-59-3-3/11

$$(5) \quad \Phi(x) = F(0) + \Psi(x) - \Psi(0) + F_{n+1}(x),$$

where  $\Psi(x)$  is an arbitrary function with the period  $h$  and

$$(6) \quad F_{n+1}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n A_k x^{n-k+1}.$$

For the determination of the constant  $A_k$  the author obtains a linear system of equations with a non-vanishing determinant. For the error  $\Delta_n(x)$  of the approximate solution constructed in this manner, the author obtains the estimation

$$|\Delta_n(x)| \leq \frac{3N}{2h\sqrt{n}} [|x-h|+h].$$

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki imeni V.I. Romanovskogo AN Uz SSR  
(Mathematical Institute imeni V.I. Romanovskiy AS Uz SSR)

SUBMITTED: December 19, 1958

Card 2/2

S/O44/62/000/006/030/127  
B158/B112AUTHOR: Khadzhimullayev, F. S.

TITLE: One approach in the theory of integral equations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika; no. 6, 1962, 74,  
abstract 6B311 (Tr. Tashkentsk. un-ta., no. 189, 1961, 103-112)TEXT: If the function  $u(x)$  is a solution to the equation

$$u(x) = f(x) + \lambda \int_a^b k(x, t)h(t, u(t))dt, \quad (1)$$

then

$$\int_a^b [u(t) - f(t) - \lambda h(t, u(t)) \int_a^b k(x, t)dx] dt = 0.$$

Therefore, if  $F(t, y) = y - f(t) - \lambda h(t, y) \int_a^b k(x, t)dx > 0$ , then equation(1) has no real solutions; if  $F(t, y) \geq 0$ , then  $F(t, u(t)) = 0$ . The last condition is applied to examples for finding solutions for equation (1).  
Card 1/2

One approach in the theory ...

S/044/62/000/006/030/127  
B158/B112

The case of imaginary solutions is reduced to the case of real solutions.  
There are many printing errors in the work. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

40556

S/166/62/000/004/003/010  
B112/B186

16.4500,

AUTHOR: Khadzhimullayev, F. S.

TITLE: Theory of non-linear singular integral equations

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-  
matematicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1962, 22 - 32TEXT: The solutions  $u$  of the equation

$$u(x) = f(x) + \lambda \int_a^b \frac{K(x,t)}{t-x} h(t,u(t)) dt \quad (1)$$

are approximated by the solutions  $v$  of the equations.

$$v(x,\epsilon) = f(x) + \lambda \left[ \int_a^{x-\epsilon} \frac{K(x,t)}{t-x} h(t,v(t,\epsilon)) dt + \int_{x+\epsilon}^b \frac{K(x,t)}{t-x} h(t,v(t,\epsilon)) dt \right] \dots (2)$$

The mapping of the function

$$\phi(t,y) = y - f(t) - \lambda h(t,y) \int_a^b \frac{K(x,t)}{t-x} dx \quad (8)$$

Card 1/2

S/166/62/000/004/003/010  
B112/B186

Theory of non-linear singular...

by a solution  $y = u(x)$  is investigated (theorem 2) on the basis of a preceding study concerning the auxiliary function

$$F(t, y_1, y_2, y_3) = y_1 - f(t) - \lambda h(t - \epsilon, y_2) \times$$

$$\times \int_a^{b-\epsilon} \frac{K(x, t-\epsilon)}{t-x-\epsilon} dx - \lambda h(t + \epsilon, y_2) \int_{a+\epsilon}^t \frac{K(x, t+\epsilon)}{t-x+\epsilon} dx, \quad (6)$$

(theorem 1). The following result is obtained (theorem 3): The function (8) is mapped into a function whose graph, together with the straight lines  $t = a$  and  $t = b$  and the axis OT, forms a figure which is divided by the axis OT into two parts with the same area.

ASSOCIATION: Tashkentskiy gosuniversitet im. V. I. Lenina (Tashkent State University imeni V. I. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: December 30, 1961

Card 2/2

**KHADZHIMULLAYEV, F.S.**

Theory of nonlinear singular integral equations. Izv. AN  
Us. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 6 no.4:22-32 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.  
(Integral equations)

KHADZHIMULLAYEV, F.S.

Theory of nonlinear integral equations with a variable upper limit.  
Nauch. trudy TashGU no.208. Mat. nauki. no.23:170-178 '62.  
(MIRA 16:8)

(Integral equations)

KHADZHIMULLAYEV, F.S.

Theory of S. N. Bernstein's polynomials in two variables. Nauch.  
trudy TashGU no.208. Mat. nauki. no.23:179-186 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Bernstein polynomials)



KHADZHIMULLAYEV, F.S.

D. Stancu's theorem. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.5:1061-1062  
Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lenina.  
Predstzvleno akademikom A.P. Kolmogorevym.

KBAL. 01/17/2001. P. 11

(The method of proving Cauchy's criterion of the convergence  
of a sequence. Mon. zap. Tsuk. gos. ped. inst. 37 no.1:325-  
326 1953. (MIRA 17:10)

REFERENCES

1. Theory of nonlinear singular integral equations. Part 1.  
Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR no. 200:107-112, 1981.

2. Theory of Taylor for functions of two variables.  
1981. (1981:18:0)

KHADZHI-MURADOV, M.K., assistant

Suture of wounds of the urinary bladder following sectio alta in  
the removal of calculi. Zdrav. Turk. 4 no.4:25-27 J1-Ag '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.F. Berezin)  
Turkmenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V. Stalina.  
(SUTURES) (CALCULI, URINARY)

KHADZHI-MURADOV, M.K.

Surgical treatment in habitual dislocation of the shoulder joint.  
Zdrav.Turk. 6 no.6:32-34 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz kafedry gosptal'noy khirurgii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent  
AMN SSSR prof. I.F. Berezin) Turkmenskogo gosudarstvennogo medi-  
tsinskogo instituta.  
(SHOULDER JOINT--DISLOCATION)

SOSNOVSKIY, S.I., kand.med.nauk; KHADZHI-MURAT, R.Z., nauchnyy sotrudnik

On causes of dust in cotton gins. Gig.i san. 26 no.3:94-96 Mr  
'61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Iz Ukbekakogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i  
gigiyeny. (DUST) (COTTON GINS AND GINNING—HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

ACC NR: AR6029512

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/006/I075/I075

AUTHOR: Mishin, D. D.; Boydenko, V. S.; Khadzhimuratov, A. Kh.

TITLE: Effect of heat treatment on the magnetic properties of cobalt-platinum alloys

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 61532

REF SOURCE: Uch. zap. Ural'skogo un-ta. Ser. fiz., vyp. 1, 1965, 77-80

TOPIC TAGS: metal heat treatment, cobalt containing alloy, platinum containing alloy, magnetic property

TRANSLATION: A study was made of the effect of cooling rate from 1000 to 200°C and subsequent ordering at 600°C on the magnetic property ( $BH$ )<sub>max</sub> of a Co-Pt alloy close to the equiatomic composition. The study was conducted on samples of two compositions with a concentration of Co of 40 and 50 at %. The heat treatment was done in a vacuum of  $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mm Hg. The magnetic properties were measured on a permeameter by the ballistic method. Regions of maximum quenching rates were shown, for which further heat treatment guaranteed the highest magnetic properties of the alloys studied. On an alloy with 48 at % Co magnetic properties, close to the maximum obtainable, could be attained by cooling from 1000°C at a less than optimal rate, without a supplementary heat treatment. (Based on resumé).

SUB CODE: 211,13

UDC: 669.255'231.018.58

Card 1/1

KODZHEYKOV, Dragoy; KHADZHINIKOLOV, Veselin; YOTSOV, Yaroslav; DIDENKO,  
B.F.[translator]; POZOLOTIN, M., red.; LARICHEV, V.I., red.;  
RAKOV, S.I., tekhn.red.

[Labor and trade union movement in Bulgaria] Rabochee i prof-  
soiuznoe dvizhenie v Bolgarii. Pod red. M.Pozolotina. Moskva,  
Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1959. 310 p. Translated from the Bulgarian.  
(Bulgaria--Labor and laboring classes) (MIRA 13:4)  
(Bulgaria--Trade unions)



YEFREMOV, F.Ye., inzh.; VINITSKIY, A.I., inzh.; IVANOV, G.S., inzh.;  
KHADZHINOV, G.G., inzh.

Use of wet ash traps in a boiler operating on industrial fuel.  
Elek. sta. 33 no.4:24-26 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Boilers) (Fuel)

BARANOV, P.A.; DUBININ, N.P.; KHADZHINOV, M.I.

The problem of hybrid corn. Bot. zhur. / C no. 4: 481-507 J1-Ag'55. (MIRA 8:11)  
(Corn (Maize)) (Hybridization, Vegetable)

LEBEDEV, D.V.; KHADZHINOV, M.I.

100th anniversary of Mendelism. Bot. zhur. 50 no.12:1661-1664  
D '65. (MIRA 19:2)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR i Krasnodarskiy  
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva.

*KHADZHINOV, M. I.*

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zher Biol., No 18, 1958, 82303

Author : Khadzhinov, M.I.

Inst : Krasnodar Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture

Title : Selection of Self-Pollinated Lines of Corn with Sterile Pollen and Lines of "Restorers" of Fertility for Growing Hybrid Corn Seed Without Picking Off the Panicles.

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Krasnodarsk. n.-i. in-ta s.-kh., 1957, vyp. 1, 23-27

Abstract : Data is cited on the utilization of the pollen of a series of crops in USA agriculture. A plan is given for selection work utilizing the phenomenon of pollen sterility in order to obtain hybrid seeds without plucking off the panicles. At the Krasnodar Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture, the work on the selection of lines

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USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82303

with sterile pollen was begun in 1954. The sources of sterility used in the work belong to two types: Moldavian type of sterility (MPS) and the Texas type of sterility (TPS). The study of the behaviour of self-pollinated lines in hybrids with the MPS type of sterility (107 lines) and with the TPS type of sterility (84 lines) permitted one to establish two important facts: 1) The sterility of the pollen from different sources of origin varies - the same lines in hybrids with sterile plants of different sources of origin differ greatly in pollen production. The importance of this fact, established for the first time in the selection consists, as pointed out by the author, of its making it possible to use a considerably larger number of self-pollinated lines for the creation of hybrids grown without plucking the panicles; 2) along with the considerable number of lines which well preserve the sterility in hybrids,

Card 2/3

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82303

seven lines of "restorers" of fertility were discovered to MPS type and five for TPS type. For both types of sterility 8 different lines were also determined which are capable of securing restoration of fertility in a considerable (about 5%) number of the plants of hybrid. The availability of these lines of "restorers" already makes it possible to now create a series of simple paternal hybrids capable of securing either fully or to an adequate degree the pollen fertility in geminate hybrids.  
--- Yu.L. Guzhev

Card 3/3

-- 29 -

KHADZHINOV, M. I.

M

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Cereals.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 77626.

Author : Khadzhinov, M.I.  
Inst :  
Title : Selection of Corn.

Orig Pub: Kukuruz, 1958, No 1, 27-32.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

IL'INITSKIY, L.V.; TRET'YAKOVA, G.I., kand. biolog. nauk; KHADZHINOV, N.I.;  
BABAYEV, F.A., kand. biolog. nauk; BAGIROV, M.M., mladshiy  
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Brief information. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.5:56  
'64.  
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Berezovskiy fito-entomologicheskiy sortouchastok, Odesskaya  
obl. (for Il'initkiy). 2. Stavropol'skiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy  
institut (for Tret'yakova, Khadzhinov). 3. Laboratoriya immuniteta  
Azerbaydzhanskogo instituta zashchity rasteniy, Kirovabad (for  
Babayev, Bagirov).



KHADZHINOVA, L. V., Cand of Med Sci -- (diss) "Antigenic properties of various strains of pale treptonems according to the reaction of combining the complement with immunized sera and blood sera of syphilis patients." Krasnodar, 1957, 8 pp (Kuban State Medical Institute im Krasnoy Armii), 200 copies (KL, 29-57, 94

KHADZHINOVA, M.A., dots.

Investigating injuries to cotton fibers. Sber. nauch-issl. rab.  
TTI no.3:3-25 '56. (MIRA 11:9)  
(Cotton--Testing)

KHADZHINOVA, M.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Damaging cotton fibers in the course of picking and technological  
processing. Tekst.prom. 16 no.10:18-21 0 '56. (MIRA 10:1)  
(Cotton)

KHADZHINOVA, M.A., dots.

Characteristics of mechanical properties of cotton fibers with  
various defects and the quality of yarn produced from such fibers.  
Sbor. nauch.-issl. rab. TTI no.4:18-25 '57. (MIRA 11:9)  
(Cotton)

*KHADZHINOVA, M.A.*

**KHADZHINOVA, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk**

Training local personnel. Tekst.prom.17 no.11:61-63 N '57.  
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Direktor Tashkentskogo tekstil'nogo instituta.  
(Tashkent--Textile industry--Study and teaching)

KHADZHINOVA, M. A. Doc Tech Sci -- (diss) "Effect of the mechanical defects  
of cotton fibers upon their properties and the quality of the <sup>from</sup> produced <sup>from them</sup> ~~from~~."  
Tashkent, 1958. 29 pp with illustrations; 2 sheets of illustrations.  
(Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Textile Inst), 120 copies (KL, 11-58, 116)

KHADZHINOVA, M.A.; EFROS, L.Ye.

~~Summary~~ Summary of the contest commission on awarding medals for the  
best student scientific research paper. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;  
tekhn.tekhn.prom. no.2:155-156 '59. (MIRA 12:6)  
(Textile research)

KHADZHINOVA, M.A., prof.

Effect of drying by means of flue gases on the structure, strength  
and elastic properties of cotton fibers. Sbor.nauch.-issl.rab.TTI  
no.12:87-94 '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN UzSSR.  
(Cotton—Drying)



KHADZHINOVA, M.A.; SOKOLOVA, A.A., red.; KARABAYEVA, Kh.U.,  
tekh. red.

[Effect of the damage of cotton fibers on the quality of  
textile raw materials] Vliianie povrezhdeniia khlopkovykh  
volokon na kachestvo tekstil'nogo syr'ia. Tashkent, Izd-vo  
AN UzbSSR, 1963. 141 p. (MIRA 17:1)  
(Cotton--Testing) (Textile research)

L 07085-67 EWT(d)/EWP(y)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) JXI(BF)

ACC NR: AP6028546

SOURCE CODE: UR/0280/66/000/003/0157/0163

AUTHOR: Rotach, V. Ya. (Moscow); Khadzhinski, M. B. (Sofia)

ORG: none

TITLE: Synthesis of indirect information systems

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 3, 1966, 157-163

TOPIC TAGS: linear control system, random process, automatic control parameter

ABSTRACT: The problem of obtaining information about the measurement of a controlled coordinate of a system inaccessible to direct control is examined for the case where information is absent concerning the internal properties of the system and the disturbances acting on it. It is assumed that the system is a stationary linear system and the disturbances are stationary random functions of time. Conditions are derived which the probability characteristics of the controlled coordinates should satisfy so that such a measurement can be made accurately. Expressions are found for the transfer functions of a computer which permits an accurate measurement or one with a minimal mean square error. The problem of synthesizing such a system involves selecting the coordinates themselves and selecting the character of the

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30  
29  
B

L 07085-67

ACC NR:

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transformation in the computer so that the calculated value of the coordinate deviates as little as possible from the actual value. When solving this problem the authors take into account that the controlled system can be a "black box" in the sense that the number and character of disturbances acting on it can be unknown and the dynamic properties of its channels can also be unknown. Correspondingly the initial data for the calculation can be given only in the form of statistical characteristics accessible for measurement of coordinates  $z(t)$  and  $y(t)$ , information on the characteristics of which can be obtained by setting up an appropriate experiment. Orig. art. has: 40 formulas and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 10Jul65/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2 LC

KHADZHINUROV, N.; GEL'DIYEV, E.

Geological structure of the Kamyshldzha deposit. Izv. AN Turk. SSR.  
Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk no.4:121-123 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Turkmenskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nef'tegazovogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta.

GABRIYELYANTS, G.A.; BLISKAVKA, A.G.; MOROZOV, G.I.; KHUSNUTDINOV, Z.B.;  
KHADZHINUKOV, N.; KOLODIY, V.V.

Zeagli-Darvaza gas field. Geol. nefiti i gaza 6 no.11:28-30 N '62.  
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turk-  
menskoy SSR i Turkmenakiy filial Vsesoyuznogo neftegazovogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta.

KHADZHIOCHEVA, Subka Iv.

Compatibility of polyethylene with various kinds of  
caoutchouc. Khim i industriia 34 no. 1: 14-21 '64.

BEYLIN, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHADZHIOGLO, A.V.; BUTKO, V.I.; STEPANENKO, A.M.;  
SIFOVICH, S.Yu.; LITMANOVICH, I.M.

Experiment in coal slurry drying in a fluidized bed. Koks i khim. no.  
11:18-20 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut gornogo mashinostroyeniya, avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki (for Beylin, Khadzhioglo, Butko, Stepanenko).
2. Yasinovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Sifovich, Litmanovich).

BEYLIN, M.I.; YEMEL'YANOV, D.S.; KHADZHIOGLO, A.V.; BOCHAROV, N.G.

Industrial testing of the type KhGI fluid-bed dryer. Koks i  
khim. no.8:14-19 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut gornogo mashinostroyeniya, avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki (for Beylin, Yemel'yanov, Khadzhio glo).
2. Yasinovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Bocharov).  
(Coal preparation) (Drying apparatus—Testing)

DYUKER, Al'ber, prof.astronomii; GETLEND, Kennet; KHAFEZ, Mustafa Mukhammed, doktor; KINDSEY, prof.; KHATANAKA, Takeo, astronom, prof.; ZENGER, Eugen, prof., spetsialist v oblasti raketnoy tekhniki (Federativnaya Respublika Germanii); LOVELL, B., prof.; NEVIN, T., prof. (Irlandiya); KHADZHIOLOV, A., akademik (Belgariya); LUNTS, M., prof.; MATOVICH, V.; UEYL, L., doktor, spetialist po kosmologii (SShA); VAYD'YA, V.M., doktor; CHEMBERLEN, D.; CHZHAC TSZYU-CHZHAN [Caho Chiu-chang]; NAGATA, I.

World scientists about the flight of A. Nikolaev and P. Popovich.  
Av.i kosm. 45 no.10:31-33 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Direktor Frantsuzskogo obshchestva kibernetiki (for Dyuker).
  2. Vitse-prezident Obshchestva mezhplanetnykh soobshcheniy, Angliya (for Gelterd).
  3. General'nyy sekretar' nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tsentra Ob'yedinennoy Arabskoy Respubliki (for Khafez).
  4. Chlen gosudarstvennogo komiteta po atomnoy energii, Gana (for Lindsey).
  5. Tokiyskiy universitet (for Khatanaka).
  6. Direktor radioastronomicheskoy observatorii Dzhodrell-benk, Velikobritaniya (for Lovell).
- (Continued on next card)



DYUKER, Al'ber, prof.astronomii—(continued) Card 2.

7. Predsedatel' astronaviticheskogo obshchestva, Pol'sha (for Lunts). 8. Sekretar' yugoslavskogo astronomicheskogo i raketnogo obshchestva (for Matovich). 9. Zamestitel' direktora Natsional'noy fizicheskoy laboratorii, Indiya (for Vavd'ya). 10. Predstavitel' Kh'yustonskogo tsenta po sozdaniyu kosmicheskogo korablya s ekipazhem, SShA (for Chamberlen). 11. Direktor Instituta geofiziki Kitayskaya Narodnaya Respublika (for CHZHAO TSZYU-CHZHAN). 12. Direktor Instituta radiovoln, Yaponiya (for Nagata).  
(Space flight)

*Handwritten: 1951, 4A.*  
KOYCHEV, B. P., SAYEV, G. K., KHADZHILOV, A. A.

Hagedorn-Jensen method. Izv. med. inst., Sofia 1:188-198 1951.  
(CIML 21:3)

1. Department of Biochemistry (Head --Docent B. Koychev) of  
'ilko Chervenkov Medical Academy, Sofia.

KHADZHIOLOV, A.A., kruzchnik

Micromethod of determination of inorganic phosphorus. *Suvrem. med. Sofia* 5 no.3:89-96 1954.

1. Iz Katedrata po biokhimiia A.V.Paladin pri Meditsinskata akademija V.Chervenkov, Sofia (zav. dots. B.Koichov)  
(PHOSPHORUS, determination,  
micromethod)

KHADSHILOV, A. [A]

**B U L G .**

Morphological and histochemical study of lipides in yolk globules. A. Khadshilov, G. Boyudzhev, V. Dokov,

and E. Chakarov. *Com. A. Acad. Bulgare Sci.* 7, No. 1, 49-51(1954).--The distribution of lipides in the yolk globules of nonincubated hen eggs was studied by fixation of egg films with HClO or K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> and subsequent staining. Yolk globules stained intensely with Sudan III or Nile blue in the periphery, but only slightly in the central part which showed a typical granulation and in some cases a vividly sudanophilous bubble. The central part was counter-stained with hematoxylin, methylene blue, or acid fuchsin, after which the sudanophilous bubble appeared as a nucleolus. Treatment with lipide solvents removed the Sudan-staining material. The results are taken as evidence for a morphological organization of the lipide component of the yolk and yolk globules. J. A. Bain

KHADZHIOLOV, A. A.

Achievements in the field of functional biochemistry of the nervous system. Suvrem.med., Sofia 6 no.10:68-77 1955.

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(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,  
biochem.aspects (Bul))

KHADZHILOV, A.A

KHADZHILOV, A. Histochemistry of some basophilic substances of vitellin  
globulin of birds. In Russian. p. 57. vol. 8, no. 1, Jan./Mar. 1955.  
DOKLADY., Sofia, Bulgaria.

SOURCE: East European Accessions (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4 April 1957

Glycogenolytic processes in the liver of rats in narcosis. D. S. Kalitsyn, A. A. Khadzhiolov, and K. I. Dancheva (V. Chervenkov Med. Inst., Sofia, Bulgaria). *Ukrain. Biohim. Zhur.* 27, 323-29 (1955) (in Russian).—After medicinal administration for 5 days, the av. glycogen content of rat liver was 3.29%. Rats receiving medicinal just once, 3 hrs. before they were sacrificed, had an av. glycogen content in liver of 0.72%. The av. glycogen content of control rats was 0.66%. The difference between the glycogen content of liver in control rats and in those receiving one narcotic injection was considered insignificant. Phosphorylase activity of liver in narcotized animals was 18% less than that of the controls. The reverse was true with amylase activity (the av. in the narcotized rats being 8 mg. of glucose formed in 7 min., 22 mg. in 15 min., more than in the controls). The blood sugar content in narcotized rats was 66-100 mg. % with an av. of 80 mg. %. It was 68-80 mg. % in controls with an av. of 79 mg. %.

D. S. Kalitsyn

MO Chem? Biochemistry in. A-V. Palladius,

(2)

BULGARIA / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Physiology and Biochemistry.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 19467

Author : Khadzhiolov, A. A.  
Inst : Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Branch of Biology and Medical Science

Title : The Effect of Ribonucleic Acid and of the Products of Its Hydrolysis on Yeast Reproduction

Orig Pub : Izv. Otd. biol. i med. nauki. B'lg. AN. Sep. eksperim. biol. i med., 1957, No 1, 123-128

Abstract : Ribonucleic acid and its products of hydrolysis, containing 3' nucleotides (purine and pyrimidine), activate the absorption of hydrogen in yeast; the products of hydrolysis, containing free purine and pyrimidine bases,

KHADZHIOLOV, A.

"Reactive Changes in the Lung Tissue After Introducing Vegetable Oil  
Intratracheally."

p. 51 (Izvestiia, Vol. 2, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 11,  
Nov. 1958



KHADZHILOV, A.

"Bismuth Impregnation of Nerve Elements on the Capillaries of the Brain."

p. 83 ( Izvestiia, Vol. 2, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEA) LC. VOL. 7, No. 11,  
Nov. 1958

BULGARIA/Human and Animal Physiology - Metabolism. T

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001, CIA-RDP86-00513R000721630005-7"

Author : Kalitsin; Khadzhiolov; Dancheva  
Inst : Institute of Experimental Medicine, AS Bulgaria  
Title : Variations in Some Processes of Glycogenolysis in the  
Liver of White Rats during Drug-Indiced Sleep  
Orig Pub : Izv. In-ta yeksperim. med. B"lg. AN, 1957, 2, 391-404  
Abstract : Drug-induced sleep was elicited in rats with the daily  
subcutaneous injection for 5 days of 15 mg of sodium  
veronal per 100 g of body weight. In the liver of the  
sleeping animals the glycogen content was significantly  
increased, phosphorylase activity decreased, and amylase  
activity increased; the blood sugar content was unchan-  
ged.

Card 1/1

BULGARIA / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors.      U  
Metabolism.

Abstr Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No. 3, 1959, 13549

Author : Khadzhiolov, A. A.  
Inst : Institute of Morphology Bulgarian Academy of  
Sciences

Title : Experimental Carcinoma of the Liver Caused by  
4-dimethylaminoazobenzole. III. Histochemical  
Examination of Changes in Ribonucleic Acid.

Orig Pub : Izv. In-ta morfol. Bolg. AN., 1957, kn.2, 453-460

Abstract : At the beginning of tumor development, the content  
of ribonucleic acid is decreased in dying paren-  
chymatous cells and in the cells of the bile ducts.  
Maximum concentration of ribonucleic acid is noted  
in the cells of bile ducts in the development of  
cholangiofibrosis. In hepatomas and cholangiomas,

Card 1/2

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001      CIA-RDP86-00513R000721630005-7"

KHADZHIOLOV, A.

"Achievements of Georgian Morphologic Science."

p. 461 (Izvestiia, Vol. 2, 1957 Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 11,  
Nov. 1958

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 35 3/10 Vol. 9/10 Cancer Oct 57

3688. HADJIOLOV, A. A. and ZACHARIEVA, L. Med. Hochsch., Lehrst. für Biochem., Sofia. Der Einfluss der kristallinen Ribonuklease auf das Wachstum des

Karzinoms von Guérin *The effect of crystalline ribonuclease on the growth of Guérin's carcinoma* Naturwissenschaften 1957, 44/2 (45) Graphs 1

White rats, which had been inoculated with Guérin carcinoma, received a daily i.p. injection of 20 mg. crystalline ribonuclease each. No prolongation of the longevity of the test animals was observed; consequently, an effect of ribonuclease therapy on tumour growth was not confirmed - in contrast to earlier similar experiments by Ledoux (see *Exc. Med.*, Cancer, 1955 abstr. No. 4662; and 1956 abstr. Nos. 490 and 2938; see also preceding abstract).

Juhász - Budapest

KHADZHIOLOV, A.

"Alkaline phosphatases in the yolk of hen's egg. In French."

DOKLADY, Sofia, Bulgaria, Vol. 11, no. 3, May/June 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), the Library of Congress, Volume 8, No. 8, August 1959.

Unclassified

HADJ

Vol 10

105 A.A.

CERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/5 Cancer May 59

1510. **The respiratory changes in hepatic cancerogenesis in comparison with the changes in DNA** Über die Atmungsveränderungen bei der Lebercancerogenese im Vergleich zu den Veränderungen in der Desoxyribonucleinsäure. HADJIOLOV A. A. Biochem. Inst., Med. Fak., Sofia. *Naturwissenschaften* 1958, 45/6 (136-137)  
The respiration of sections of rat liver tissue was examined during cancerogenesis by 4-DAB. The respiratory values were not only related to the dry weight of the tissue, but also simultaneously to the DNA content. The respiratory values were found to rise slightly during cancerogenesis and in the fully developed cancer tissue with reference to the dry weight of the tissue, while a marked decrease was seen with respect to the DNA.  
Graffi - Berlin