MIKHAL'KOV, P.V.; NANIKOV, B.A.

Physicochemical properties of the oil fields in Volgograd Province.
Trudy VNIING no.2:87-90 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

NANIKOV, B.A.; SHUL'GA, P.M.; SAFRONOV, V.A.

Applicability of methods for processing well-bottom pressure build-up curves. Neftepprom. delo no.1:9-12 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti i Volgogradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

KASHPAROV, M.M.; NANIKOV, B.A.

Investigating gas wells. Gaz. delo no.2:10-13 '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

KASHPAROV, M.M.; NANIKOV, B.A.

Investigating gas wells with a DGM-4 differential depth manometer. Gaz. delo no.4:11-14 '64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

NANIKOVA-BOHDANOVYCH, A.I.

Role of smears from the nasal mucosa in the diagnosis of virus influenza. Medych. zhur. 22 no.5:86-89 '52. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Kyyiv'skyy ordena Trudovoho Chervonoho Prapora medychnyy instytut im. akad. O.O Bohomol'tsya. (Influenza)

NANITASHVILI, G.V.; NIKORADZE, G.N.; ABESADZE, D.M.

Prospects for finding oil and gas in the Mesozoic and Lower Paleogenic sediments of the Kolkhida Trough according to hydrogeologic data. Neftegaz.geol. i geofiz. no.2:7-12 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kompleksnaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo geologorazvedochnogo neftyanogo instituta GruzSSR.

NANITASHVILI, T. S.

NANITASHVILI, T. S.--"Methods of Accelerating the Maturation of Ordinary Wines of Kakhetiya Type." Published by the Georgian Agricultural Inst. Min Higher Education USSR. Georgian Order of Labor Red Banner Agricultural Inst. Tbilisi, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science).

So Knizhanay letopis'
No 2, 1956

NANIY, V. I.

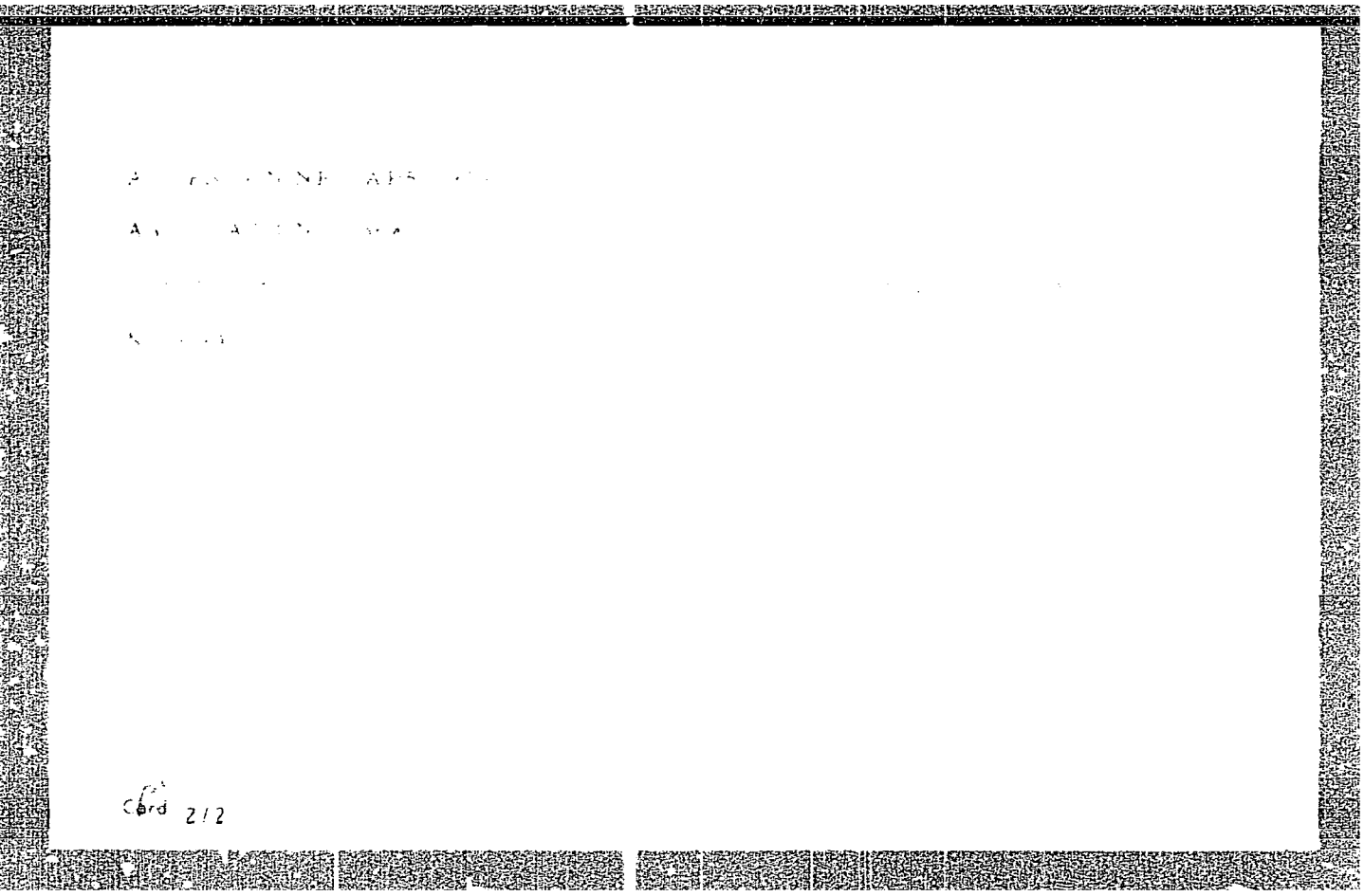
7823. NANIY, V. I. -- Za vysokuyu dokhodnost' prudovogo rybovodstva. /Rasskaz predsedatelya kolkhoza im. kalinina, glodyan. Rayona. Zapisal M. F. Yaroslenko/ Kishinev, bosizdat moldavis, 1954. 8 s. s ill. 17 sm. (Glav. upr. S.-Kh. Propagandy I nauki M-Va Sel'skogo khozyaystva moldav. SSR. B-Ka Kolkhoznika). 3.000 ekz. 10 k.-na moldav. xaz- /55-3048/ 639.311st(47.75)

SO: Kni zhuaya Letopis', Vol. 7. 1955

AUTHOR: Nasiy, V. P. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TOPIC TAGS: servomotor, rolling rotor motor

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136030(



Card 2/2

VOROB'YEV, G.A.; NANIY, V.P.; GEGESHIDZE, G.A.; LIPETS, A.U.; LOKSHIN, V.A.; ANTONOV, A.Ya.; GEL'TMAN, A.E.; IL'INA, L.V.; RUBIN, V.B.

Inventions. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.4:50 O-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

MANIY, Ye., assistent

Electric pasteurizing machinery. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 9 no.10:55-57 O '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Milk--Pasteurization)

67126

8.4000

SOV/143-59-11-7/19

AUTHOR: Naniy, Ye.P., Engineer

TITLE: Research on the Electric Strength of Water, for Calculating Electrode-Type Water Heaters

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Energetika, 1959, Nr 11, pp 52-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an illustrated description of the experiments carried out by the author, L.A. Yutkin [Ref 4] is praised for his research into the spak discharges in water. In the experiments described by the author, circular electrodes (8 mm in diameter), their flat sides facing each other, were first used. Then, needle-shaped electrodes were employed. Water with varying specific resistance was used. T.A. Glazenko [Ref 5] is mentioned as having examined a particular kind of water-heating electrodes (Fig 5,a). His conclusions in this particular field are said to be in accordance with those of the author, namely, that the field intensity between the electrodes is

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Research on the Electric Strength of Water, for Calculating Electrode-Type Water Heaters

not uniform. The field is not uniform in the central zone and at the extremities of the electrodes. The results of author's experiments are summed up as follows: 1) In designing electrode-type water heaters, it is necessary to take into account possibilities of discharge between the electrodes as well as the corona phenomenon and its consequence, namely, the production of detonating gases, particularly if the apparatus works on a closed system. 2) It has been established that the electric strength of water is conditioned by a series of factors: a) the composition of water (its specific resistance), b) the temperature of water, c) the distance between the electrodes, d) the material electrodes are made of and e) the shape of the electrodes. It must also be assumed that pressure, a-c-current frequency and the speed of the flowing water influence the electric strength of water. 3) On electrode-type heaters operating on non-uniform field, the maximum voltage must not exceed the permissible one.

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SOV/143-59-11-7/19

Research on the Electric Strength of Water, for Calculating Electrode-Type Water Heaters

4) Electrode-type heaters operating on a uniform electric field are most economic. Table 1 shows the recommendations of the author for the correct calculation of the interdependence between specific resistance, permissible voltage and permissible current density in electric water heaters. A concrete example of such calculations is added. There is 1 circuit diagram, 1 set of circuit diagrams, 3 graphs, 1 table, and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva (Khar'kov Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture)

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1959

Card 3/3

24.5200 67649 SOV/96-60-1-18/22

AUTHOR: Naniy, Ye. P., Engineer

TITLE: An Investigation of Heat Transfer During Helical Motion of a Liquid

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1960, Nr 1, pp 85-87 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The experimental installation that was used to study heat transfer during helical motion of fluid is shown in Fig 1. A special guide of screw form was fitted in a steel pipe to make the fluid flow helically. The experimental conditions and measuring procedures are described. The pipe was surrounded by electric heaters which were thermally insulated, and appropriate temperature measurements were made. The formula used to calculate heat transfer from the pipe walls to the fluid is given. The test results are tabulated, the values given being the rate of flow, the wall temperature, the water temperature beyond the heat exchanger, the heat-transfer coefficient, the Reynolds number and the Nusselt number. The results are plotted in criterial form in Fig 2, which also include data from published tables that deviate from the experimental values. It is concluded that the installation of a screw-shaped guide in the

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An Investigation of Heat Transfer During Helical Motion of a Liquid

heat-exchanger tube greatly increases the heat transfer by increasing the rate of flow of fluid over the surface. This increase in heat transfer is, of course, accompanied by some increase in the hydraulic resistance but this does not always matter. When such screw guides are used it is to be expected that deposit formation on the tube walls will be reduced. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva (Khar'kov Institute of Mechanisation of Agriculture)

NANIY, Ye. P.

"The Investigation and Exploitation of Electrode Heaters for Livestock Farms of Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes";

dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences (awarded by the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, 1962)

(Izvestiya Timiryazevskoy Sel'skokhozyaystvennoy Akademii, Moscow, No. 2, 1963, pp 232-236)

NANIY, Ye.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Improved methods for designing electrode water heaters and electric boilers. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no.11:36-44 N'63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrofikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva. Predstavlena kafedroy elektrotekhniki.

NANIYEV, V. I.

"Past and Present Distribution of Ungulates in North Ossetia,"

Zool. Zhur., 28, No1 3, 1949.

Mbr. Zoological Inst., Dept.Biol. Sci., -c1949-.

Mbr. Pedagogical Inst., North Ossetia, -c1949-.

NANIYEV, V. I.

"Certain Variations in Area and Composition of Species of Wild Mammals in Northern Ossetia in Relation to Their Surroundings." Cand Biol Sci, Azerbaydzhan State U, Dzaudzhikau, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

NANIYEV, V.I.

Death of eastern Caucasian turs from snow avalanches during migration. Migr. zhiv. no.3:37-39 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Severo-Osetinskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni K.L. Khetagurova.
(Caucasus—Goats)
(Caucasus—Animal migration)
(Caucasus—Avalanches)

NANIYEV, V.I.

Fragment of antler of the Irish elk (Megaceros sp.). Uch. zap. SOGPI 26 no.2:101-104 '64.

New places of occurrence of birch mice in the eastern part of the Central Caucasus. Ibid.:105

Occurrence of common newt in the eastern part of the Central Caucasus. Ibid.:106

(MIRA 19:1)

MANIYEVA, T.V.; YEGOROV, A.K.

Ground barite as a suspensoid. TSvet. met. 35 no.6:75-76 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Nonferrous metals) (Ore dressing)

ADRASHEV,G.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; BARAM,Kh.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; VAS'KOVSKIY,S.Ye., inzh.; VOSTRIKOV,N.A., inzh.; IVANOV,N.A., inzh.; NANKIN,G.A., inzh.; POLYAK,A.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; BOLTINSKIY,V.N., akademik,red.; VOLKOV,G.I., inzh.,red.; LEVYKIN, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk,red.; PORTNOV, M.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; BUD'KO, V.A., red.; TRUKHINA, O.N., tekhn. red.

[Tractor performance at increased speeds] Traktornye raboty na povyshennykh skorostiakh. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1961. 174 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Tractors)

POLITOV, Oleg Aleksandrovich; BOGORAD, Yu.D., nauchn. red.; NANKIN, M.B., red.

[Drilling tool for drilling deep oil and gas wells; digest of foreign patents] Burovoi instrument dlia bureniia glubokikh neftianykh i gazovykh skvazhin; obzor inostrannykh patentov. Moskva, TsNIIPI, 1964. 24 p. (MIRA 18:3)

NANKIN, Yu.A., inzh.

Results of tests of the BSSh drilling rig. Gor. zhur. no.9: 24-25 S '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut po avtomatizatsii ugol'noy promyshlennosti, Moskva.
(Boring machinery—Testing)

NANKIN, Yu.A.

"BSSh" drilling rig with automatic control of the drilling process. Vzryv. delo no.46/3:106-120 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Boring machinery) Automatic control)

NANKINA V.P.

17 (2)

AUTHORS: Bass, I. A., Broker, T. R., Gol'dfarb, D. M., SOV/20-129-6-61/69
Gorlenko, Zh. M., Il'yashenko, B. N.,
Nankina, V. P., Khesin, R. B.

TITLE: Infectious Properties of Injured Phages

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 6, pp 1421 - 1423 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: D. Fraser and co-workers (Ref 12) concluded from their investigations that the infectious activity of the destroyed preparations of phage T2 is related to the desoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) which was liberated from the protein covers of the phage particles by the effect of urea. The results obtained by the authors, however, were rather divergent. Therefore, they thoroughly investigated the preparations formed from bacteriophages by treatment with urea. The following dysentery phages were used: T4r, DM (isolated from the soil by T. R. Broker), and N-2 (obtained by F. I. Yershov, 2-y Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut, Second Moscow State Medical Institute). The effect of the phages was tested on protoplasts (bacteria without cell walls). The authors obtained them from cells of the following bacterial strains by means of lysozyme according to R. Repaske

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(Ref 13): E. coli B (sensitive to phage T4r and DM); E. coli 600 (resistant to all three phages mentioned); and Sh. dys. Newcastle (obtained by F. I. Yershov, sensitive to N-2). Suspensions of phages, concentrated to 10^{12} particles in 1 ml, were treated with an 8 M urea solution. Thereafter, the action of phages on intact cells was completely eliminated. They showed an activity of 0.00001 to 0.001% on protoplasts. This effect concerns bacteria strains sensitive to phages as well as those resistant to phages. Thus, this remaining activity cannot be due to the preservation of a few phage particles. Further experiments showed that the above residual infectivity is not related to the free DNA which has left the virus particles. Thus, it could be assumed that only the part of the DNA is active which is protected against the usual desoxyribonuclease by other components of the phage (probably by proteins). In order to check this assumption, the proteins were separated from the preparations by phenol or chloroform. The preparations were completely inactivated in spite of the proved extensive separation of the proteins from the DNA. This proved again, that, after

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treatment with urea, infectious activity is not due to free DNA. On the other hand, it has been known that the protein component isolated from the phage cannot cause phage reproduction in the bacteria. The only assumption is that one complex of the DNA with the protein has infectious activity. It was serologically proved that the proteins of the active complexes mentioned are similar to the antigenes of normal phage particles. The transition of 60-90% of activity into the precipitate could be achieved by centrifugation of virus preparations treated with urea as well as by suspensions of intact phages. The electron microscope showed that the above complex has corpuscular structure and that it is of about the same size as the intact phage. Figures 1 and 2 show that, apparently, urea destroys only the distal parts of the processes. Thus, the phage particles become incapable of depositing on normal bacteria. The inner part of the process axis which consists of protein is uncovered by the urea effect. Further experiments with trypsin, which destroyed the uncovered part, brought about complete suppression of activity. Thus, the protein in the axis of the phage particle is necessary for the occurrence of the infectious activity of the preparations mentioned. There are 1 figure and 13 references.

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ASSOCIATION: Institut biofiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biophysics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR). Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N. F. Gamaleya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamaley of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: June 10, 1959, by I. L. Knunyants, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 29, 1959

BASS, I.A.; BROKER, T.N.; GOL'DFARB, D.M.; GORLENKO, Zh.M.; IL'YASHENKO, B.N.; NANKINA, V.P.; KHESIN, R.B.

Significance of proteins for the infectivity of bacteriophages treated with urea. Biokhimiia 25 no.2:360-367 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1, Institut biofiziki Akademii nauk SSSR i Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F.Gamaleya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva.

(BACTERIOPHAGE) (UREA) (PROTEINS)

NANKINA, V.P.; KOFMAN, Ye.B.; CHERNYAK, V.Ya.; KALANKAROVA, M.B.

Products of the proteolysis of heavy meromyosin possessing adenosine triphosphatase activity. Biokhimiia 29 no.3:424-431 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Institut gematologii i perelivaniya krovi Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

KALAMKAROVA, M.B.; NANKINA, V.P.; KOFMAN, Ye.B.

Existence of myosinlike fraction of light meromyosin. Biofizika 10 no.1:166-167 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

KOFMAN, Ye.B.; NANKINA, V.P.

Activation of adenosinetriphosphatase of heavy meromyosin by actin and possible mechanisms of the actin effect. Biofizika 10 no.6:943-945 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted December 4, 1964.

/MANEOV, Borie
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Bulgaria

(2)

Academic Degrees: Dr

Affiliation: Senior Physician at the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (Ministerstvo na Narodnoto Zdrave i Sotsialni Grizhi; MNZSG)

Source: Sofia, Sreden Meditsinski Rabotnik, No 7, 1961, pp 12-16

Data: "Obstetric Consultation as the Principal Factor in the Struggle against Abortions."

GPO 981643

GANEV, G.; KARAMALKOV, L.; KHADZHIEV, D.; TSEKOVA, M.; SIRAKOV, A.; ATANASOV, K.; NANKOV, Iv.; TSOLOV, N.; VASILEVA, I.

Treatment of parkinsonism with a new combined preparation INHA-17 with Bellapan (Bellazon). Suvrem med., Sofia no.4/5:45-53 '61.

1. Iz Nauchnoizsledovatelskiia institut po nevrologiia i psikhiatriia. (Direktor G. Ganev.)

(ISONIAZID rel cpds)
(PARALYSIS AGITANS ther)
(BELLADONNA ther)

ELENKOV, D.; IKONOPISOV, S.; NANKOV, N.

Influence of surface-active substances on the absorption speed of sulfur dioxide in water under static conditions. Godishnik khim tekh 9 no.2:17-26 '62 [publ. '63].

ELENKOV, D.; IKONOPISSOV, S. [Ikonopisov, S.]; NANKOV, N.

Effect of surface-active substances on absorption rate of sulfur dioxide in water under static conditions. Doklady BAN 16 no.3:269-272 '63.

1. Submitted by Academician D. Ivanoff [Ivanov, D.], Member of the Editorial Board, "Doklady Bolgarskoy Akademii nauk".

Nannev, V. I.

14-57-6-12722

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 133 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nannev, V. I.

TITLE: Changes in the Habitat and the Species of Mammals of the Severo Osetinskaya ASSR (Nekotoryye izmeneniya arealov i vidovogo sostava mlekopitayushchikh SO ASSR)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Severo-Osetinsk. n.-i. in-ta, 1956, Vol 17, pp 283-298

ABSTRACT: As recently as 200 or 300 years ago, all the plains and mountain river valleys of the Severo Osetimskaya ASSR were covered with broad-leafed forests. These have been destroyed by now. The area formerly covered by forests was plowed up and settled. Because of this change, chipmunks became common in the northwestern area. They were observed near the villages of Kardzhin, Zamankul, Staryy Batakayurt, Novyy Ardon, Akhsar, and

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L 10355-67 EWI(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6027261 SOURCE CODE: UR/0251/66/042/002/0305/0310

AUTHORS: Mirianashvili, Sh. M. (Corresponding member AN GruzSSR); Nanobashvili, D. I.; Razmadze, Z. G.

ORG: Tbilisi State University (Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

32
31

TITLE: Possible transmutational alloying of indium antimonide 27 27

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 42, no. 2, 1966, 305-310

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor alloy, neutron bombardment, semiconductor conductivity

ABSTRACT: This paper contains the results obtained from bombarding InSb by slow neutrons. The effectiveness of transmutational alloying should be determinable, but theoretical computations are complicated because few detailed data have appeared thus far in the literature concerning the properties of various impurities in the compounds. Although InSb has been studied in considerable detail, it is not yet clear how some impurities affect conductivity in it. Specimens of n-type InSb with an initial concentration of impurity atoms of $N_d \approx 3.37 \cdot 10^{13} - 6.17 \cdot 10^{15}$ cm^{-3} and p-type InSb with $N_a \approx 2.93 \cdot 10^{14} - 4.57\ 10^{17}$ cm^{-3} were studied. These were exposed in the experimental port of the reactor at the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR, at temperatures of 100 and 300 K. For removing distortions of the crystal lattice caused by fast neutrons and by impurities of recoil atoms, the

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ACC NR: AP6027261

specimens were heated to 375--400C (p-type) and 350C (n-type) after radiation, held at this temperature for 25--30 hours, and then slowly cooled to room temperature. The resulting conductivity of the InSb samples after annealing is determined by the balance between current carriers present before radiation and those formed by transmutational alloying. It was found that, after annealing, the Hall constant assumes values typical of substitutional impurity semiconductors. It was also found that, within the limits of experimental error, the concentrations of current carriers computed from the value of the absorption cross section and measured from the Hall effect are equal. The effect of bombardment tends to decrease the mobility of the current carriers. This effect depends on the initial concentration of free current carriers, on the degree of compensation, and other factors. Annealing restores mobility, but not to the initial value. The reason for this is scattering at chemical impurities introduced from nuclear transmutations. For specimens with concentrations of current carriers less than 10^{16} cm^{-3}, the decline in mobility does not exceed 10--15% (for a flux up to 10^{16} neutrons/cm^2). This paper was presented by Sh. M. Mirianashvili, corresponding member of the Academy, on 08 May 1965.

SUB CODE: 20, 11/ SUBM DATE: 08May65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 JB

L 11121-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6000855 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/012/3566/3570

AUTHORS: Mirianashvili, Sh. M.; Nanobashvili, D. I.; Razmadze, Z. B.

ORG: Tbilisi State University (Tsilisski gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: On the possibility of transmutational doping of indium antimonide

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 12, 1965, 3566-3570

TOPIC TAGS: neutron irradiation, neutron absorption, indium compound, antimonide, impurity conductivity, Hall constant

ABSTRACT: Results are presented of irradiation of indium antimonide with slow neutrons. Although the total cross section for the absorption of thermal neutrons is known for the components in InSb, theoretical calculations are made difficult by lack of data on the properties of the different impurities in the binary $A^{III}B^{V}$ compounds. The measurements were made on n-type InSb with initial impurity atom (donor) concentration 3.37×10^{13} -- 6.17×10^{15} cm^{-3}, and p-type with

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L 14121-66

ACC NR: AP6000855

acceptor concentration 2.93×10^{14} -- 4.57×10^{17} cm^{-3}. The irradiation was effected in the experimental channels of the reactor of the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR at temperatures 100 and 300K. The results show that it is possible to introduce by means of neutron transmutation donor impurities (Sn and Te) into InSb in any desired amount. The final conductivity of the InSb sample after annealing is governed by the balance between the carriers present in the sample prior to irradiation and the carriers produced as a result of the transmutational doping. Irradiation causes the Hall constant to behave in the same manner as for an ordinary substitutional semiconductor. It is pointed out that irradiation aimed at producing additional scattering centers has a tendency to reduce the mobility of the carriers. This effect depends on the initial concentration of the free carriers, on the degree of compensation of the samples, and on other factors. For samples with carrier density less than 10^{16} cm^{-3} the decrease in mobility does not exceed 10 -- 15 per cent for fluxes up to 10^{16} neut/cm^2. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 5 formulas, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 10Jun65/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

MIRIANISHVILI, Sh.M.; NANOBASHVILI, D.I.; RAZMADZE, Z.G.

γ-irradiation of indium antimonide. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 38 no.1:53-58 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted Nov. 12, 1964.

L 18725-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/GG

ACC NR: AP6005089 SOURCE CODE: UR/0251/65/040/003/0589/0595

AUTHOR: Mirianashvili, Sh. M.; Nanobashvili, D. I.; Razmadze, Z. G.

ORG: Tbilisi State University (Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Low-temperature irradiation of indium antimonide with fast neutrons

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 40, no. 3, 1965, 589-595

TOPIC TAGS: neutron irradiation, antimonide, indium compound, fast neutron, electric conductivity, lattice defect

ABSTRACT: Monocrystalline specimens of InSb were irradiated with fast neutrons at 100-300°K in a low-temperature horizontal channel of the reactor of the Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR, with continuous measurement of electric conductivity of the specimens. It was found (Fig. 1) that the decrease in the electric conductivity of InSb specimens of the n-type at the initial moment of irradiation occurs at a constant rate and is a linear function of the fast neutron flux. As the time of irradiation increases, however, owing to annealing and recombination of defects, the rate of variation in electric conductivity decreases. The minimal value toward which tends the conductivity of specimens of the n-type following prolonged irradiation is, contrary to the findings of W. Cleland and J. H. Crawford (Neutron Irradiation of Indium Antimonide. Phys. Rev., 95, 1954, 1177), on irradiation with

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L 18725-66

ACC NR: AP6005089

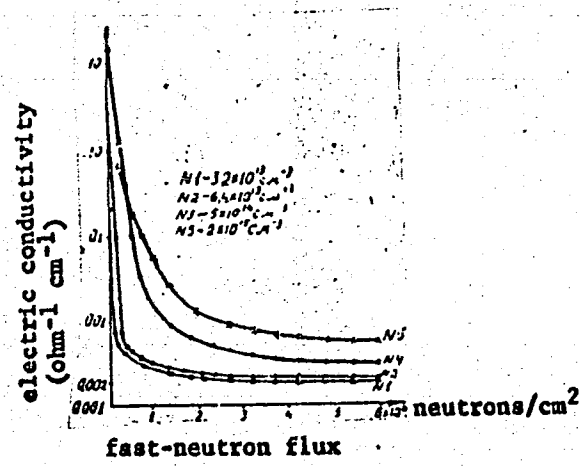

Fig. 1. n-Type conductivity of InSb as a function of fast-neutron flux at the temperature of 1100°K

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ACC NR: AP6005089

0

fast neutrons at room temperature, not common to all specimens but depends on the initial donor concentration N_d, decreasing with decreasing N_d (the specimens investigated had an initial N_d of $\simeq 3.2\times10^{13} \div 2\times10^{15}$ cm^{-3} and acceptor concentration N_a of $\simeq 1.9\times10^{14} \div 1.6\times10^{17}$ cm^{-3}, inclusive of specimens of the p-type with a thermoacceptor concentration of 1.9×10^{14} cm^{-3} and 1.62×10^{15} cm^{-3}, obtained by vacuum annealing). Fast-neutron irradiation is bound to cause in equal quantities two types of disorders of the crystalline lattice of the semiconductor: vacancies and interstitial atoms. This complicates the picture of the energy levels of the defects owing to the appearance in the forbidden zone of InSb of levels associated with the first and second ionization potentials of vacancies and intermediate atoms. The concentration of current carriers in specimens of both n- and p-types was found to sharply decrease on irradiation. This shows that low-temperature irradiation of InSb produces donor and acceptor levels located sufficiently deeply in the forbidden zone so that electric conductivity decreases. The annealing of radiation damage in the temperature range of 100-300°K confirms the author's assumption that acceptor levels get annealed much more intensively than donor levels. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 18, 20/ SUBM DATE: 30Jan65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3 SM

S/251/62/029/002/002/002
I042/I242

AUTHOR: Nanobashvili, D.M.

TITLE: The determination of the amount of acid phosphatase in blood serum in the presence of cancer of the prostate

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR. Soobshcheniya, v.29, no.2, 1962, 159-164

TEXT: The acid phosphatase content of the prostate gland increases sharply with the development of cancerous growth. 68 examinations were performed on 59 patients, including cases of adenoma of the prostate, cancer of the bladder, and cancer of the prostate gland. After hormone therapy and orcheoctomy, the general condition of the patients improved and the amount of acid phospatase

Card 1/2

S/251/62/029/002/002/002
I042/I242

The determination of the amount of acid....

decreased sharply. Several case histories are reported. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Respublikanskaya tsentral'naya klinicheskaya Bol'nitsa (Central Clinical Hospital of the Republic)

PRESENTED: by Academician Eristavi, K.D. June 29, 1961

SUBMITTED: October 14, 1961

Card 2/2

NANOBASHVILI, D.M.

Determination of the amount of residual nitrogen and urea in cancer of the thyroid gland. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 28 no.4:417-424 Ap '62. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Respublikanskaya tsentral'naya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa, Tbilisi.
Submitted June 25, 1961.

NANOBASHVILI, D.M.

Adenoma of the prostate gland as a precancerous condition and its treatment. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 30 no.1:99-104 Ja '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Respublikanskaya tsentral'naya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom K.D. Eristavi.

NANOBASHVILI, D.M.

Determination of the quantity of acid phosphotase in the blood serum in prostate cancer. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 29 no.2:159-164 Ag '62. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Gruzinskaya respublikanskaya tsentral'naya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa. Submitted June 29, 1961.

NANOBASHVILI, E.M.

USSR/Physical Chemistry. Colloidal Chemistry. Dispersed Systems B-14

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1957, 22571

Author : E. M. Nanobashvili, L. P. Beruchashvili.
Inst : Not given
Title : Oxidizing-reducing Processes Taking Place in Colloidal Solutions of Hydroxides of Different Metals under the Action of Ultraviolet Rays.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta khimii AN Gruz-SSR, 1956, 12, 49-62.

Abstract : Iron hydroxide sols produced by hydrolisis of $FeCl_3$ solutions and purified by dialysis become turbid and coagulate under the influence of UV-light. Acidity and electric conductivity of sols increase. Apparently, ions of FeO^+ which are on surface particles react with atoms of H originating in the intermicellar liquid under the action of exposure: $FeO^+ + H + H_2O \rightarrow Fe(OH)_2^+ + H^+$ Under the action of exposure an increase of electric conductivity and pH in MnO_2 sols is observed and a coagulation, at a sufficiently long exposure. These changes are tied to a reduction of ions MnO_4^- to MnO and MnO_2. An oxidation of Cr^{2+} to Cr^{6+} is taking place in sols of chromium hydroxide by radicals OH or molecules H_2O_2 pro-

Card 1/2 -203-

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1957, 22571.

duced by exposure. The color of sols changes from green to red. At the same time the particles charge grows but their stability either does not change or increases. White with bluish tint TiO_2 sols become yellowish at exposure through formation of peroxide of $TiO_2 + H_2O_2 \longrightarrow H_2TiO_4$ on surface of the particles. Solsof alumin and silicic acid hydroxides particles of which are unable to enter into oxidation-reduction reactions do not change substantially at UV-exposure.

NANOBASHVILI, I.D.

Viticulture in the Iora River gorge. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 20 no.6: 731-736 Je '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.AN Gruzinskoy SSR, Gosudarstvennyy muzey Gruzii imeni akademika S.N. Dzhanashia. Tbilisi. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii G.S. Chitaya.
(Iora Valley--Viticulture)

NANOBASHVILI, Iosif D.

[Ancient viticulture in Cyzicus based on ethnographic studies] Drevniaia kul'tura lozy v Kiziki, po etnograficheskim dannym. Tbilisi, Akad. nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, 1960. 177 p. [In Georgian] (MIRA 14:11)

(Cyzicus--Viticulture)

ROZENBLAT, M.A., prof.; NAMBASHYU[illegible], N.D., inzh.

Method for recording in carrying out logical operations using multicore magnetic elements. Elektrotekhnika 35 no.5:56-58 My '64 (MIRA 17:8)

L 39494-65 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) GS/BB/GD/GS

ACC NR: AT6002992 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0244/0252

AUTHOR: Nanobashvili, N. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Enhancing the stability of systems with multipath magnetic elements

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnym elementam avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. 9th, Yerevan, 1963. Magnitnyye tsifrovyye elementy (Magnetic digital elements); doklady soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 244-252

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic element, logical element

ABSTRACT: Methods are considered for enhancing the stability of operation of devices designed with multipath magnetic circuits and built from square-loop materials. The methods also cover these two cases of malfunction: (1) Switching by input pulses that pass the gate along different paths and are displaced in time as a result; (2) Nonsimultaneous switching of various sections of the magnetic circuit despite the fact that the input signals arrive simultaneously. Formulas are developed

Card 1/2

L 39404-66

ACC NR: AT6002992

which describe the effect of magnetic-circuit geometry on pulse delays. Experimental results show that the signal-to-noise ratio may fall off and even a malfunction occur when time-displaced pulses are applied to a ladder-type magnetic circuit. Modifying magnetic-circuit geometry may improve the stability of the device in question. These other methods are recommended to improve the stability of operation: (1) Use of trains of partly overlapping pulses; (2) Application of progressively delaying pulses to the even-number cores; (3) Adjusting ampere-turns of some windings; (4) Increasing the number of elements and introducing an intermediate storage; (5) Use of asynchronous writing of variables. Only 1, 4, and 5 methods give radical solution of the problem. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 8 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 23Apr65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 MLP

L 34880-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AR6014191 SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/65/000/011/B003/B003

AUTHOR: Nanobashvili, N. D.

TITLE: Enhancing stability of multicore magnet element devices

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 11B28

REF SOURCE: Sb. Magnitn. tsifr. elementy. M., Nauka, 1965, 244-252

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic core, magnetic core storage, computer research

ABSTRACT: Methods are considered for enhancing the stability of circuits containing branched-core square-loop magnetic elements. The effect of core size on the pulse shift and the effect of shifted pulses on the operation of branched-core magnets are investigated. These circuit-determined methods of enhancing the stability are described: a circuit with an overlapping pulse series; a circuit in which the pulses corresponding to the increase-shift inputs are applied to four cores; a circuit in which the increased ampere-turns of the sense winding reduce (to a certain minimum) the pulse shift caused by the magnetic flux reversal; a circuit with a greater number of elements and an added storage step; a circuit with asynchronous writing of variables. The above methods are compared. Nine figures. Bibliography of 4 titles. L. Sh. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card 1/1 UDC: 681.142.019.3.001

NANOBASHVILI, N.D.

Multipath magnetic circuit for the construction of logical multiterminal networks. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 38 no.1:161-168 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki AN SSSR. Submitted Sept. 7, 1964.

CHANISHVILI, Sh.F.; NANOBASHVILI, T.V.

Uptake of phosphorus by corn, raised as stubble crop, as influenced by different methods of introducing superphosphate at planting time and different moisture conditions of soil. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 19 no.6:693-699 D '57. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Institut pochvovedeniya, agrokhimii i melioratsii AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN GruzSSR (for Chanishvili).
(Corn (Maize)) (Phosphates) (Soil moisture)

MANOBASHVILI, V. I.

MANOVASHVILI, V. I. (Candidate of Veterinary Sciences). On the treatment of paratyphoid of calves.

So: Veterinariya; 22; (1): January 1945; Uncl.
TABCON

NANOBASHVILE, V.I.

Nanobashvile, V. I. "The effect of the culinary treatment of the meat of animals by arsenic, on the arsenic content of the meat", Trudy Gruz. nauch.-issled. vet. opyt. stantsii, Vol. X, 1948, p. 133-38, (In Georgian, resume in Russian)

SO: U-4934, 29 October 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 16, 1949)

NANOBASHVILI, V. I., Cand. Vet. Sci.
Georgian Sci. Res. Vet. Exptl. Sta.
"The Influence of the decoction of root and rhizome of hellebore on the quality of sheep wool.
SO: Veterinariia, 25 (8), 1948, p. 39.

CA NANOBASHVILI, V.I.

17

The alkaloid content in Veratrum lobelian and the toxicity of its aqueous extracts. V. I. Nanobashvili (Georgian Vet. Research Inst.). *Veterinariya* 28, No. 4, 40-1 (1951).—The root systems of the plant always contain alkaloids, the sum total varying from 1.2 to 1.7%. In the green parts of the plant the content varies with vegetation stage; until flowering the leaves contain 0.3-0.4% alkaloids, the stems up to 0.2%; during flowering the leaves are almost alkaloid-free, while the stems contain 0.05-0.1%; during wilting stage no alkaloids are found in the superterranean parts of the plant. On storage over 1-3 years the alkaloid content drops by 0.04-0.1%. While the plant contains a highly toxic protoveratrin, the use of its aq. exts. (1 kg. roots extd. with 2, 6, or 10 l. H_2O) externally on sheep for therapy of skin infections causes some toxic symptoms which disappear within 2-3 hrs. and leave no after effects.

G. M. Kosolapoff

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths. R

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 69489.

Author : Nanobashvili, V. I.
Inst : Georgian Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine.
Title : The Effect of Lead Arsenate Upon the Organism of Sheep.

Orig Pub: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Gruz. n.-i. in-ta zhivotnovodstva i vet., 1957, No 2, 21-23.

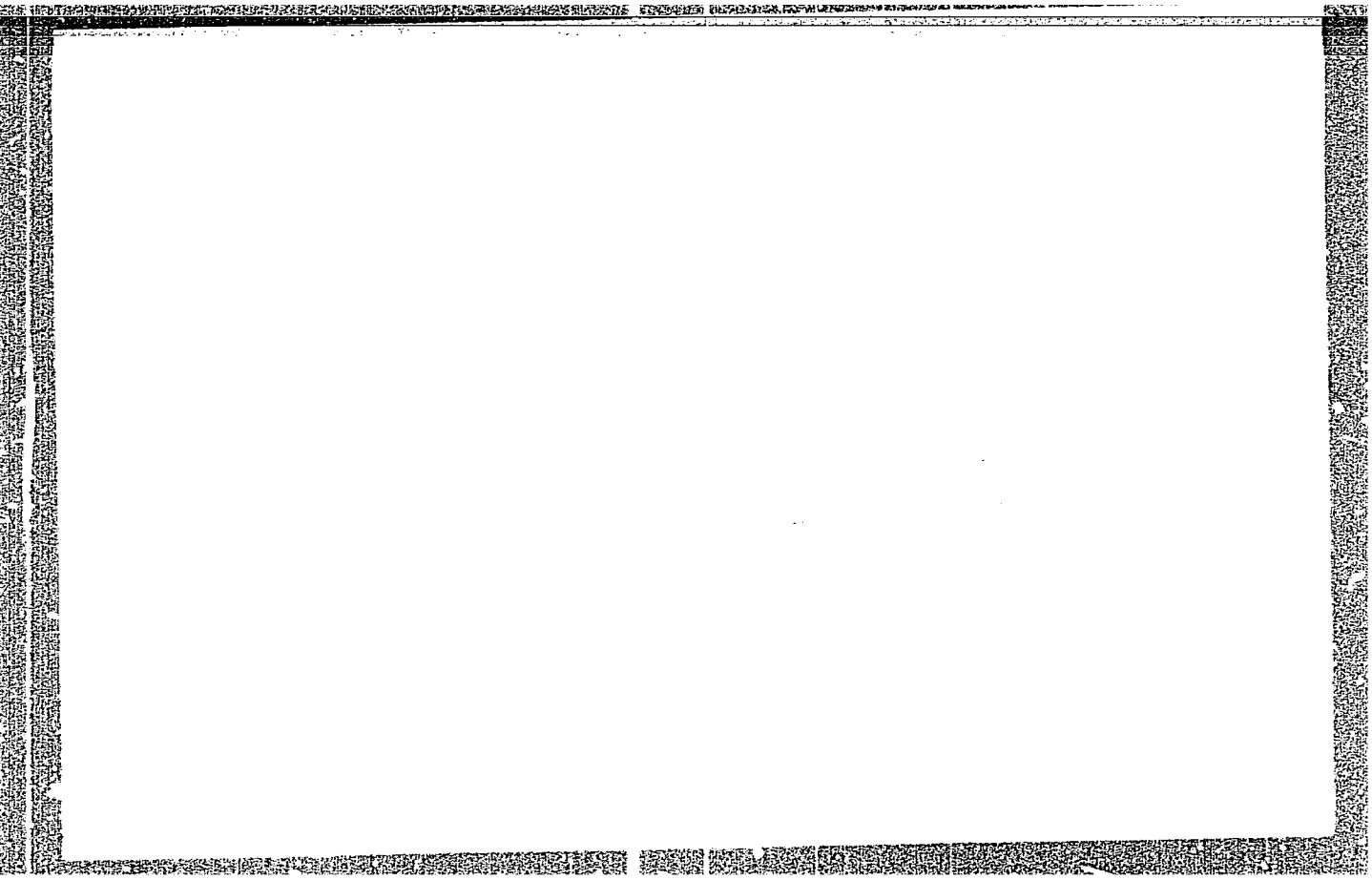
Abstract: In order to investigate the pharmacological properties of lead arsenate, over 100 different experiments were carried out on 49 lambs and 10 ewes. In the author's opinion, the optimal single doses of the preparation are as follows: 0.3-0.4 g. for a lamb over 10 kg. of live weight, and 0.7-1 g.

Card : 1/2

NANOBASHVILI, V.I., kand.veterin.nauk

Passing of arsenic into animal and poultry products following dehelminthization with tin arsenate. Veterinariia 36 no.10: 56-57 O '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Gruzinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii.
(Arsenic in the body) (Food contamination)



NANOBASHVILI, Ye. M.

Category: USSR / Physical Chemistry - Colloid chemistry. Disperse systems.

B-14

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30235

Author : Nanobashvili Ye. M., Beruchashvili L. P.
Inst : Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR
Title : Oxidation-Reduction Processes Occuring in Colloid Solutions of the Sulfides of Various Metals Under the Influence of Ultraviolet Radiation

Orig Pub: Soobshch. AN GruzSSR, 1956, 17, No 7, 607-614

Abstract: A study of changes in electric conductivity, pH and viscosity, and also of the nature of oxidation-reduction reactions as a result of ultraviolet irradiation of sols of ZnS, CdS and PbS. It was found that action of ultraviolet radiation causes oxidation S^{2-} anions to SO_4^{2-}, as a result of which electric conductivity is greatly increased, while pH decreases (slightly in ZnS sols and sharply in CdS and PbS sols). On absorption of a definite amount of radiation the sols of ZnS, CdS and PbS undergo coagulation, the coagulation occuring the sooner the higher their degree of purification and

Card : 1/2

DAVITASHVILI, Ye.G.; NANOBASHVILI, Ye.M.

Formations of lead sulfide in $Pb(NO_3)_2$ - Na_2S - H_2O and $PbCl_2$ - Na_2S - H_2O systems. Trudy Inst. khim. AN Gruz. SSR 13:93-102 '57
(Systems (Chemistry)) (Lead sulfide)

NADAREYSHVILI, Sh.A.; NANOBASHVILI, Ye.M.

Determination of the chemical composition of ore containing rocks.
Trudy Inst. khim. AN Gruz. SSR 13:103-110 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Mineralogy, Determinative)

NANOBASHVILI, Ye.M.; SHELIYA, N.G.

Copper sulfide formation in $CuCl_2$ - Na_2S - H_2O system. Trudy Inst. khim. AN Gruz. SSR 13:111-117 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Sodium sulfide) (Copper sulfide) (Copper chloride)

IVANITSKAYA, L.V.; NANOBASHVILI, Ye.M.

Action of the ultraviolet rays on aqueous iron and chromium salt solutions [in Georgian with summary in Russian]. Trudy Inst. khim. AN Gruz. SSR 13:119-127 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Iron salts) (Chromium salts) (Ultraviolet rays)

NANOBASHVILI, Ye.M.; NADAREYSHVILI, Sh.A.

Physicochemical analysis of the iron sulfide formation in the $FeCl_2$ - Na_2S - H_2O system. Trudy Inst. khim. AN Gruz. SSR 13: 129-135 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Iron sulfide) (Iron chloride) (Sodium sulfide)

NANOBASHVILI, Ye.M.; SHELIA, N.G.; IVANITSKAYA, L.V.

Formation of thallium sulfides. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 19 no.5:557-562 N '57. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Institut khimii im. P.G. Milikishvili. Predstavleno akademikom R.I. Agladze.

(Thallium sulfides)

NANOBASHVILI, Ye. M., BERUCHASHVILI, L. P.

"The Effect of Gamma Radiation on Colloidal Solutions of Sulfides of Cobalt, Nickel, Silver and Gold" p. 78

Trudy Transactions of the First Conference on Radioaction Chemistry, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 330pp.
Conference -25-30 March 1957, Moscow

NANOBASHVILI, Ye.M.; NADAREYSHVILI, Sh.A.

Comparative evaluation of methods for determining bismuth. Trudy Inst.khim. AN Gruz.SSR 14:99-104 '58. (MIRA 13:4)
(Bismuth--Analysis)

NAMOBASHVILI, Ye.M.; KURASHVILI, S.G.

Formation of manganese sulfides, polysulfides, and mixed sulfides.
Trudy Inst.khim. AN Gruz.SSR 14:105-112 '58. (MIRA 13:4)

(Manganese sulfide)

5.4500(B)

68952
SOV/81-60-2-4259

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1960, Nr 2, pp 96 - 97 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Beruchashvili, L.P., Nanobashvili, Ye.M.

TITLE: The Action of γ-Radiations[19] on Colloidal Solutions of the Sulfides of Zinc, Cadmium and Lead

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta khimii. AS GruzSSR, Vol 14, pp 113 - 119, 1958

ABSTRACT: The action of γ-radiation on sols of sulfides of Zn, Cd and Pb was studied. The sols investigated were prepared by the condensation method from 0.01 n solution of MCl_2 (M = Zn, Cd, Pb) and 0.01 n solution of H_2S or Na_2S and were purified by dialysis through a cellophane membrane. Radioactive Co^{60} with an activity of $\sim$ 45 Curie served as radiation source. The intensity of the dose varied from $3 \cdot 10^{14}$ to $6 \cdot 10^{14}$ ev/ml. The sols were characterized by the determination of the following properties: the specific electroconductivity (K), pH, diffusion of light and the character of the oxidation-reduction reactions proceeding under the effect of irradiation. The action of γ-radiation on sols causes the reduction of their stability up to complete coagulation; in this case K increases, pH decreases, and in the intermicellar liquid SO_4^{2-}

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68952
SOV/81-60-2-4259

The Action of γ-Radiations on Colloidal Solutions of the Sulfides of Zinc, Cadmium and Lead

ions appear. The phenomena observed are explained by the oxidation of the stabilizing HS^- and S^{2-} ions to SO_4^{2-} as a result of their interaction with the OH radicals originating in the intermicellar liquid of the solutions irradiated. The mechanism proposed of the coagulating action of γ-radiation is confirmed by the results of experiments on the irradiation of a 0.05 M Na_2S solution which show that the γ-radiation really causes the oxidation of S^{2-} to SO_4^{2-}.

G. Vasil'yev

Card 2/2

VACHNADZE, Ye.S.; NANOBASHVILI, Yo.M.

Formation of indium-sulfur compounds. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 21 no.5: 531-537 N '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. AN GruzSSR, Institut khimii im. P.G.Melikishvili, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom R.I.Agladze.
(Indium compounds)

NANOBISHVILI, Ye.M.; DAVITASHVILI, Ye.G.; GIORGOBIANI, M.Ya.

Reactions of formation of gallium and germanium sulfides. Trudy Inst.khim.AN Azerb.SSR 17:38-45 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut khimii AN GruzSSR.
(Gallium sulfide) (Germanium sulfide)

IVANITSKAYA, L.V.; BERUCHASHVILI, L.P.; NANOBASHVILI, Ye.M.

Effect of X- and gamma-radiation on the stability of colloid sulfides, ferrides, and ferrocyanides of heavy metals. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 22 no.4:417-424 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1.AN GruzSSR, Institut khimii im. P.G. Melikishvili, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom R.I. Agladze.
(Colloids) (X rays) (Gamma rays)

S/081/62/000/004/009/087
B149/B101

5.4600

AUTHORS: Nanobashvili, Ye. M., Ivanitskaya, L. V.

TITLE: The action of ionizing radiation on thiocyanates

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1962, 74, abstract 4B514 (Tr. Tashkentsk. konferentsii po mirn. ispol'zovaniyu atomn. energii, v. 1, 1959. Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1961, 310-312)

TEXT: The action of X-rays on aqueous solutions of KCNS and NH_4CNS, and on AgCNS, $Cu(CNS)_2$, and $Fe(CNS)_3$ sols has been investigated. In each case the destruction of the CNS group and the oxidation of the S in this group to SO_4^{2-} has been observed. It is concluded that a radiochemical coagulation mechanism leads to the destruction of the stabilizing complexes and is common to all lyophobic systems. The authors assume that the radiochemical oxidation of the ions studied proceeds by a chain reaction mechanism. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/805/61/002/000/001/001
E073/E436

AUTHORS: Dzhalil-Zade, T.A., Nanobashvili, Ye.M.

TITLE: Investigation of the reaction of germanium sulphide formation in the system $GeCl_2$-HCl-Na_2S-H_2O

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR. Institut prikladnoy khimii i elektrokhimii. Trudy. v.2, 1961, 123-127

TEXT: The system $GeCl_2$-HCl-Na_2S-H_2O was investigated to obtain the best conditions for the formation of GeS. The method used was that of solubility determinations in the system with a constant concentration of $GeCl_2$, and varying acidities and concentrations of Na_2S. It was found that the optimum acidity for the formation of GeS is in the range of 0.75 to 2 N. The formation of GeS occurs readily in the system containing 10^{-3} mole/litre of Ge and Na_2S : $GeCl_2 < 20$. GeS begins to dissolve at the Na_2S : $GeCl_2$ ratio > 20. At Ge concentrations of about 2×10^{-2} mole/litre and the ratio of Na_2S : $GeCl_2 > 3$, compounds rich in S are formed. Thus by changing the acidity and the ratios of the components in the system, it is possible to obtain sulphur compounds of Ge possessing different composition and properties. There are 3 figures and 3 tables.

Card 1/1

NANOBASHVILI, Ye.M.; VACHNADZE, Ye.S.

Use of S^{25}, a radioactive sulfur isotope in chemical analysis. Trudy Inst. prikl. khim. i elektrokhim. AN Gruz. SSR 2:129-135 '61. (MIRA 16:8)

(Sulfur—Isotopes) (Chemistry, Analytical)

NANOBASHVILI, Ye. M.

JUN 25 1963

SOV/6195

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Nauchnaya konferentsiya institutov khimii Akademiy nauk Azerbaydshanskoy, Armyanskoy i Gruzinskoy SSR. Yerevan, 1957.

Materialy nauchnoy konferentsii institutov khimii Akademiy nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy, Armyanskoy i Gruzinskoy SSR (Materials of the Scientific Conference of the Chemical Institutes of the Academies of Sciences of the Azerbaydzhan, Armenian, and Georgian SSR) Yerevan, Izd-vo AN Armyanskoy SSR, 1962. 396 p. 1100 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Institut organicheskoy khimii.

Resp. Ed.: L. Ye. Ter-Minasyan; Ed. of Publishing House: A. G. Sikuni; Tech. Ed.: G. S. Sarkisyan.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists and chemical engineers, and may be useful to graduate students engaged in chemical research.

Card 1/~~12~~ 2

COVERAGE: The book contains the results of research in physical, inorganic, organic, and analytical chemistry, and in chemical engineering, presented at the Scientific Conference held in Yerevan, 20 through 23 November 1957. Three reports of particular interest are reviewed below. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

S/844/62/000/000/024/129
D244/D307

AUTHORS: Nanobashvili, Ye. M., Beruchashvili, L. P., Gvilava, S. Ye., Ivanitskaya, L. V. and Chirakadze, G. G.

TITLE: Oxidation of sulphur compounds under the action of x and γ radiation

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 155-158

TEXT: The authors investigated the action of x and γ rays on the aqueous solutions of sulphides and thiocyanates of various alkali metals, aqueous suspensions of sulphide minerals and H_2S, mercaptans, thiourea and thiophen. Irradiation was carried out with x rays from a Co^{60} source with the activity of 35 curies, and also mixed radiation ИРТ-1000 (IRT-1000), the radiation dosage being 2.5×10^{14}, 5×10^{13} and 2.5×10^{15} ev/ml.sec respectively. The irradiation causes full oxidation of Na, K and NH_4 sulphides to

Card 1/2

S/844/62/000/000/024/129
D244/D307

the corresponding sulphates. Analogous behavior was shown by the alkali thiocyanates. Irradiation of the aqueous suspensions of pyrites, sphalerites and galenites gave considerable quantities of $SO_4^=$, Zn^{2+}, Pb^{2+} and Mo^{2+} which passed into solution. The irradiation of butyl-, amyl-, hexyl- and some other mercaptans, H_2S and thiophen, gave the corresponding disulphides and certain sulphocompounds. These processes progress intensively in aqueous emulsions, the aqueous phase of the irradiated emulsions containing large quantities of $SO_4^=$. It is concluded that the irradiation of the sulphides may find practical application for the production of sulphates from sulphide minerals and concentrates. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

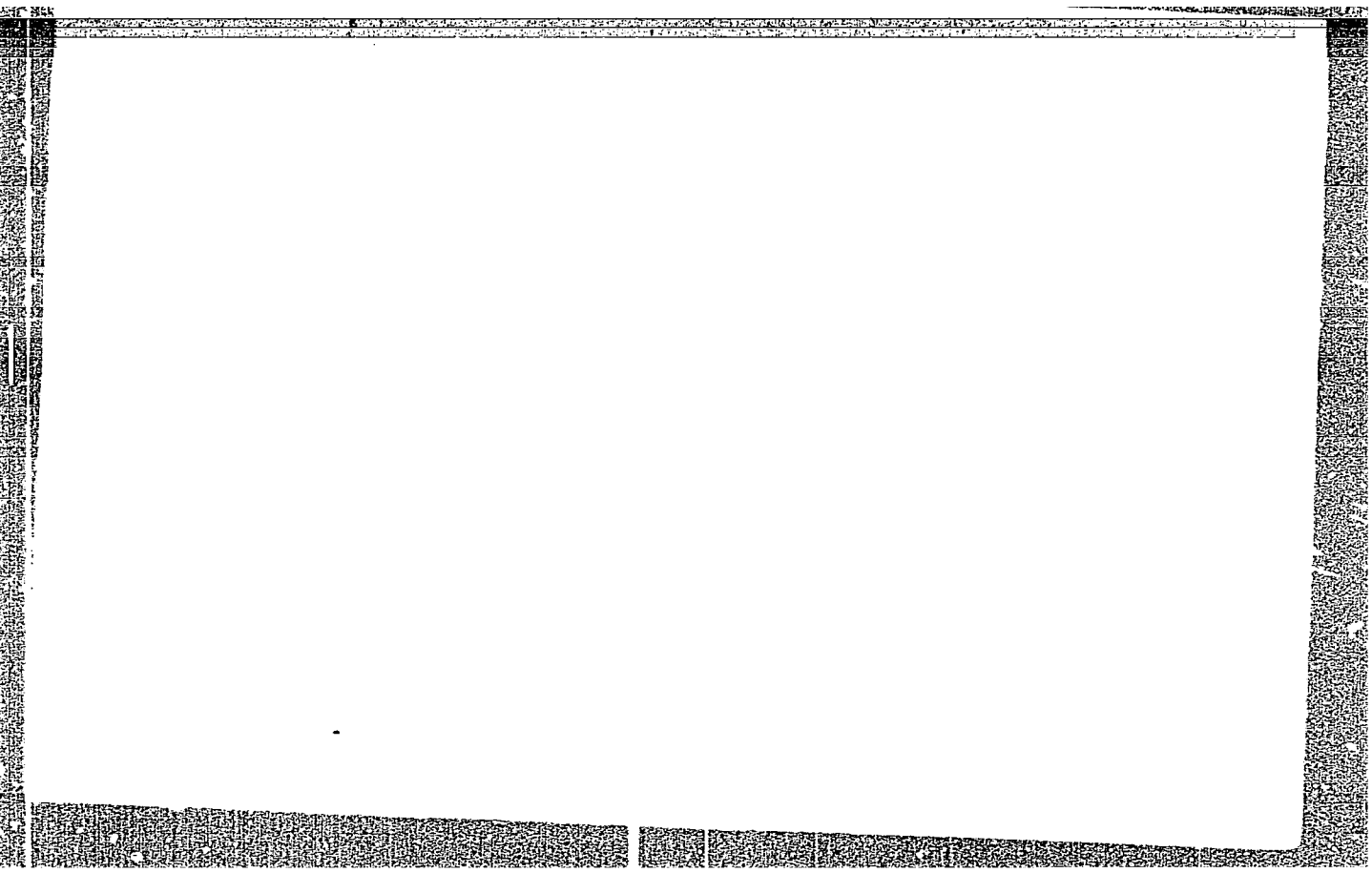
ASSOCIATION: Institut prikladnoy khimii i elektrokhimii AN GruzSSR (Institute of Applied Chemistry and Electrochemistry AS Georgian SSR)

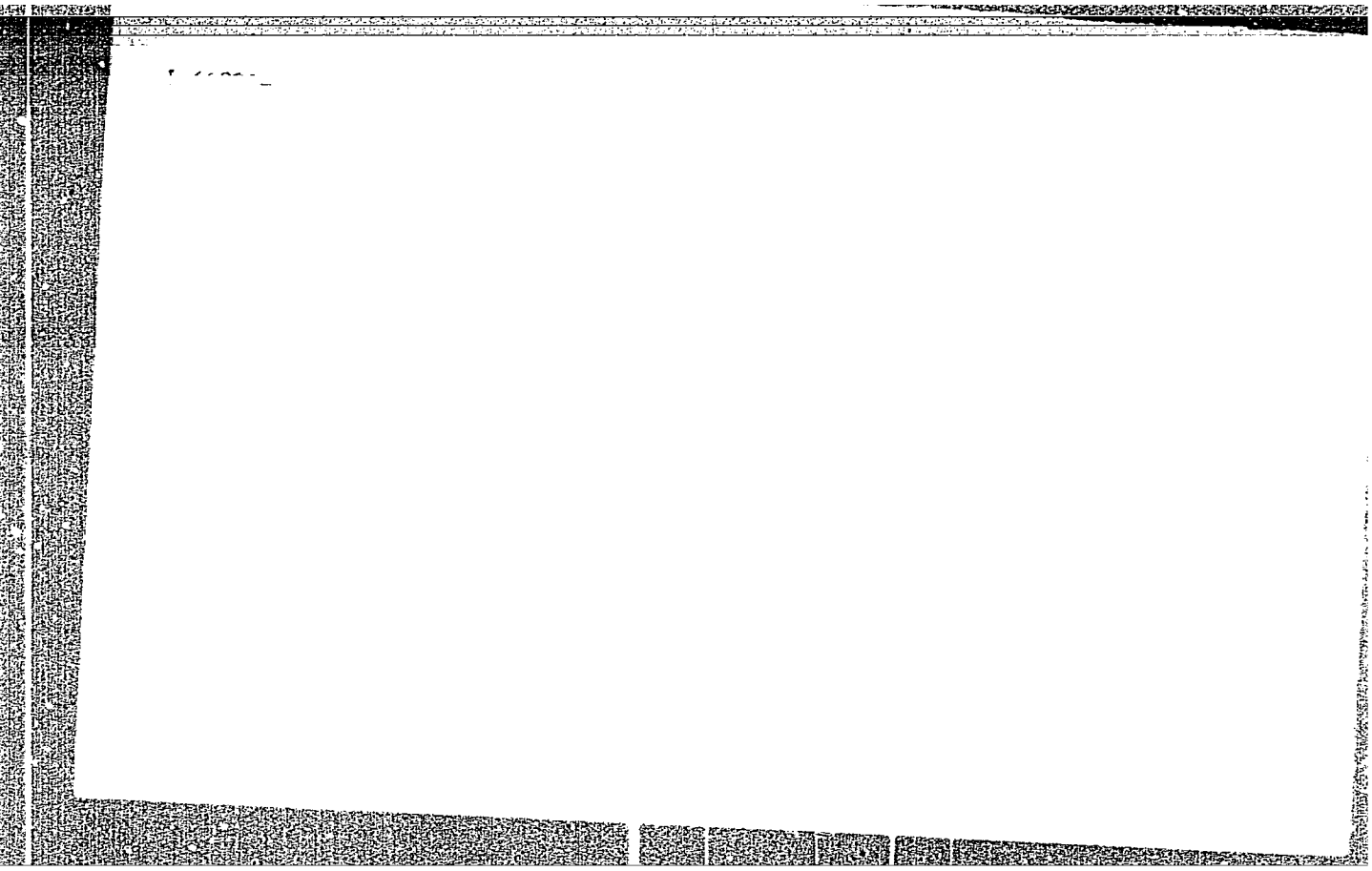
NANOBASHVILI, Ye.M.; SIMONIDZE, M.Sh.; BAKHTADZE, I.G.

Effect of ultraviolet rays on the colloidal solutions of silver and gold. Trudy Inst.prikl.khim.i elektrokhim.AN Gruz.SSR 3:129-136 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Silver) (Gold) (Ultraviolet rays)

NANOBASHVILI, Ye.M.; BAKHTADZE, I.G.

Effect of ultraviolet radiation on the colloidal solutions of macromolecular compounds. Trudy Inst.prikl.khim.i elektrokhim. AN Gruz.SSR 3:137-142 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Macromolecular compounds) (Colloids) (Ultraviolet rays)





BAKHTADZE, I.G.; NANOBASHVILI, Ye.M.

Ultraviolet radiation effect on iron hydroxide sols in the presence of gelatin. Trudy Inst. prikl. khim. i elektrokhim. AN Gruz. SSR 4:75-80 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

ACCESSION NR: AP4018355 S/0251/64/033/001/0085/0092

AUTHORS: Nanobashvili, Ye. M.; Vachnadze, Ye. S.

TITLE: Investigation of the system $InCl_3$-Li_2S - H_2O by methods of physical and chemical analysis (Presented by corresponding member of the Academy N. A. Landiya 4, 7, 1963)

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 33, no. 1, 1964, 85-92

TOPIC TAGS: indium, indium chloride, lithium, lithium sulfide, sodium sulfide, potassium sulfide, lithium thioindate, solubility, specific conductivity, precipitate formation, hydrogen ion concentration

ABSTRACT: Studies were performed on the solubility, pH, specific conductivity, and volume of precipitates of the $InCl_3$- Li_2S - H_2O system. It was observed that at a $Li_2S/InCl_3$ ratio of 1.5 or less indium sulfide (In_2S_3) is formed which, in turn, enters into reaction with Li_2S, resulting in lithium thioindate, $LiInS_2$. With an increase in the $Li_2S/InCl_3$ ratio above 1.5, the original In_2S_3 precipitate gradually turns into a mixed In_2S_3 - $LiInS_2$ precipitate, and when the ratio reaches 2.0, the precipitate consists exclusively of lithium thioindate. A further increase of

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ACCESSION NR: AP4018355

the ratio to 5.3 brings about a complete dissolution of the precipitate. The points of In_2S_3 and $LiInS_2$ formation can be followed also by bends in the electroconductivity and pH curves. Similar experiments were conducted with analogous systems, where lithium was replaced by Na or K, which revealed the same two-stage mechanism in the formation of indium compounds. The authors point to the reaction as a potential analytical procedure for the separation of indium. The determinations of Li, Na, and K were conducted in the laboratoriya absolyutnogo vozrasta gorny*kh porod Geologicheskogo instituta AN GSSR (Laboratory of Absolute Age of Rocks at the Geological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR). Thanks are given to M. M. Rubinshteyn and I. G. Grigor'yev for assistance. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 7 charts.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR Institut prikladnoy khimii i elektrokhimii (Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR Institute of Applied Chemistry and Electrochemistry)

SUBMITTED: 04Jul63 DATE ACQ: 19Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 004

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VACHNADZE, Ye.S.; NANOBASHVILI, Ye.M.

Study of the systems $InCl_3 - Rb_2 - H_2O$ and $InCl_3 - Cs_2S - H_2O$ using the physicochemical analysis method. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 33 no. 2:331-337 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut prikladnoy khimii i elektrokhimii AN GruzSSR. Predstavleno akademikom R.I.Agladze.

ACCESSION NR: AP4038714 S/0251/64/034/001/0079/0084

AUTHORS: Nanobashvili, Ye. M.; Bakhtadze, I. G.

TITLE: Alteration of the structural-mechanical properties of gelatin under the action of ionizing radiation

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 34, no. 1, 1964, 79-84

TOPIC TAGS: gelatin, physicomechanical property, ionizing radiation, x ray irradiation, gamma irradiation, cobalt 60, gelatin irradiation, gel formation, viscosity, gelatin strength, gelatin structure, structuration, RUP 400 x ray apparatus

ABSTRACT: Aqueous 1-5% solutions of gelatin were subjected to irradiation by the RUP-400 x-ray apparatus or by Co^{60} of 6 Kcurie units intensity at temperatures within a 20-30C range. Determinations of ultimate shearing stress were conducted by means of the Veylor-Rebinder apparatus, and a relationship was established between the radiation dose, the temperature, and the P_M value (dynes/cm^2). It was found that in a 1% gelatin solution the absorption of 2.46 eV/ml·10^{18} units of energy at 20C raised the P_M value from an original 200 to over 830 dynes/cm^2,

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038714

resulting in gelation. It was observed that irradiation with higher doses of x-rays or gamma rays and the irradiation of higher concentrations of gelatin caused an increased gelation. Higher temperatures had a detrimental effect on the P_H of irradiated gelatin solutions, and at 27C the ultimate shearing stress decreased to below its original value due to a structural breakdown of the gelatin. The authors discuss the theoretical aspects of gelation under the impact of ionizing radiation. Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 2 charts, and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR); Institut prikladnoy khimii i elektrokhimii (Institute of Applied Chemistry and Electrochemistry)

SUBMITTED: 01Jul63

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