15-57-5-6653

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5, pp 138-139 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, A. I.

TITLE: Kirghiz Hard Coals in Polarized Light With Crossed Nicols (Kamennyye ugli Kirgizii v polyarizovannom svete pri skreshchennykh nikolyakh)

PERIODICAL: Materialy Vses. n.-i. geol. in-ta, 1956, Nr 8, pp 241-251

ABSTRACT: Clarain, clarain-durain, and durain coals were studied in normal light and in polarized light with crossed nicols. Then sections parallel to the surface of stratification were placed at an angle of 45° to the crossed hairs of the eyepiece in the position which provided maximum lighting for the coal. All components with the exception of the fusain showed anisotropy and interference coloration in polarized light

Card 1/2

Kirghiz Hard Coals (Cont.)

with crossed nicols. These phenomena were intensified with an increase in the degree of metamorphism. Double refraction of coal substances varies from low (D-PZh quality coal) to average (K-T quality coal) to indistinct (PA quality coal). Extinction varies from slight (D-PS coal) to almost complete and direct (PS-PA). The most marked changes in properties occur between G and PZh qualities and between K and PS qualities. Use of polarized light is recommended for study of coals of PS and T qualities. It provides a more precise idea of the preserved plant structural substance in coal at a low degree of metamorphism.

Card 2/2

O. D. R.

15-57-1-806

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 127 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, A. I.

TITLE: The Evolution of Fusain During Metamorphism in the Coals of Central Asia (K voprosu ob evolyutsii fyuzena pri metamorfizme v uglyakh Sredney Azii)

PERIODICAL: Materialy Vses. n.-i. geol. in-ta, 1956, Nr 8, pp 252-258.

ABSTRACT: Fus n, fusain-xylain, and fusain-xylain-durain in the Central Asian coals undergo changes during metamorphism similar to those for bright clarain coals, but in a smaller range of variation. In brown coals, fusain-xylain types are distinguished from clarain by the higher content of carbon, the lower yield of volatiles, and the lower content of hydrogen. In bituminous coals of the first type, changes in the content of carbon, hydrogen, and volatiles, according to increased stage of metamorphism, are less than in clarain coals of the

Card 1/2

The Evolution of Fusain During Metamorphism (Cont.)

same series. Similar types of changes in coals of different essential compositions are observed for color, luster, density, and fracture.

Card 2/2

M. K.

GINZBURG, A.I.

Category: USSR D

Abs Jour: RZh--Kh, No 3, 1957, 7858

Author : Krylova, N. M., Val'ts, I. E., Lyuber, A. A., and Ginzburg, A.I.
Inst : Coal Geology Laboratory of the Academy of Sciences USSR
Title : Basic Principles in the Materials and Petrographic Classification and Terminology of Humus Coals

Orig Pub: Tr. Labor. Geol. Uglya. AN SSSR, 1956, No 6, 42-53

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

-35-

SUBJECT: USSR/Geology

10-6-3/15

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, A.I., and Gorzhevskiy, D.I.

TITLE: On Interconnection of Rare-Metallic Pegmatites and Some Types of Ore Veins (K voprosu o vzaimosvyazi redkometal'nykh pegmatitov i nekotorykh tipov rudnykh zhil)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957, # 6, p 14-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Interconnections of rare-metallic granitic pegmatites of the pure series and high-temperature pneumatolytic-hydrothermal formations are analyzed in the article. The authors came to the following conclusions:

1) Rare-metallic pegmatite fields and ore veins occur most often in different regions. Sometimes they occur in the same metallogenic provinces, but also in these cases they are spatially separated and localized in different sections.

2) The territorial separation of the rare-metallic pegmatites and ore veins is determined by different geological conditions of their origination; the connection with different intrusive rocks, different depths of origination and

Card 1/5

TITLE: On Interconnection of Rare-Metallic Pegmatites and Some Types of Ore Veins (K voprosu o vzaimosvyazi redkometal'nykh pegmatitov i nekotorykh tipev rudnykh zhil)

difference in ages.

3) Pegmatites are usually connected with normal microclinic biotite granites, whereas ore veins are often connected with muscovite and alaskite granites. These varieties of granites correspond often to different phases of intrusive complex origination.

4) Rare-metallic pegmatites and ore veins are originated at different depths: the origination depth of pegmatites varies from 4 to 8 km and that of ore veins from 2.5 to 4.5 km.

5) Ore veins are essentially younger formations than pegmatites. Many cases were observed where pegmatites were intersected by ore veins but no case of a reverse situation.

6) Rare-metallic pegmatites and ore veins differ from each other in chemical composition. Pegmatites are distinguished by a very high concentration of alkalis Li, Na, K, in particular Rb and Cs, rare earths, Y, and also Nb, Ta, Zr, Hf,

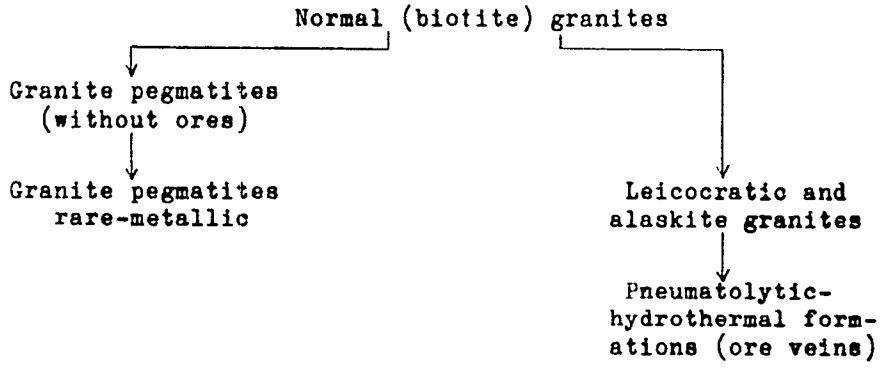
TITLE: On Interconnection of Rare-Metallic Pegmatites and Some Types of Ore Veins (K voprosu o vzaimosvyazi redkometal'nykh pegmatitov i nekotorykh tipov rudnykh zhil)

and Th. For the ore veins are typical S, W, Mo, Cu and Pb. Some elements can accumulate both in pegmatites and ore veins, such as Li, Be, B, Ga, Sc, Bi, Sn, Ge, As and U.

7) According to many of their peculiarities, pegmatites occupy an intermediate position between igneous magmatic rocks and ore veins.

8) The available factual data make it probable that the development of pegmatites and ore veins proceeds along two parallel independent lines, but this development does not occur simultaneously. Pneumatolytic-hydrothermal processes occur later than pegmatite development and are often connected genetically with the younger intrusive phases. These both branches of development can be schematically presented as follows:

TITLE: On Interconnection of Rare-Metallic Pegmatites and Some Types of Ore Veins (K voprosu o vzaimosvyazi redkometal'nykh pegmatitov i nekotorykh tipov rudnykh zhil)



The article contains 1 table.

The bibliography lists 19 Slavic references.

Card 4/5

10-6-2/13

TITLE: On Interconnection of Rare-Metallic Pegmatites and Some Types of Ore Veins (K voprosu o vzaimosvyazi redkometal'nykh pegmatitov i nekotorykh tipov rudnykh zhil)

INSTITUTION: Vse-Soyuznyy Institut Mineral'nogo Syrya "VIMS" (All-Union Institute of Mineral Raw Materials) in Moskva and L'vov State University

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: On 10 September 1956

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress

Card 5/5

GINZBURG, A.I.

Geochemical characteristics of lithium. Trudy Min. muz. no.8:29-41 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Lithium)

GINZBERG, A.I.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Crystals.

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 7014.

Author : A.I. Ginzburg.
Inst : Academy of Sciences of USSR, Mineralogical Museum.
Title : Isomorphous Substitutions in Lithium Micas.

Orig Pub: Tr. Mineralog. muzeya AN SSSR, 1957, vyp. 8, 42-60.

Abstract: Questions connected with all the possible isomorphous substitutions in lithium micas are discussed in detail based on the generalization of the great factorial material in the literature. The main conclusions and results are as follows: 1/ the composition of Li micas can be expressed by the formula (K, Na, Rb, Cs) $\left[(Li_k, Mg, Fe, Mn)_n (Al, Fe^{3+}, Ti)_m\right] \left[(Si_p Al_{4-p}) O_{10}\right] (OH, F)_2$, where k = 0 to 3, n = 0 to 3, m = 0 to 2 and p = 3 to 4; 2/ the most characteristic substitutions in Li micas have been established; 3/ it has been shown that muscovite may contain up to 1.8% of LiO_2 as an isomorphous admixture without

Card : 1/2

-10-

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Crystals.

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 7014.

any structural changes; should the LiO_2 content be up to 3.2%, Li-muscovites (2-layer lepidolites) would be formed, their d differs somewhat from that of muscovite; 4/ the dependence between the chemical composition and structure of lepidolites has been established; 5/ there is a direct dependence between the Li and Fe contents in minerals of the muscovite-lepidolite group. Question concerning the connection between the structure of Li micas and the conditions of their formation are also discussed.'

Card : 2/2

-11-

GINZBURG, A.I.

Bityite-lithium-beryllian margarite. Trudy Min. muz. no.8:128-131 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Margarite)

GINZBURG, A.I.

Composition of zinc rockbridgeite. Trudy Min. muz. no.8:131-134
'57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Rockbridgeite--Analysis)

GINZBURG, A.I.

Genetic types of rare element deposits. Razved. i okh. nedr 23 no.6: 1-12 Je '57. (MIRA 11:?)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Chemical elements) (Mineralogy)

3(5), 15(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1644

Ginzburg, A.I., Ye.A. Nechayeva, Yu.B. Lavrenev, and L.K. Pozharitskaya

Geologiya mestorozhdeniy redkikh elementov. vyp. 1: Redkometal'nyye karbonatity (Geology of Rare Element Deposits. no. 1: Rare Metal Carbonatites) Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1958. 126 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya

Eds.: A.I. Ginzburg, and S.V. Ovchinnikova; Tech. Ed.: T.A. Averkiyeva; Editorial Board: A.I. Ginzburg (Chairman), I.I. Malyshev, G.G. Rodionov, F.P. Fagutov, N.A. Krushchov, Yu.L. Chernosvitov, I.V. Shmanenkov, V.V. Shcherbina, and M.A.Eygeles.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended primarily for geologists. It may, however, because of its non-technical nature be of interest to the general reader.

COVERAGE: The introductory chapters of this booklet give a short history of the exploration and study of carbonatities. Approximately half of the contents are devoted to a description of the geological and geochemical properties of some rare minerals, mainly niobium. These descriptions are aided by the use of tables and charts. The second half of the book gives a physical description and the geographical location of some of the well known deposits of the world. There are 131 references of which 16 are Soviet.

Card 1/2

Geology of Rare Element Deposits. SOV/1644

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

MM/hcr
5-11-59

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, A. I., Gorzhevskaya, S. A. SOV/7-58-5-10/15
Yerofeyeva, Ye. A., Sidorenko, G. A.

TITLE: On the Chemical Composition of the Cubic Titanium-Tantalum Niobates (O khimicheskom sostave kubicheskikh titano-tantalo-niobatov)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 486 - 500 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The specific properties of the so-called mineral group are described in detail in the beginning; then the division into the perovskite type (ABX_3) and pyrochlorine type ($A_2B_2X_7$) is discussed. 22 chemical and x-ray analyses (Table 3) are the basis of this paper. A number of analyses are plotted in several diagrams of ternary systems: Nb - Ti - Ta (Fig 1); A - B - X (Fig 5); Nb - Ti, Zr - Ta (Fig 6); Ca - TR - U - Th (Fig 7). The dependence of the lattice constant on the TiO_2 content in the perovskite group (Fig 2) and in the pyrochlorine group (Fig 3) is also shown. The result of the paper is a classification of the mineral groups investigated (Table 2). The empiric formulae of minerals greatly differ from the

Card 1/3

theoretical formulae generally adopted for them. A deficiency of cations in the group "A" was found. In connection herewith the formula $A_{n-x}B_pX_q$ is proposed where x denotes the value determining the deficiency in the atomic numbers of the group "A". For the pyrochloric type the formula then reads $A_{2-x}B_2X_7$, and for the perovskite type $A_{1-x}BX_3$, or $A_{2-x}B_2X_6$. The atomic proportion of the cations of the group "A" in the cubic titanium-tantalum niobates ranges from 2,0 to 0,5, a definite dependence between the extent of the cation deficiency in the group "A" and the content of titanium, zirconium, uranium, thorium and water in minerals having been observed. The usual minerals with an increased cation deficiency in the group "A" are metamictic minerals. There are 9 figures, 3 tables, and 23 references, 15 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya, Moskva (All-Union Institute for Mineral Raw Materials, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: March 17, 1958

On the Chemical Composition of the Cubic Titanium-Tantalum Niobates

SOV/7-58-5-10/15

Card 3/3

GINZBURG, A.I.

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, A.I. 11-58-6-7/13

TITLE: On the Classification and Nomenclature of Coal Microcomponents (O klassifikatsiyakh i nomenklaturakh mikrokomponentov ugley)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 88-94 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author studied various methods of classifying microcomponents of coal. By the old system [Ref 3, 4], all microcomponents of humic coals were divided into 4 basic groups, three of which represented the products of transformation of vegetable fiber, and the fourth - spores, cuticules and resinous bodies. Another method was presented by I.E. Val'ts [Ref 2]. She introduced a series of new denominations. This method is described in detail. The All-Union Petrographic Conference in 1956 established another nomenclature of petrographic coal components (Table 1), which calls for five groups of microcomponents. The author is of the opinion that the old [Ref 3, 4] method, with adjustments, is the best method. The Val'ts method could be used for brown coal, and the method accepted in 1956 - for coal used for coking purposes.

Card 1/2

11-58-6-7/13

On the Classification and Nomenclature of Coal Microcomponents

There are 2 tables and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR, Leningrad (All-Union Scientific-Research Geological Institute at the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources of USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: August 24, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Geology 2. Coal-Transformations

GINZBURG, A.I.; FEL'DMAN, L.G.; STAVROV, O.D.

Trace elements in igneous rocks; results of the symposium on the geochemistry of trace elements in connection with petrogenesis. Sov. geol. 1 no.4:170-178 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Trace elements) (Igneous rocks)

KALENOV, A.D.; LIBERMAN, R.M.; GINZBURG, A.I., nauchnyy red.; YERSHOV, A.D., glavnyy red.; NEKRASOVA, N.B., red.izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Industry's demands in the quality of mineral raw materials; handbook for geologists] Trebovaniia promyshlennosti k kachestvu mineral'nogo syr'ia; spravochnik dlia geologov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. No.68. [Scandium] Skandii. Izd.2., perer. 1959. 17 p. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Ores--Sampling and estimation)

KOGAN, B.I.; GINZBURG, A.I., nauchnyy red.; NEKRASOVA, N.B., red.izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Quality required by industry in mineral raw materials; handbook for geologists] Trebovaniia promyshlennosti k kachestvu mineral'nogo syr'ia; spravochnik dlia geologov. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr. No.41. [Lithium] Litii. 1959. 26 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Lithium)

ZIV, Ye.F.; VAYSENBERG, A.I.; STEPANOV, I.S., nauchnyy red.; YERSHOV, A.D., glavnyy red.; GINZBURG, A.I., red.; ZVEREV, L.V., red.; KREYTER, V.M., red.; MOKROUSOV, V.A., red.; SOLOV'YEV, D.V., red.; KHRUSHCHOV, N.A., red.; CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L., red.; SHMANENKOV, I.V., red.; NEKRASOVA, N.B., red.izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Industry's requirements as to the quality of mineral raw material; handbook for geologists] Trebovaniia promyshlennosti k kachestvu mineral'nogo syr'ia; spravochnik dlia geologov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. No.49. [Niobium and tantalum] Niobii i tantal. Izd.2., perer. 1959. 49 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya. (Niobium) (Tantalum)

MILOVANOV, G.N.; CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L.; GINZBURG, A.I., nauchnyy red.; YERSHOV, A.D., glavnyy red.; ZVEREV, L.V., red.; ZUBAREV, N.N., red.; KREYTER, V.M., red.; MOKROUSOV, V.A., red.; SOLOV'YEV, D.V., red.; KHRUSHCHOV, N.A., red.; SHMANENKOV, I.V., red.; IZRAILEVA, G.A., red.izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Industry's requirements as to the quality of mineral raw material; handbook for geologists] Trebovaniia promyshlennosti k kachestvu mineral'nogo syr'ia; spravochnik dlia geologov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. No.51. [Rare earth elements] Redkozemel'nye elementy. Izd.2., perer. 1959. 58 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.

(Rare earths)

CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L.; KONSTANTINOV, M.M., nauchnyy red.; YERSHOV, A.D., glavnyy red.; SHMANENKOV, I.V., zam.glavnogo red.; GINZBURG, A.I., red.; ZVEREV, L.V., red.; KREYTER, V.M., red.; MOKROUSOV, V.A., red.; SOLOV'YEV, D.V., red.; KHRUSHCHOV, N.A., red.; NEKRASOVA, N.B., red.izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Industrial requirements for the quality of raw minerals; handbook for geologists] Trebovaniia promyshlennosti k kachestvu mineral'nogo syr'ia; spravochnik dlia geologov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. No.67. [Uranium] Uran. Nauchn. red.M.M.Konstantinov. Izd.2., perer. 1959. 65 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.

(Uranium)

3(8) SOV/7-59-2-5/14

AUTHORS: Vaynshteyn, E. Ye., Ginzburg, A. I., Shevaleyevskiy, I. D.

TITLE: On the Ratio of Hafnium and Zirconium in the Zircons of Granite Pegmatites (O sootnoshenii gafniya i tsirkoniya v tsirkonakh granitnykh pegmatitov)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 124-129 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 25 samples of the zircon group were investigated by the X-ray spectrographic method. The samples were: 1) zircons from medium- and coarse-grained plagioclase-mircocline-biotite pegmatites (Table 1, Analyses 1-7); 0.7-1.4% HfO_2, ZrO_2/HfO_2 between 46 and 89. 2) Cirtolites from uranium - rare earths pegmatites (Table 1, Analyses 8-13); 2.7-6.1% HfO_2, ZrO_2/HfO_2 9-21. 3) Cirtolite from a beryl - muscovite pegmatite (Table 1, Analysis 14); HfO_2 3.3%, ZrO_2/HfO_2 17.3. 4) Cirtolites from strongly albitized pegmatites (Table 1, Analyses 15-18); 5.3-7.4 % HfO_2, ZrO_2/HfO_2 8 - 11.5. 5) Late cirtolites from replacement pegmatites bearing rare metals (Table 1, Analyses 19 - 24); 6.6 - 13.8% HfO_2, the ZrO_2/HfO_2 ratio varies between 3.7 and 9.1. Table 2 is a summary of table 1. This in-

Card 1/2

On the Ratio of Hafnium and Zirconium in the Zircons of Granite Pegmatites

vestigation shows that hafnium is enriched in the course of the pegmatite process while the zirconium-hafnium ratio decreases; early formed zircons correspond completely to the zircons contained in granites. In pegmatites descended from alkali syenites or granosyenites zircons habe a strikingly high zirconium-hafnium ratio. This may be used in determining genetic relationships. Zircons of metasomatic origin have a ZrO_2/HfO_2 ratio of between 3 and 20, while the ratio to be found in zircons from pneumatolytic - hydrothermal ore veins ranges from 25 to 45. Zircons of the last stages of the pegmatitic process contain up to 14% HfO_2; they may be regarded as hafnium minerals proper. There are 2 tables and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analaticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy AS USSR). Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya, Moskva (All-Union Institute of Mineral Raw Materials, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: November 13, 1958

GINZBURG, A.I.

New types of rare metal deposits. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.3:34-47 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya, Moskva.
(Ore deposits)

GINZBURG, A.I.; ZHURAVLEVA, L.N.

Genetic types of deposits of rare earth elements. Geol. mest. red. elem. no.3:59-103 '59. (MIRA 14:7)
(Rare earth metals)

GINZBURG, A.I.

Conclusion. Geol. mest. red. elem. no.3:104-109 '59.
(MIRA 14:7)
(Rare earth metals)

S/081/62/000/008/015/057
B166/B101

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, A. I.

TITLE: Aspects of germanium geochemistry and prospecting indicators of rich germanium ores

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 8, 1962, 94, abstract 8G7 (Geol. mestorozhd. redk. elementov. M., Gosgeoltekhizdat, no. 5, 1959, 86-91)

TEXT: Published data on the geochemistry of germanium are examined and consolidated from the point of view of crystal-chemical features and the redox potential of the medium. Conclusions are drawn concerning the conditions under which deposits of Ge minerals and prospecting indicators facilitating the discovery of rich Ge ores are formed. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

GINZBURG, A.I.

Relation between enclosing rocks and granite-bearing pegmatites of the soda-lithium type. Trudy Min.muz. no.9:53-58 '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

(Mineralogy)

3(8)
AUTHOR: Ginzburg, A. I. SOV/20-124-4-51/67

TITLE: Sulfide Concretionary Formation in the Coal Seams of the Angrenskoye Deposit (Sul'fidnyye konkretsionnyye obrazovaniya v ugol'nykh plastakh Angrenskogo mestorozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 4, pp 907-910 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There are only a few data on the above mentioned formations available in publications though concretions are important to the genesis of coals. They are briefly described in the present paper. The deposit mentioned in the title belongs to the Middle Jurassic and is divided into two parts (lower coal seam, 30-50 m thick, simple structure; upper part - complex alternation of coal seams with the rock). The coal is described in detail. The above mentioned concretions occur more frequently in the coal seams than in the rock; in the latter case, however, they are to be found only at the contact point with the coal seam (Fig 1). In the lower seam the concretions are irregularly distributed throughout the coal mass and are bound to their individual horizons. They are often accumulated (Fig 2). In the North there are much more concretions than 2 km south in the same part of the seam. In the South lenticular formations predominate while in the central part and in the North there

Card 1/4

Sulfide Concretionary Formation in the Coal Seams of the Angrenskoye Deposit

is a somewhat larger amount of ball-shaped and bump-like inclusions. Thus, it could not be observed that the concretions are rigidly bound to certain seams and horizons. The concretionary forms are shown in figure 3: 1,2 and are described in details. In a macroscopic sense, almost all of them are yellow with various shades. The crystalline structure is not always distinctly marked. Their specific weight is high. Under the microscope (under the assistance of B. B. Rozina) iron disulfide (primarily pyrites, less marcasite with a small amount of melnicovite) was detected. The spectroscopic analysis (Table 1) showed the occurrence of molybdenum, copper, lead, zinc, and germanium, as well as a considerable amount of arsenic. Provided the respective concretions are contained directly in the coal, there are splinters of plant tissues in good condition to be seen under the microscope, which are mineralized by the sulfides, with the only exception of a cake-shaped pyritic concretion (Sample 239) on the base of the coal seam. A large amount of plant residues is mineralized by marcasite here. Only interstices are filled with pyrite which probably was formed a little later (Fig 3: 4). There are also some concretionary formations representing pseudomorphs of wood splinters. Here it can be clearly observed that the channels in the wood are filled with sulfurous iron solutions.

Sulfide Concretionary Formation in the Coal Seams of the Angrenskoye Deposit

The organic substance of the concretions is represented primarily by plant tissues (wood). In individual cases, annual rings and also tracheids are visible. The plant group cannot be determined. From the observations the following assumptions may be made: the concretions were formed in situ. Apparently, iron in the form of oxide as well as sulfur were present in the swamp water; sulfur was produced by the reductive medium. The specific medium caused the reduction of trivalent to bivalent iron which represents a constituent of iron disulfide. It may be supposed that iron disulfide had been deposited first as melnicovite which afterwards crystallized to pyrite and marcasite, according to conditions. The plant tissues which are in good condition (e.g. compressed trunks) indicate that concretionary formation began in the early period of peat accumulation. In the peatbog all processes of transformation and the solidification of the plant material were not yet finished. Consequently, the concretions were formed before the diagenesis of the entire peat deposit.- There are 3 figures and 1 table.

SOV/20-124-4-51/67

Sulfide Concretionary Formation in the Coal Seams of the Angrenskoye Deposit

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geology)

PRESENTED: June 20, 1958, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 3, 1958

Card 4/4

PETROVSKAYA, N.V.; KLIMENKO, N.G.; GINZBURG, A.I., nauchnyy red.; YERSHOV, A.D., glavnyy red.; CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L., zam. glavnogo red.; SHMANENKOV, I.V., zam.glavnogo red.; ZVEREV, L.V., red.; ZUBAREV, N.N., red.; KREYTER, V.M., red.; MOKROUSOV, V.A., red.; SOLOV'YEV, D.V., red.; KHRUSHCHOV, N.A., red.; STOMEROV, A.G., red.izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Industrial requirements for the quality of mineral raw materials; handbook for geologists] Trebovaniia promyshlennosti k kachestvu mineral'nogo syr'ia; spravochnik dlia geologov. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. No.71. [Selenium and tellurium] Selen i tellur. Nauchn.red. A.I. Ginzburg. 1960. 45 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Selenium ores) (Tellurium ores)

SHCHERBINA, V.V.; GINZBURG, A.I., red. vypuska; MALYSHEV, I.I., red.; POLYAKOV, P.A., red.; RODIONOV, G.G., red.; STEPANOV, I.S., red.; TROKHACHEV, P.A., red.; FAGUTOV, V.P., red.; KHRUSHCHOV, N.A., red.; CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L., red.; SHMANENKOV, I.V., red. EYGELES, M.A., red.; ROZHKOVA, L.G., red. izd-va; IYERUSALIMSKAYA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Geology of rare metal deposits] Geologiia mestorozhdenii redkikh elementov. No. 8 [Geochemical characteristics of scandium and types of its deposits.] Osobennosti geokhimii skandiia i tipy ego mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Gos.nauch.-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhr. nedr, 1960, 56p. (Geologiia mestorozhdenii redkikh elementov, no. 8). (MIRA 13:11)
(Scandium)

ZHEMCHUZHNIKOV, Yuriy Appolonovich; GINZBURG, Anna Il'inichna; POGREBITSKIY, Ye.O., otv.red.; GODOVIKOVA, L.A., red.izd-va; BRUZGUL', V.V., tekhn.red.

[Principles of coal petrology] Osnovy petrologii uglei. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 399 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Coal geology)

GINZBURG, A.I.; GORZHEVSKAYA, S.A.; YEROFEYEVA, Ye.A.; SIDORENKO, G.A.

Chemical composition of tetragonal titanium-tantalum-niobates. Geokhimiia no.1:11-30 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Fergusonite)

GINZBURG, A.I., RODIONOV, G.G.

Subsurface formations of granititc pegmatitites. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.1:45-54 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya, Moskva.
(Pegmatites)

S/081/62/000/010/028/085
B177/B144

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, A. I., Gorzhevskaya, S. A.

TITLE: Characteristics of titanium-tantalum-niobates

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1962, 108 - 109, abstract 10G61 (Sb. "Geol. mestorozhd. redk. elementov", no. 10, M., Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1960, 5 - 10)

TEXT: The composition of titanium-tantalum-niobates is conventionally represented by the formula $A_mB_pX_q$, where A and B combine cations of closely similar dimensions. In many of them, the group A cations are less strongly bound with oxygen than group B cations. Group A includes cations with large R_i: Ca, Na, Y, TR, Th, U, and to a lesser extent K, Pb, Ba, Sr, Mn and others. Group B includes cations having relatively small R_i: Ti, Nb, Ta, W and also Al, Si, P and others. For several titanium-tantalum-niobates, group A may usefully be subdivided into two sub-groups, A^1 and A^2, whereof A^1 includes Ca, Na, U, Th, TR whilst A^2 includes Fe^{2+},

Card 1/2

Mn, Mg. In many cases a deficiency of cations exists in group A. In the minerals described, both isovalent and heterovalent substitutions are widely developed. It is observed that, as the ratio between atomic quantities of cations in group A and the atomic quantities of oxygen increases, the syngony of titanium-tantalum-niobates decreases. The variable composition of many minerals is governed by the different processes that change them, which mostly take place under hydrothermal conditions. Probably the processes of change are connected with the extraction of water and with the partial leaching of cations in group A besides others. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

S/081/62/000/010/032/085
B177/B144

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, A. I., Gorzhevskaya, S. A.

TITLE: Cubic titanium-tantalum niobates. The composition of the rare-earth elements

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1962, 109, abstract 10G66 (Sb. "Geol. mestorozhd. redk. elementov", no. 10, M., Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1960, 84 - 89)

TEXT: The minerals of the perovskite type related to ultrabasic alkaline intrusive complexes, are highly selective Ce minerals, though they also contain La, Nd, and some Sm. Pyrochlores from carbonatites, alkaline beds and their pegmatites possess a constant TR composition. There is a marked predominance in them of elements in the Ce group, with slight quantities of Gd and Dy. In pyrochlores from albitites related to sub-alkaline granitoids, TR of the Y sub-group occur in slight quantities. In pyrochlore-type minerals encountered in granitic pegmatites, the TR content is very variable. A typical feature of them is the higher content of the middle members of the series TR - Sm, Gd, Dy, and sometimes Ce.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]
Card 1/1

S/081/62/000/010/038/085
B177/B144

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, A. I., Gorzhevskaya, S. A.

TITLE: Tetragonal tantalum-niobates. Composition of rare-earth elements

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1962, 110, abstract 10G73 (Sb. "Geol. mestorozhd. redk. elementov". no. 10, M., Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1960, 144 - 152)

TEXT: Fergusonites are distinguished from other titanium-tantalum-niobates by their content of Y and TR Y sub-groups. The content of Y fluctuates from 40 to 70% of the entire TR content. Different genetic types of fergusonites are characterized by a specific TR composition. In some types of deposit, fergusonite is a substantially ytterbium-bearing mineral (unsubstituted granitic pegmatites); in others, dysprosium-ytterbium-bearing (accessory in granites); substantially dysprosium-bearing (quartz albitites connected with granosienites); cerium-dysprosium-bearing (alkaline pegmatites); neodymium-dysprosium-bearing (albitised alkaline beds and albitised granitic pegmatites). The ratios in

Card 1/2

Tetragonal tantalum-niobates...

fergusonites $\sum Y : \sum Ce$, Yb : Dy, and Ce : Nd may be regarded as indicative, enabling one to judge the relation of fergusonites to various intrusive beds and to different genetic types of deposits. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

GINZBURG, A.I.; GORZHEVSKAYA, S.A.; YEROFEYEVA, Ye.A.; SIDORENKO, G.A.; MALYSHEV, I.I., red.; POLYAKOV, M.V., red.; RODIONOV, G.G., red.; STEPANOV, I.S., red.; TROKHACHEV, P.A., red.; FAGUTOV, V.P., red.; KHRUSHCHOV, N.A., red.; CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L., red.; SHMANENKOV, I.V., red.; SHCHERBINA, V.V., red.; EYGELES, M.A., red.; NEMANOVA, G.F., red.izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Titanates, tantalates, and niobates] Titano-tantalo-niobaty. Moskva. Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol.i okhrane nedr. Part 1. 1960. 166 p. (Geologiia mestorozhdenii redkikh elementov, no.10). (MIRA 14:6)

(Titanates) (Tantalates) (Niobates)

PYATNOV, V.I.; BIBIKOVA, V.I.; DARVOYD, T.I.; IVANOVA, R.V.; KASATKINA, N.A.; GINZBURG, A.I., nauchnyy red.; NEMANOVA, G.F., red. izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Industry's requirements as to quality of mineral raw materials] Trebovaniia promyshlennosti k kachestvu mineral'nogo syr'ia; spravochnik dlia geologov. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. No.53. [Thallium, indium, gallium] Tallii, indii, gallii. By V.I.Piatnov i dr. Nauchn. red. A.I.Ginzburg. 1961. 53 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Thallium) (Indium) (Gallium)

GINZBURG, A.I.; VOLZHENKOVA, A.Ya.; POLKUNOV, V.F.

Characteristics of spodumene pegmatites in carbonate rocks. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.1:52-60 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya, Moskva.
(Spodumene)

S/007/61/000/002/004/004
B107/B202

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, A. I., Stavrov, O. D.

TITLE: Content of rare elements in cordierites

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, no. 2, 1961, 183-185

TEXT: Until recently only little attention has been paid to the composition of cordierites, above all, to their content of rare elements, although cordierite is an especially interesting mineral from this point of view. Hollow channels were observed in its ring structure which is analogous to that of beryllium. Like in beryllium and milarite, the occurrence of large ions, such as calcium and sodium, potassium, rubidium, and cesium ions which are isomorphous to it, is expected in these channels. Furthermore, the authors point to the fact that the composition of cordierite is interesting also from another point of view. As was observed in recent years (A. I. Ginzburg, G. G. Rodionov, Ref. 1), rare-metal pegmatites are formed only at certain depths, and therefore they are found in most cases within metamorphic sediments at this depth. Andalusite and cordierite are typical minerals

Card 1/7

Content of rare ...

of these rocks. For this reason, cordierite is frequently found in rocks surrounding rare-metal pegmatites, and occurs in exocontacts of pegmatite dikes and in pegmatite dikes as a typical "xenolithic" mineral. Usually, lithium is transported from lithium pegmatite into the surrounding rocks where it is fixed in magnesium-containing minerals - biotite and amphibole - which, in turn, are transformed into protolithionite or lithionite, and into holmquistite. In this connection, the problem arises whether lithium participates in the formation of cordierite, and whether lithium cordierite occurs in nature. To answer these questions, O. D. Stravrov analyzed cordierite samples from various regions of the world for rare alkalies. He obtained the following results:

S/007/61/000/002/004/004
B107/B202

Content of rare ...

Tables 1 and 2

Origin of sample	region	Li_2O	Rb_2O	Cs_2O	BeO
from metamorphic sediments without occurrence of lithium pegmatites	Switzerland	0.11	not found		0.004
from metamorphic sediments in regions with alkali massives	Norway	0.02	n.f.	n.f.	0.004
from metamorphic sediments in regions with occurrence of pegmatites without lithium minerals	Bavaria	0.02	n.f.	n.f.	0.04
	Madagaskar	0.043	n.f.	n.f.	0.005
	Northern Pribaykal'ye	0.043	n.f.	n.f.	n.f.
From endo contact zones of pegmatites without lithium minerals	Ural, Murzinka	0.19	0.005	0.023	0.16
from endo contact zones of beryllium-muscovite pegmatites containing triphyline	Turkestan-skiy Range	0.43	n.f.	n.f.	0.0052

Card 3/7

Content of rare ...

Tables 1 and 2

Origin of sample	region	Li_2O	Rb_2O	Cs_2O	BeO
from metamorphic sediments at certain distances from spodumene pegmatites	Eastern Siberia	0.24	n.f.	n.f.	0.004
from metamorphic sediments near spodumene pegmatites	Eastern Siberia	0.64	0.05	0.2	

Pure cordierites were analyzed, some of which had been collected by the authors, while others had been made available by L. G. Fel'dman and I. N. Timofeyev from the collections of the Mineralogicheskiy muzey AN SSSR im. akad. A. Ye. Fersman (Mineralogical Museum AS USSR imeni Academician A. Ye. Fersman). Lithium analyses were made by flame photometry. Rubidium and cesium were analyzed directly by spectrum analysis (A. K. Rusanov, V. G. Khitrov, N. T. Batova, Ref. 3). The following conclusions can be drawn from the data mentioned: (1) The maximum amount of lithium is contained in cordierites from areas with lithium pegmatites. A lower amount is contained in cordierites from beryllium pegmatites which contain only small amounts of lithium. (2) Cordierite also contains Cs, in some cases even up to tenth %.

Card 4/7

Content of rare ...

Apparently, Cs occupies the same place in cordierite as in beryllium. Like in beryllium, the amount of Cs is much larger than that of Rb. Since cordierite is a magnesium mineral, lithium contained therein apparently replaces magnesium, much like in mica, tourmaline and amphibole. This replacement may take place in two ways: (A. I. Ginzburg, Ref. 4). (a) Two magnesium ions can be replaced by lithium and aluminum: $2\,Mg^{2+} \leftarrow Li^{+} + Al^{3+}$. With the cordierite composition $(Mg, Fe)_2Al_3[Si_5AlO_{18}]$, the lithium analog of cordierite will have the following composition in the case of the mentioned replacement: $LiAl_4\,Si_5AlO_{18}$; (b) the magnesium ion can be replaced by lithium; valency is compensated such that aluminum is replaced by silicon having a coordination number of four, i. e., $Mg^{2+}_{(VI)} + Al^{3+}_{(IV)} \leftarrow Li^{+}_{(VI)} + Si^{4+}_{(IV)}$. In this case lithium cordierite will have the following composition: $(Mg, Fe)LiAl_3[Si_6O_{18}]$ or $(Mg, Fe)LiAlAl_2[Si_6O_{18}]$ which is close to the beryllium composition: $Be_3Al_2[Si_6O_{18}]$. The lithium-containing cordierite of the composition $(Mg, Fe)LiAlAl_2[Si_6O_{18}]$ differs from beryllium in that it contains

Card 5/7

one magnesium, lithium, and aluminum ion instead of the three beryllium ions. In this connection it should be added that N. V. Belov (Ref. 5) regards the replacement of beryllim by lithium as possible since he assumes that lithium may have a coordination number of six four. Also the replacement of beryllium by aluminum is regarded as possible. R. E. Folinsbee (Ref. 6) assumes that the replacement of beryllium by magnesium is possible without essential structural changes. Since beryllium and cordierite have the same structure it can be assumed that beryllium may enter the cordierite structure (A. I. Ginzburg, Ref. 7). For this reason R. D. Pavlova made quantitative analyses of beryllium oxide in various cordierites in the spectral laboratory of the authors' institute. As may be seen therefrom no large amounts of BeO are found in the cordierites. The largest amounts - between 0.15 and 0.20 % - are found in cordierites from some pegmatite deposits. Cordierites from metamorphic sediments contain almost no beryllium oxide. The following conclusions can be drawn: (1) owing to their ring structure cordierites may contain - similar to beryllium - considerable amounts of alkali, Na, Li, Cs. (2) Cordierites may be enriched with Cs. (3) Cordierite may serve as characteristic mineral indicator of the occurrence of lithium pegmatites. (4) Natural occurrence of a Li cordierite of the composition $LiMgAl_3[Si_6O_{18}]$

Card 6/7

is possible. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]. There are 2 tables and 7 references: 6 Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya, Moskva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Mineral Raw Materials, Moscow).

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1960

Card 7/7

S/081/62/000/010/024/085
B138/B101

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, A. I.

TITLE: New data on the mineralogy of deposits of rare elements

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no.10, 1962, 102, abstract 10G12 (Sb. "Geol. mestorozhd. redk. elementov". no. 9, M., Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1961, 3 - 27)

TEXT: This is a review of the most important new data obtained from 1956 to 1959 as a result of mineralogical investigations covering different types of rare metal deposits: 1) granite ranges enriched by accessory rare metal minerals, and placer deposits connected with them; 2) granite pegmatites; 3) pneumatolithic hydrothermal formations connected with granites; 4) the pegmatites of alkaline magmas; 5) pneumatolithic hydrothermal formations connected with alkaline rock (albitites); 6) carbonatites; 7) hydrothermal deposits of rare earth formations. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

GINZBURG, A.I.; NAZAROVA, A.S.; SUKHOMAZOVA, L.L.

Nigerite from Siberian pegmatites. Geol.mest.red.elem. no.9: 61-67 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Siberia--Nigerite) (Siberia--Pegmatites)

GINZBURG, A.I.; YAKOVLEVA, M.Ye.

Some phenomena of the redeposition of spodumene in pegmatites.
Trudy Min. muz. no.11:3-12 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Pegmatites) (Spodumene)

ORLOV, Yu.L.; GINZBURG, A.I.; PINEVICH, N.G.

Paragenetic relationships between beryl minerals in certain veins of pegmatites. Trudy Min. muz. no.11:103-113 '61.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Beryl) (Pegmatites)

KORNETOVA, V.A.; GINZBURG, A.I.

Hydroxyl-herderite from pegmatites of Transbaikalia. Trudy Min. muz. no.11:175-180 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Transbaikalia--Herderite)
(Transbaikalia--Pegmatites)

GINZBURG, A.I.

Some regularities in the distribution of rare metal pegmatite fields. Trudy IGEM no.41:37-47 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Pegmatites)

GINZBURG, A.I.; RODIONOV, G.G.

Criteria for prospecting for and evaluating rare-metal pegmatites as proposed by K. A. Vlasov. Sov. geol. 4 no.3:127-132 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.

(Pegamites)
(Metals, Rare and minor)

GINZBURG, A.I., doktor geol.-mineral.nauk

"Handbook on minerals." Vol. 1. Reviewed by A.I.Ginzburg. Vest. AN SSSR 31 no.9:144-146 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Minerals--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

ABDULLAYEV, Kh.M.; GINZBURG, A.I.

Classification of granite pegmatites. Sov.geol. 5 no.1:71-81 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Pegmatites--Classification)

TERENT'YEVA, K.F.; GINZBURG, A.I., glavnyy red.; MAIYSHEV, I.I., red.; RODIONOV, G.G., red.; STEPANOV, I.S., red.; TROKHACHEV, F.A., red.; FAGUTOV, V.P., red.; KHRUSHCHOV, N.A., red.; CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L., red.; SHMANENKOV, I.V., red.; SHCHERBINA, V.V., red.; EYGELES, M.A., red.; ROZHKOVA, L.G., red.izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Rare elements in bauxites] Redkie elementy v boksitakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchn-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol.i okhr.nedr, 1959. 47 p. (Geologiia mestorozhdenii redkikh elementov, no.6). (MLRA 13:12)
(Metals, Rare and minor) (Bauxite)

SHEYNMANN, Yu.M.; APEL'TSIN, F.R.; NECHAYEVA, Ye.A.; GINZBURG, A.I., red.; MALYSHEV, I.I., red.; POLYAKOV, M.V., red.; RODIONOV, G.G., red.; STEPANOV, I.S., red.; TROKHACHEV, P.A., red.; FAGUTOV, V.P., red.; KHRUSHCHOV, N.A., red.; CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L., red.; SHMANENKOV, I.V., red.; SHCHERBINA, V.V., red.; EYGELES, M.A., red.; ROZHKOVA, L.G., red.izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Alkaline intrusions, their distribution, and the mineralization associated with them] Shchelochnye intruzii, ikh razmeshchenie i sviazannaia s nimi mineralizatsiia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol.i okhrane nedr, 1961. 176 p. (Geologiia mestorozhdenii redkikh elementov, no.12/13). (MIRA 15:8)
(Rocks, Igneous) (Ore deposits)

ZABOLOTNAYA, N.P.; NOVIKOVA, M.I.; SHATSKAYA, V.T.; GINZBURG, A.I., glavnyy red.; POLYAKOV, M.V., zam. glavnogo red.; APEL'TSIN, F.R., red.; GRIGOR'YEV, V.M., red.; RODIONOV, G.G., red.; TROKHACHEV, P.A., red.; FAGUTOV, V.P., red.; KHRUSHCHOV, N.A., red.; CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L., red.; SHMANENKOV, I.V., red.; SHCHERBINA, V.V., red.; EYGELES, M.A., red.; KOLOSHINA, T.V., red. izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Tungsten-molybdenum-tin-beryllium deposits and their formation]. Vol'fram-molibden-olovo-berillievye mestorozhdeniia i usloviia ikh obrazovaniia. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962. 94 p. (Geologiia mestorozhdenii redkikh elementov, no.18). (MIRA 16:4)

(Metals, Rare and minor)

SHVEY, Igor' Vladimirovich; GINZBURG, A.I., glavnyy red.; POLYAKOV, M.V., zamestitel' glavnogo red.; APEL'TSIN, F.R., red.; GRIGOR'YEV, V.M., red.; RODIONOV, G.G., red.; STEPANOV, I.S., red.; TROKHACHEV, P.A., red.; FAGUTOV, V.P., red.; KHRUSHCHOV, N.A., red.; CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L., red.; SHMANENKOV, I.V., red.; SHCHERBINA, V.V., red.; EYGELES, M.A., red.; ENTIN, M.L., red.izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Basic geochemical problems of rare earth elements and yttrium in endogenic processes] Osnovnye voprosy geokhimii redkozemel'nykh elementov i ittriia v endogennykh protsessakh. Moskva, Gos. nauchn.-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry, po geologii i okhrane nedr, 1962. 105 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Geologiia mestorozhdenii redkikh elementov, no.15).
(Rare earth metals) (Yttrium)

GINZBURG, A.I.; EPSHTEYN, Ye.M.

Conclusion; main problems in studying the massifs of ultrabasic alkali rocks and carbonatites. Geol. mest. red. elem. no.17: 142-147 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

(Ultrabasite) (Carbonatites)

GINZBURG, A.I.

Petrographic characteristics of sapropelites and saprohumoliths.
Sov.geol. 5 no.8:62-78 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy naucho-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.
(Sapropelites)

GRABOVSKAYA, Lidiya Ivanovna; ASTRAKHAN, Yevgeniy Davidovich; GINZBURG, A. I., glavnyy red.; POLYAKOV, M.V., zam.glavnogo red.; KOLOSHINA, T. V., red.izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Biochemical and geobotanical studies in prospecting for rare-metal deposits.] Biogeokhimicheskie i geobotanicheskie issledovaniia pri poiskakh redkometal'nykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1963. 62 p. (Geologiia mestorozhdenii redkikh elementov, no.19). (MIRA 17:2)

STAVROV, O.D.; GINZBURG, A.I., glavnyy red.; POLYAKOV, M.V., zam. glavnogo red.; APEL'TSIN, F.R., red.; GRIGOR'YEV, V.M., red.; RODIONOV, G.G., red.; STEPANOV, I.S., red.; TROKHACHEV, P.A., red.; FAGUTOV, V.P., red.; KHRUSHCHOV, N.A., red.; CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L., red.; SHMANENKOV, I.V., red.; SHCHERBINA, V.V., red.; EYGELES, M.A., red.; FEDOTOVA, A.I., red.izd-va; IYERUSALIMSKAYA, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Basic characteristics of lithium, rubidium, sesium in the process of the formation granite intrusives and the pegmatites connected with them.] Osnovnye cherty geokhimii litiia, rubidiia, tseziia v protsesse stanovleniia granitnykh intruzivov i sviazannykh s nimi pegmatitov. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1963. 140 p. (Geologiia mestorozhdenii redkikh elementov, no.21). (MIRA 17:2)

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Report presented at the Conference on Chemistry of the Earth's Crust, Moscow, 14-19 Mar 63.

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Surface studies of aerial anomalies characteristic of some types of rare metal deposits. Geol. met. raz. sbor. no.20; 84-115 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

mest.

UNKSOV, V.A.; BOROVIKOV, P.P.; RUNDKVIST, D.V.; PAVLOVA, I.G.; ALYAVDIN, V.F.; VOLOSTNYKH, G.T.; ROZINOV, M.I.; SHCHEGLOV, A.D.; IVANOVA, A.A.; KORMILITSYN, V.S.; SHCHEGLOV, A.D.; ARTEMOV, V.R.; RYTSK, Yu.Ye.; GINZBURG, A.I.; DORTMAN, N.B.; TOPORETS, S.A.; TRUNINA, V.Ya.; YAKOVLEV, I.K.; BOGDANOVA, L.A.; SARBEYEVA, L.M.

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Genetic classification of humic coals. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geol. 29 no.7:94-98 Jl '64 (MIRA 18:1)

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Effect of external pressure on the course of the pegmatite process. Ibid.274-82

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Some data on the migration of beryllium in the supergene zone of a fluorite-beryllium deposit. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.5:1051-1054 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Predstavleno akademikom D.S. Korzhinskim.

GORZHEVSKAYA, Susanna Aleksandrovna; SIDORENKO, Galina Aleksandrovna; GINZBURG, A.I., glavnyy red.; POLYAKOV, M.V., zamestitel' glavnogo red.; APEL'TSIN, F.R., red.; GRIGOR'YEV, V.M., red.; RODIONOV, G.G., red.; STEPANOV, I.S., red.; TROKHACHEV, P.A., red.; FAGUTOV, V.P., red.; CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L., red.; SHMANENKOV, I.V., red.; SHCHERBINA, V.V., red.; EYGELES, M.A., red.

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VLASOV, K.A.; BELOV, N.V.; VOL'FSON, F.I.; GENKIN, A.D.; GINZBURG, A.I.; LUKIN, L.I.; KORZHINSKIY, D.S.; SALTYKOVA, V.S.; SAUKOV, A.A.; SOKOLOV, G.A.; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I.; SHADLUN, T.N.

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BLOKH, A.M.; KOCHENOV, A.V.; GINZBURG, A.I., glavnyy red.; APEL'TSIN, F.R., red.; GRIGOR'YEV, V.M., red.; POLYAKOV, M.V., red.; RODIONOV, G.G., red.; STEPANOV, I.S., red.; TROKHACHEV, P.A., red.; FAGUTOV, V.P., red.; CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L., red.; SHMANENKOV, I.V., red.; SHCHERBINA, V.V., red.; EYGELES, M.A., red.

[Impurity elements in bone phosphate of fossil fishes.] Elementy-primesi v kostnom fosfate iskopaemykh ryb. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 106 p. (Geologiia mestorozhdenii redkikh elementov, no.24). (MIRA 19:1)

KUDRIN, V.S.; KUDRINA, M.A.; SHURIGA, T.N.; GINZBURG, A.I., glavnyy red.; APEL'TSIN, F.R., zamestitel' glavnogo redaktora; CHERNYSHEVA, L.V., red.; BEUS, A.A., red.; GREKULOVA, L.A., red.; GRIGOR'YEV, V.M., red.; ZABOLOTNAYA, N.P., red.; MATIAS, V.V., red.; POKALOV, V.T., red.; RODIONOV, G.G., red.; STEPANOV, I.S., red.; CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L., red.; SHMANENKOV, I.V., red.

[Rare-metal metasomatic formations associated with subalkaline granitoids.] Redkometal'nye metasomaticheskie obrazovaniia, sviazannye s subshchelochnymi granitoidami. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 145 p. (Geologiia mestorozhdenii redkikh elementov, no.25) (MIRA 18:8)

L 28020-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6005300 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0038/0038

INVENTOR: Ginzburg, A. I.; Lemekhov, V. N.; Chernyak, I. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: A rectified voltage regulator. Class 21, No. 177470

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 38

TOPIC TAGS: voltage regulator, electronic feedback, electronic rectifier

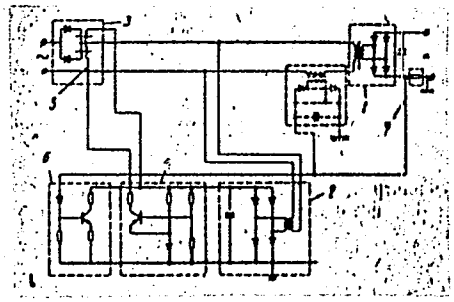
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a rectified voltage regulator which contains power and analog rectifiers connected to the output of an ac voltage regulator. The device also contains a unit which compares the analog rectifier voltage with a standard. This comparator acts on the control circuit of the ac regulator. Stability under varying load conditions is improved by using current feedback from the power rectifier load to control a variable resistor connected in parallel with the comparator.

UDC: 621.316 : 722.1 : 621.314.632

Card 1/2

L 28020-66

ACC NR: AP6005300



1--power rectifier; 2--analog rectifier; 3--ac voltage regulator; 4--voltage comparator; 5--ac regulator control unit; 6--variable resistor; 7--feedback circuit

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 05May64

Card 2/2

GINZBURG, A.M

Comparative studies on blood picture in mice of various strains. Trudy AMN SSSR 21 no.4:198-206 '52. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz laboratorii onkologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.M.Shabad) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy morfologii AMN SSSR (dir. - akademik A.I.Abrikosov) i kafedry laboratornoi diagnostiki)zav. - prof. Ye.A.Kost) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. V.P.Lebedeva)

(BLOOD,
picture, in mice, comparison in various starains)
(MICE,
blood picture in various strains, comparison)

SAYDAKOVSKIY, A.G., kand.meditsinskikh nauk; GINZBURG, A.M., ordinator

Nevus flammeus and glaucoma. Oft. zhur. 15 no.5:292-294 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz glaznogo otdeleniya (zav. - A.G. Saydakovskiy) 1-y gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Pecherskogo rayona, Kiyev.
(MOLE (DERMATOLOGY)) (GLAUCOMA)

GINZBURG, A.I.

Optical designation of oscillograms. Priborostroenie no.11:26 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Oscillography)

GINZBURG, A.M., vrach

Symptom of the digital supradental pressure in the clinical aspects of acute odontogenic inflammatory processes. Vop. obshchei stom. 17:64-67 '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Dorozhnaya bol'nitsa No.2 Yugo-Zapadnoy zheleznoy dorogi.

GINZBURG, A.M., inzh.

Automation of given gradients in the operation of excavating machines. Mekh. stroi. 19 no.6:28-29 Je '62. (MIRA 17:2)

ZELICHENOK, G.G.; GINZBURG, A.M., red.

[Automation of machinery and production processes in road construction] Avtomatizatsiia mashin i proizvodstvennykh protsessov v dorozhnom stroitel'stve. [n.p.] Rosvuzizdat, 1963. 111 p. (MIRA 17:6)

ACC NR: AT7004921 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0013/0019

AUTHOR: Vittikh, V. A. (Novosibirsk); Ginzburg, A. N. (Novosibirsk); Drobyshev, Yu. P. (Novosibirsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: Methods of measurement signals compression [Classification and review]

SOURCE: Vses. konf. po avtomatich. kontrol i metodam elektrich. izmereniy, 6th, 1964. Avtomatich. kontrol' i metody elektrich. izmereniy; tr. konf., t. I: Teoriya izmerit. info. sistem (Automatic control and electrical measuring techniques; transactions of the conference, v. 1: Theory of measuring information systems). Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 13-19

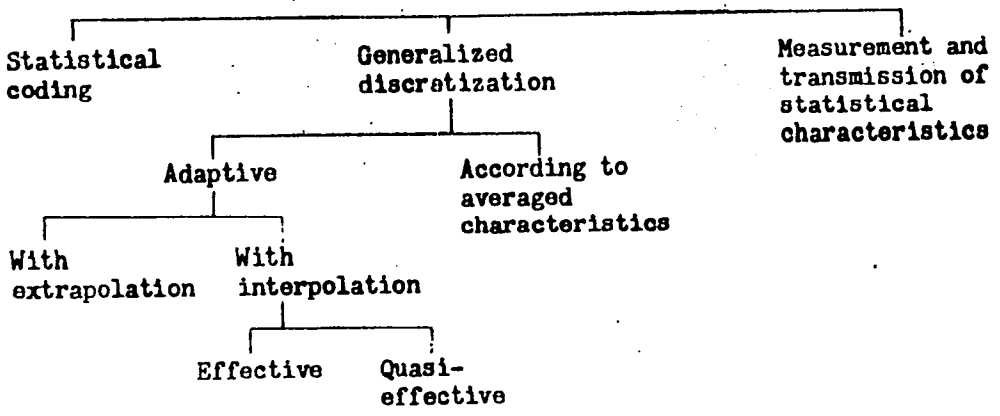
TOPIC TAGS: measurement, information processing, data processing, ~~information compression~~ signal coding

ABSTRACT: Based on ten 1955-66 Soviet sources and one 1962 U.S. source, a classification diagram (see figure) is presented, and modern information-compression methods are reviewed. Compression of information by measuring signal statistics (H. Blasbalg et al., IRE Trans., no. 3, Sep 1962) is explained. Another group of methods (statistical coding) using signal statistics converts a sequence of messages at

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AT7004921

Measurement-information compression methods



the input into output binary signals. Unlike the preceding method, these methods preserve the sequence of events. In the predictive coding method, statistical redundancy is eliminated; only the difference signal (real value minus predicted value) is transmitted; the well-known delta-modulation method belongs with this group. The methods of general discretization are subdivided into two large groups: (1) Averaged-

Card 2/3

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characteristic group in which the quantization interval is either selected from the maximum frequency of signal spectrum (Kotel'nikov's theorem) or is set under the correlation interval (continuous quasi-stationary signals with unlimited spectrum); in both cases, the quantization interval is constant; (2) Adaptive methods in which the quantization interval is variable; it depends on the present signal characteristic (e.g., its present derivative). The choice of compression method depends on the demands of the information recipient, viz., on the proximity criteria, complexity of materialization, permissible signal delay, etc. Methods of compression of signal connected with the reduction of its entropy seem promising; of these, most efficient are the methods of generalized adaptive discretization with extrapolation or interpolation of signals. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 11 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AT7004922 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0020/0023

AUTHOR: Vittikh, V. A. (Novosibirsk); Ginzburg, A. N. (Novosibirsk); Drobyshev, Yu. P. (Novosibirsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of discretization of measurement signals

SOURCE: Vses. konf. po avtomatich. kontrol i metodam elektrich. izmereniy, 6th, 1964. Avtomatich. kontrol' i metody elektrich. izmereniy; tr. konf., t. I: Teoriya izmerit. info. sistem (Automatic control and electrical measuring techniques; transactions of the conference, v. 1: Theory of measuring information systems). Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 20-23

TOPIC TAGS: measurement, information processing, data processing, ~~information compression~~ signal element

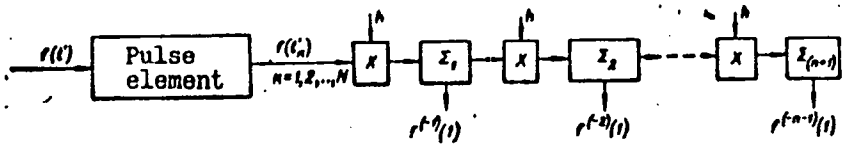
ABSTRACT: Assuming that a certain delay in measurand transmission and a certain error are permissible, the following method of quantization and compression of measurement signals is suggested: The signal f(t) is expanded into an orthogonal-function series within interval $a \leq t \leq b$, and only expansion coefficients are transmitted over the communication channel. Calculation of the first $n+1$ coefficients c_0, $c_1, \ldots, c_n$ is reduced to multiplying the vector $\overline{d} = [\varphi^{(-1)}(b), -\varphi^{(-2)}(b), \ldots, (-1)^n \varphi^{(-n-1)}(b)]$

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7004922

by the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{P}_0(b), 0, \ldots, 0 \\ \hat{P}_1(b), \hat{P}_1^{(1)}(b), \ldots, 0 \\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \\ \hat{P}_n(b), \hat{P}_n^{(1)}(b), \ldots, \hat{P}_n^{(n)}(b) \end{bmatrix}$ or $\begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix} = \bar{d} \cdot A$

Here, A remains constant and $\bar{d}$ depends on f(t); hence, it is sufficient to transmit components of $\bar{d}$ which are the results of successive integrations of f(t) or a modified function f(t'). The latter is applied to a pulse element (see figure) which generates regular pulses corresponding to the function values and sends them to multiplying unit x which multiplies them by the integration interval h. A series of summators prepares final signals. The system can be further simplified in the cases where multiplying-by-h operations can be performed at the receiving end. The method is offered for telemetry systems, particularly for the cases where the automatic processing at the transmitting end must be simple. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 13 formulas.



SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2