

Asymptotic Behavior of Higher Green Functions

SOV/155-58-2-32/47

SUBMITTED: February 1, 1958

Card 2/2

24(5)

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, I.F.

SOV/155-58-2-33/47

TITLE: Asymptotic Behavior of the Matrix Elements in the Two-Charge - Meson Theory (Asimptoticheskoye povedeniye matrichnykh elementov v dvukhzaryadnoy mesonnoy teorii)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Fiziko-matematicheskiye nauki, 1958, Nr 2, pp 152-157 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the author investigates the asymptotic behavior of the matrix elements of the S-matrix during arbitrary processes for "large impulses": $|p_i p_k| \gg m^2$, in connection with the pseudoscalar meson theory. It is assumed that b bosons and $2f$ fermions ($b+2f = n+1$) with the impulses p_1, \dots, p_{n+1} , $\sum_{l=1}^{n+1} p_l = 0$ have a share in the considered process. The behavior of the matrix elements \mathcal{M}_n is considered in two cases: 1) $p_i p_k \rightarrow \infty$, 2) $p_i^2 \rightarrow \infty$. At first the behavior in the first non-vanishing approximation of the theory of perturbation is determined. Then numerous corrections are introduced. The author thanks D.V.Shirkov and B.V.Medvedev for their valuable discussion of the results.

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Asymptotic Behavior of the Matrix Elements in the Two-Charge -Meson Theory SOV/155-58-2-33/47

There are 6 figures, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet, and 1 Italian.

ASSOCIATION: Matematicheskii institut imeni V.A.Steklova (Mathematical Institute imeni V.A.Steklov)

SUBMITTED: March 1, 1958

Card 2/2

GINZBURG, I.F.; SEREBRYAKOV, V.V.

Electromagnetic corrections to weak interactions. Zhur.
eksp. i teor. fiz. 40 no.6:1738-1745 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut matematiki s Vychislitel'nym tsentrom
Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Electromagnetic theory)
(Nuclear reactions)

GINZBURG, I.F.; KOBKOVA, V.J., red.

[Inelastic interactions between high-energy particles in renormalizing theories of strong interactions] Neuprugie vzaimodeistviia chastits vysokikh energii v renormiruemykh teoriakh sil'rykh vzaimodeistvii. Novosibirsk, In-t matematiki SO AN SSSR, 1962. 17 p. (MIRA 17:9)

s/056/63/044/002/020/065
B102/B106

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, I. F.

TITLE: Inelastic interactions of high-energy particles in renormalized strong-interaction theories

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 44, no. 2, 1963, 500-513

TEXT: A method is developed for analyzing high-energy strong interactions in renormalized theories. The method is based on a representation of the common properties of these theories, such as those given by N. N. Bogolyubov and D. V. Shirkov (Vvedeniye v teoriyu kvantovannykh poley - Introduction into quantum field theory, Gostekhizdat, 1957), and an expansion of the Green functions and the differential cross-sections for inelastic processes in a power series of the reciprocal energy $1/s$, taken as the small parameter ($s = (k_0 + p_0)^2 = m_0^2 + \mu_0^2 + 2\mu_0 E$, $s \gg |t|$). First the author investigates the kinematics of the inelastic processes considered for $s \rightarrow \infty$; these processes are divided into two cases according to the type

Card 1/3

Inelastic interactions of ...

S/056/63/044/002/020/065
B102/B166

of momentum transfer between the fast (p_i) and slow (k_j) particles characterized by $l = \sum p_i - p_0 = \sqrt{t}$: (1) $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} |p_0| s^{-1} = u > 0$ and

(2) $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} |p_0| s^{-1} = 0$. In the following single case (1) is investigated.

All graphs of the perturbation theory are subjected to a classification and are divided into a finite number of diagram groups characterized by certain topologies. It is shown that the contributions of all graphs of a given topology to the Green function are equal in first approximation. For a comparison of the importance of graphs of a given topology it is therefore sufficient to compare the graphs of this class whose high-energy parts correspond to the first nonvanishing perturbation-theoretical approximation. For this the well-known method of generalized graphs is applied. This method is also used in what follows for comparing the importance of graphs of different topologies. It can be shown that in the limiting case $s \rightarrow \infty$, graphs of a certain definite topology make the main contribution to the Green function in the process. This topology corresponds to the exchange of one or a few particles between the fast

Card 2/3

Inelastic interactions of ...

S/056/63/044/002/020/065
B102/B186

and the slow groups. The region of applicability is shown to exceed that for the usual pole theory of peripheral interactions. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki s vychislitel'nym tsentrom Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Mathematics with Computing Center of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1962

Card 3/3

GINZBURG, I.F.

Inelastic interactions of high-energy particles in
renormalized strong interaction theories. Zhur. eksp. i teor.
fiz. 44 no.2:500-513 F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut matematiki s vychislitel'nym tsentrom Sibirskogo
otdeleniya AN SSSR.

L 17618-63

EWT(d)/EWT(1)/FCC(w)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/IJP(C)/SSD
S/056/63/044/003/020/053

60
59

AUTHOR: GINZBURG, I. F.

TITLE: Nonsymmetric ultraviolet asymptotic expressions for higher Green's functions of the renormalized theory

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 44, no. 3, 1963, 894-898

TEXT: The higher Green's functions of the renormalized theory were usually studied in the weak coupling region with a logarithmic accuracy while S. Weinberg (Ref. 2: Phys. Rev., 118, 838, 1960) investigated such Green's functions with a power accuracy. The present paper obtains Weinberg's estimates using a simpler method, convenient for the analysis of physical processes at high energies. Nonsymmetric ultraviolet asymptotic expressions for multiparticle Green's functions in the nonphysical region ($p_1^2 \rightarrow \infty$) are defined by diagrams with exchange of a minimum number of particles. There are 3 figures. 16

Card 1/2

L 17618-53

S/056/63/044/003/020/053 /

Nonsymmetric ultraviolet asymptotic expressions...

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki s vychislitel'nym tsentrom Sibirskogo
otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Mathematical Institute and the
Computer Center of the Siberian Section of the Academy of
Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1962

Card 2/2

L 2213-66 EWT(d) IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5019250

UR/0056/65/049/001/0335/0344

AUTHOR: ^{44.55}Ginzburg, I. F.; ^{44.55}Shirkov, D. V.

TITLE: ^{16.44.55}The renormalization group and the ultraviolet asymptotic limit of scattering

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49, no. 1, 1965, 335-344

TOPIC TAGS: scattering amplitude, uv spectrum, Green function, group theory

ABSTRACT: This paper contains a concise survey of the basic points of the renormalization-group method and a detailed analysis of the possibilities of this method in problems of ultraviolet asymptotics. The foundations of the renormalization-group method are briefly outlined. The general solutions of the functional equations derived by L. V. Ovsyannikov (DAN SSSR v. 109, 1112, 1956) are written out and are used as the basis for finding the high energy-asymptotic behavior of the scattering amplitude (f). If the mass variable drops out at high energies, then f is a function of one argument if the scattering angle is fixed and a function of two arguments if the momentum transfer is fixed. In the former case the renormalization-group method gives a better asymptotic than ordinary perturbation theory, but in the latter case it does not. The sum of the main loga-

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L 2213-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019250

12
rithmic terms in the symmetric charged pion theory is found. A special hypothesis is formulated, which leads to an asymptotic expression of the quasi-Regge type for both the elastic and the inelastic amplitudes. "We thank I. Todorov for writing the Appendix and A. Logunov for providing the initiative for the work." One of us (I. G.) also thanks D. Stel'makh. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 38 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i vychislitel'nym tsentrom Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Mathematics with Computation Center, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Feb65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SCV: 015

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2 DP

RAPOPORT, T.B.; GINZBURG, I.G.; KRASNIKOV, M.A.; KUROVA, A.V.,
red.

[Engineering and structural drawing; a manual for students in course II of "Building of Railroads", "Bridges and Tunnels", "Industrial and Civilian Construction", "Water Supply and Sewerage System", "Economics and Organization of Construction for Railroad Transportation"] Inzhenerno-stroitel'noe cherchenie; uchebnoe posobie dlia studentov II kursa spetsial'nostei: "Stroitel'stvo zheleznykh dorog" (S), "Mosty i tonneli" (MT), "Promyshlennoe i grazhdanskoe stroitel'stvo" (PGS), "Vodosnabzhenie i kanalizatsiia" (VK), "Ekonomika i organizatsiia stroitel'stva na zheleznodorozhnom transporte" (ES). Moskva, Vses. zaochnyi in-t inzhenerov zhelez-dor. transp., 1963. 69 p. (MIA 17:9)

AUTHOR: Stepanov, G.M.; Ginzburg, I.I. 90-58-7-1/8

TITLE: Some Methods of Standardizing Electric Power Consumption in Depth-Pumping Oil Production (O nekotorykh metodakh normirovaniya elektropotrebleniya pri glubinnozasosnoy dobyche nefi)

PERIODICAL: Energeticheskiy Byulleten', 1958, Nr 7, pp 1-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss K.N. Kulizade's article on methods of standardizing electric power consumption in depth-pumping oil production; agree with his formula for calculating the specific electric power consumption but cannot accept his conception of k - the factor covering the variable component of the power consumed by the pump in relation to the size of the useful load. Kulizade regards this as a constant depending only on the type of pump, whereas the authors state that k also varies from field to field depending on the working conditions and can not be generalized. As an illustration of the errors possible by this method, they compare Kulizade's experimental findings with the results worked out from his formula (Tables 1 and 2). Some inaccuracies in the experimental data are pointed out. The method of calculating the specific power consumption employed in the offices of Orgenergoft' and O.P. Shishkin's

Card 1/2

90-58-7-1/8

Some Methods of Standardizing Electric Power Consumption in Depth-Pumping
Oil Production

empirical formula, as mentioned by Kulizade, are discussed and their degree of error compared (Tables 3,6, and 7). Neither of these two methods are founded on accurate study of a sufficient number of cases and, in fact, the most accurate calculation of the specific power consumption can at present be made by a graph. There are 7 tables, 1 graph and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

1. ~~Electric power—Consumption~~
2. ~~Oil industry—Applications~~
3. ~~Electric power—Standards~~

GINZBURG, I.I., inzh.

Two wires and pipe system for the electric power supply
of an electric bit. Prom. energ. 20 no.11:49-53 N '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

GINZBURG, I.

Oct 1947

USSR/Ships, Merchant
Ships, Equipment and Supplies

"The Performance of the Fleet in the New Five-Year
Plan," I. Ginzburg, L. Turetskiy, 5 pp

"Morskoy Flot" No 10

Resume of the goals set for the merchant fleet in the
1946 - 1950 Five-Year Plan. Present equipment is to
be more completely utilized, operations expedited,
and new equipment is to be added to carry out the
plan.

30T94

LC

GINZBURG, I.

PA 3099
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USSR/Ships - Repair
Shipbuilding

Oct 1947

"Ways of Decreasing the Cost of Ship Repairs," I.
Ginzburg, A. Syrmay, 4 pp

"Morskoy Flot" No 10

Consideration is given to the various expenditures in
ship repairing and the means and possibilities of de-
creasing them in order to cut the very heavy expense
incurred in this work.

10

30799

TURETSKIY, L.; GINZBURG, I.

Thirty years of sea transportation. Mor.flot 7 no.11:5-10 N '47.
(Shipping) (Ships)

GINZBURG, I.

17G60

USSR/Merchant Fleet 4604.0410

Dec 1947

"The Maritime Fleet on the Increase," I. Ginzburg,
L. Turetskiy, 3½ pp

"Morskoy Flot" No 12

Maritime fleet has exceeded norm for first year of postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan. In 1947, plan had almost been fulfilled by November, an average of 20% increase over operations for similar period during 1946. Some data, all in percentage figures.

IC

17G60

TA 1/4925

USSR/Engineering
Shipping
Ships, Cargo

May 48

"Capacity of the Fleet and Reduction of the Cost
Price of Transportation," I. Ginzburg and L.
Turetskiy, 4½ pp

"Morskoy Flot" No 5

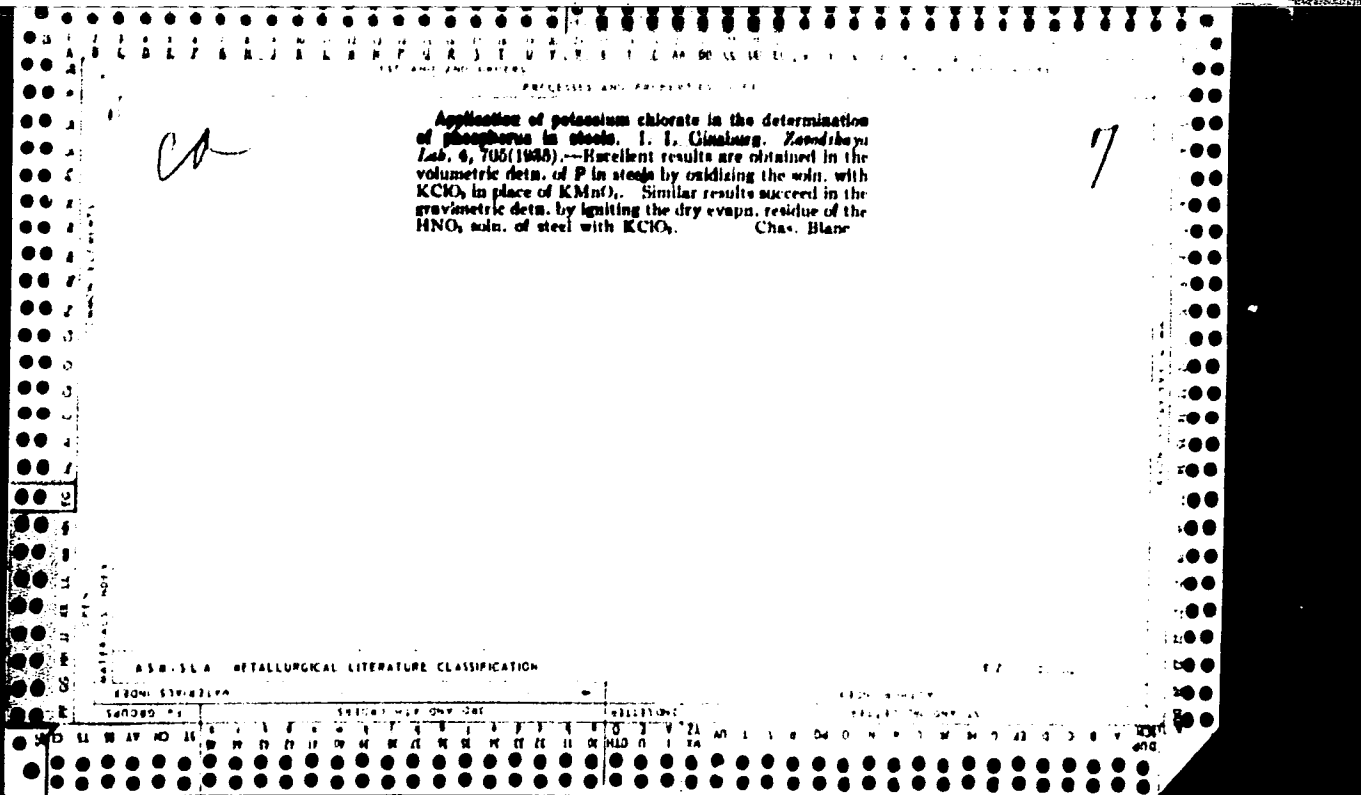
First part of series on methods for reducing
transportation costs. Discusses effect of
capacity of fleet on actual cargo capacity and
price per ton mile for cargo transported.

FDB

1/4925

Cost accounting of seagoing vessel
Morskve, Morskoi transport, 1949. 99 p. (50-27455)

He847.65



PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

Manganiferous sandstones in the northern latitudes of the U. S. S. R. I. I. Ginsburg. *Akad. I. I. Ver-nadskomu 5. Pyitodessyul'tyvu Nauch. Deyitel'nosti* 4, 256-66(1939); *Novos' Jakob. Mineral. Geol.*, Vol. II, 1939, 337. - Formation of manganiferous and ferriferous crusts is going on at the present time, shown by analysis to consist of hydrated braunite and pyrolusite; also of gels contg. oxides of Fe, Si, Al and Mn with CaO, MgO, K₂O and Na₂O, and in places indications of Ni, Co, Ba and Cu. Similar fossilized deposits occur. C. A. S.

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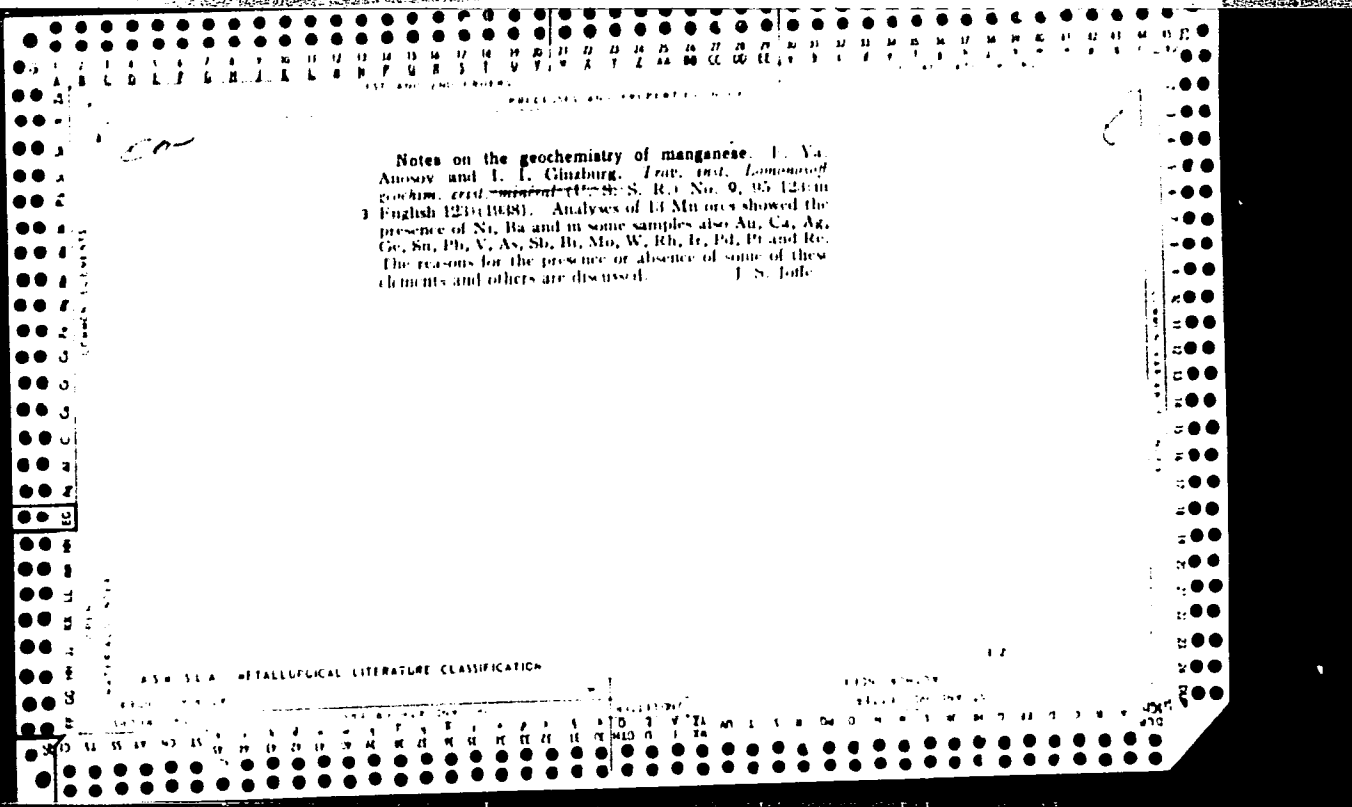
FROM SYNONYMS	SYNONYMS	SUBJECTS	MATERIALS
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

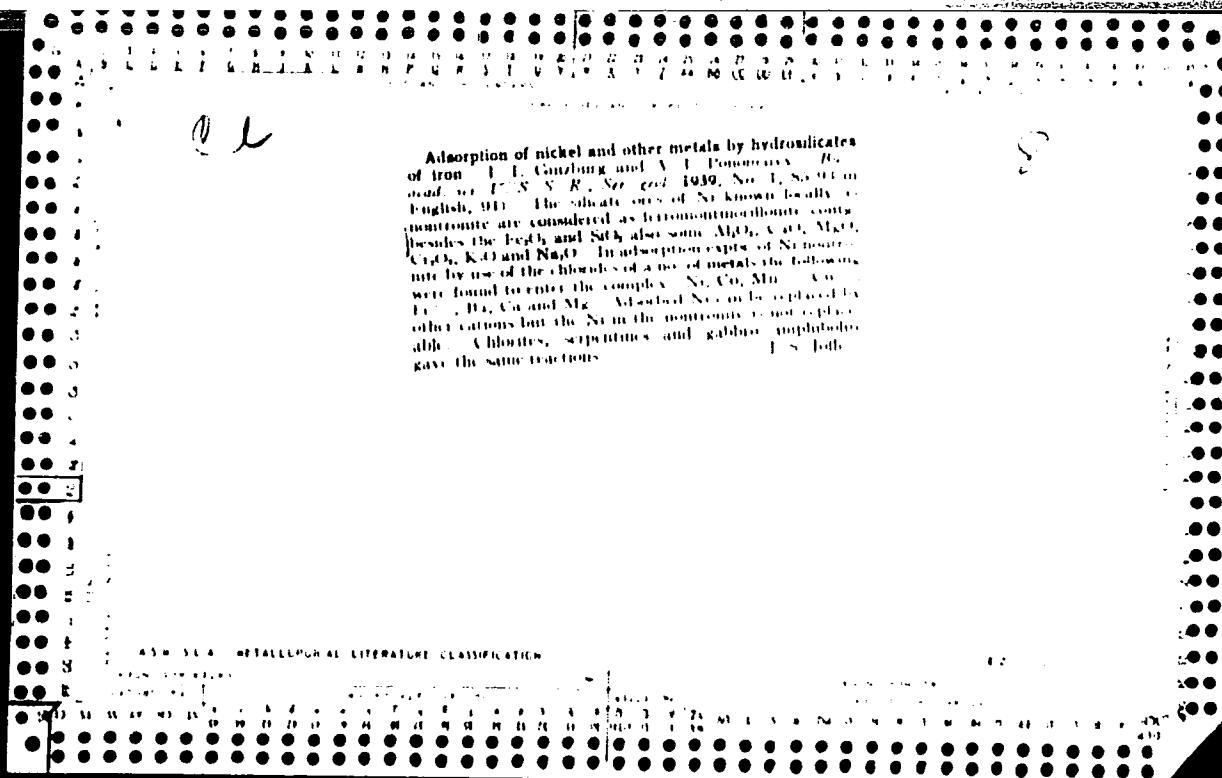
CP

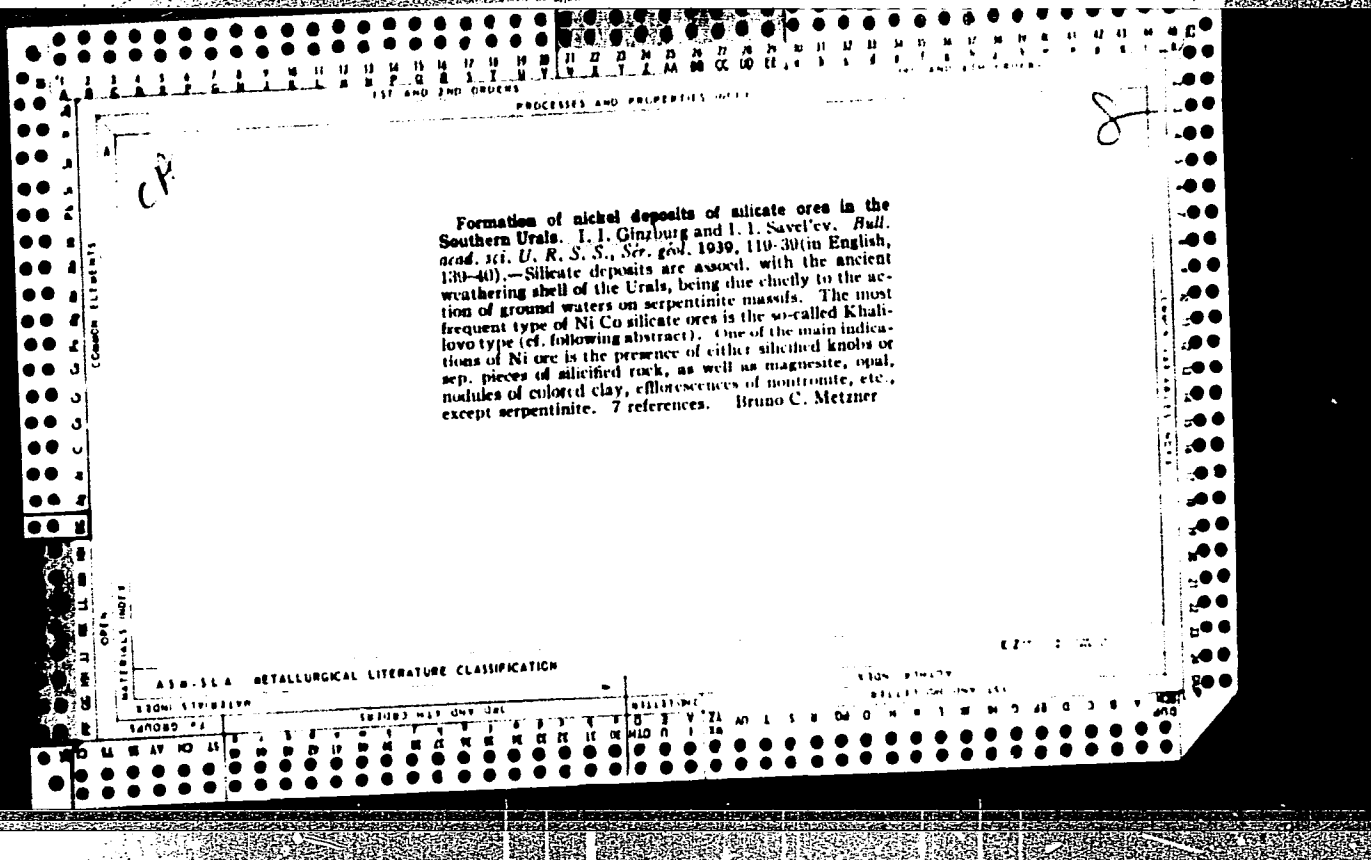
Geochemistry of serpentinite weathering shell in the southern Urals. *L. I. Ginzburg. Bull. Acad. Sci. USSR, S. S., Classe sci. math., nat., Ser. geol.* 1938, No. 1, 35-90 (in English, 01-4). - The deposition of Ni ore from serpentinite is considered to be the result of leaching and contact with the ground waters. It was found that Ni is associated with the silicates in nontronite and is not just absorbed. Data are presented on the enrichment and loss of Cr_2O_3 in the weathering of serpentinite and formation of nontronite. Nonweathered serpentinites have little Cr_2O_3 , but as these became nontronites the Cr_2O_3 content increased. Pure nontronite contains 0.48% Cr_2O_3 , 90% of which may be dissolved in 10% HCl. In fresh serpentinite

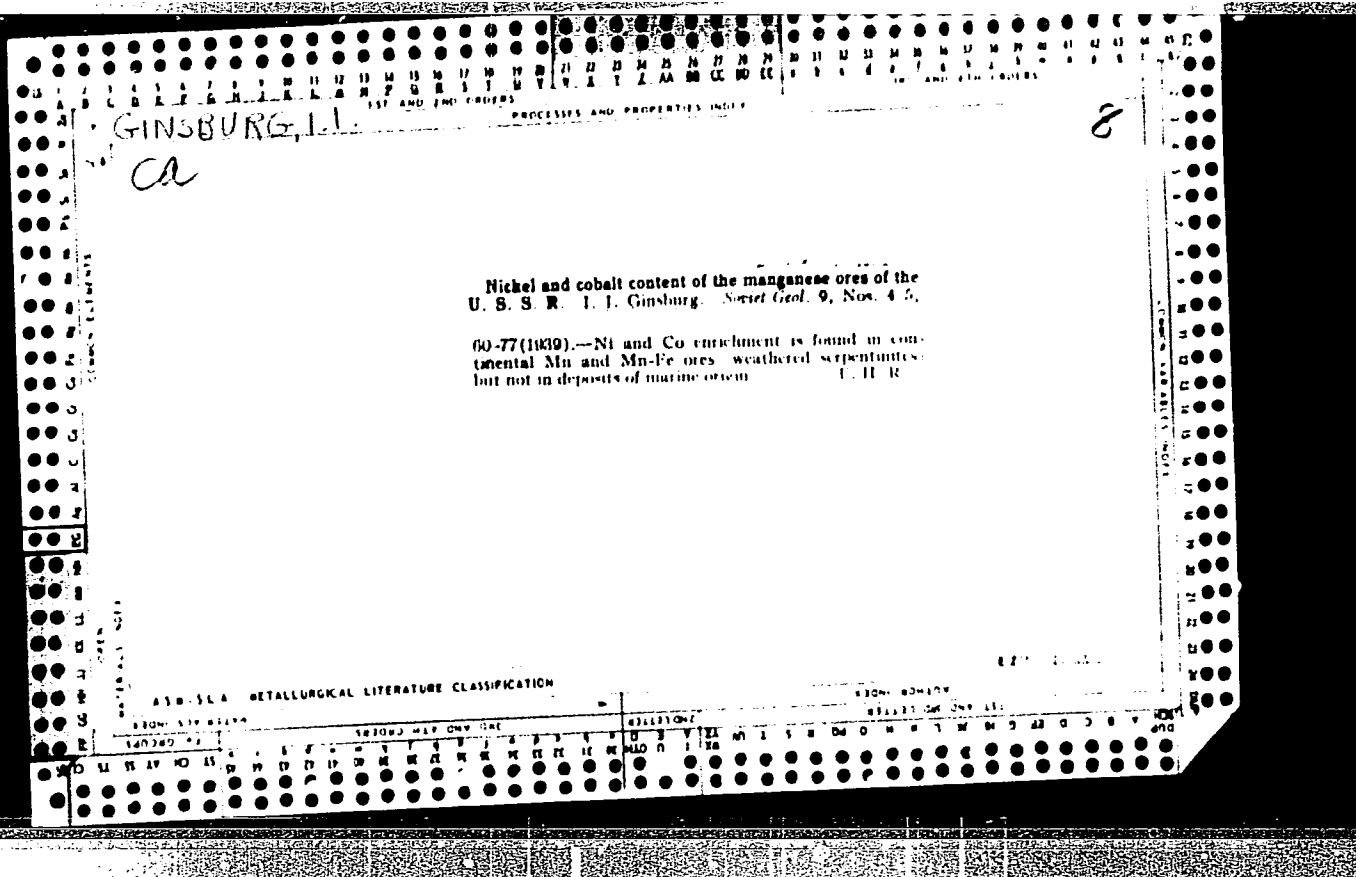
no TiO_2 is found but in the products of its weathering there is an accumulation of TiO_2 . It is pointed out that TiO_2 seeps out with the water-sol. Mg and Al silicates and oxides of Fe. To clarify the nature of weathering and to compare the various analyses a series of "coefficients of weathering" are introduced. These are the ratios of molar quantities of the specific oxides. The quantities are calculated on the basis of hygroscopic free substance of sol. salts (gypsum, NaCl) and carbonates. The following ratios are given: $SiO_2:MgO$, $Fe_2O_3:SiO_2$, $Fe_2O_3:MgO$, $H_2O:MgO$. The significance of each one of these ratios is discussed in detail and summarizing data are presented. I. S. Ioffe

ASD 35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION









CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES NOTES

Exchange adsorption of nickel by different minerals.
 I. I. Ginzburg and A. I. Ponomarev. *Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R. Div. Earth Planet. Sci.* 1940, No 2, 101-82; cf. C. A. 34, 4010P. -- Exptl. data are given on the exchange adsorption of Ni by about 50 minerals including aluminous and ferrous clays, hydrous magnesia silicates, chlorites, zeolites, and hydroxides of trivalent metals and carbonates.
 B. Z. Kanch

AS B-31-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The sorption of Ni by silicates from dilute solutions in relation to the phenomena of hydrolytic decomposition. I. I. Ginsburg and N. S. Margolina. *Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R. Div. Chem. Ser.* 1941, No. 3, 150-52; *Chem. Zvest.* 1943, II, 2670; *cf. C. A.* 34, 4019^a.—The exchange adsorption of Ni by pectonite, montmorillonite and nontronite takes place differently in dil. than in concd. soles. The silicates are hydrolyzed, and the adsorption parallels the hydrolysis. More base is displaced than corresponds to the amt. of adsorbed Ni. Mg is more strongly displaced than Ca. The strong adsorption of Ni by easily efflorescing minerals is explained by hydrolysis. F. L. Browne

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ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Microfilm frame containing a document page. The page is titled "Ginzburg, L. I. PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY OF BAUXITE" and contains a detailed scientific abstract. The frame includes a header with "1ST AND 3RD LETTER" and "AUTHOR INDEX" labels, and a footer with "2ND LETTER" and "PAGE GROUPS" labels. A large handwritten letter 'R' is visible in the top left corner of the document area.

1ST AND 3RD LETTER 2ND LETTER PAGE GROUPS

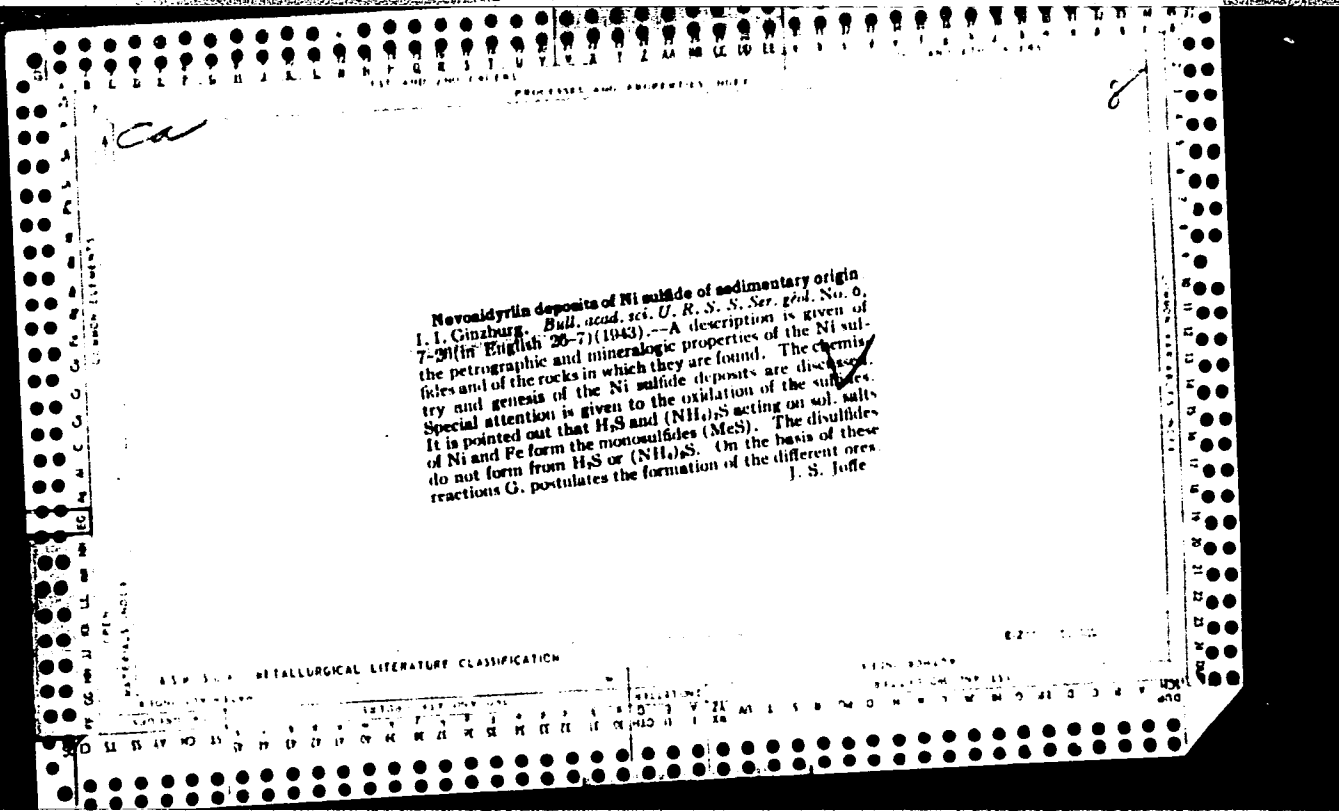
AUTHOR INDEX MATERIALS INDEX

1ST AND 3RD LETTER 2ND LETTER PAGE GROUPS

AUTHOR INDEX MATERIALS INDEX

R

Ginzburg, L. I. PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY OF BAUXITE
IN Bauxite FORMATION. *Bull Acad Sci U.R.S.S., Ser
geol.*, No. 4, 6-11 (1942) (English summary, 11). Silica
and alumina can be found in the solution as well as in the
insoluble residue during disintegration of aluminiferous
silicates. Ionic solutions form by weathering, with de-
composition proceeding in acid and alkaline media. SiO₂
has the highest migration ability, with Al₂O₃ and Fe₂O₃
following in that order. Kaolin is formed at pH 4.5 to
5.2 while in the basic media there are formed clays of the
montmorillonite-behrlite type. Neutral media are not
favorable to clay formation. Bauxite formation is due
to introduction of alumina as well as to leaching out of
silica with subsequent migration of alumina.



GINZBURG, I.I.; BELYANKIN, D.S., akademik, redaktor; SOKOLOV, G.A., redaktor.

[Geochemistry and geology of the ancient weathering zone in the Urals]
Geokhimiia i geologiya drevnei kory vyvetrivanii na Urale. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1947. 134 p.(Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut geo-
logicheskikh nauk. Trudy, no.81). (MLRA 9:7)
(Ural Mountains--Geochemistry)

GINZBURG, I. I.

Ancient weathered crust in the ultrabasic rocks of the Urals. II. Geochemistry and geology of ancient weathered crust in the Urals. I. I. Ginzburg. *Trudy Inst. Geol. Nauk, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 81, Ser. Ural. Komp. *izv. Zvezditsye* No. 2, 1-133 (1947). --A report consisting of the following parts: (1) description of types and morphology of ancient weathered crusts in the ultrabasic rocks of the Urals, (2) discussion of theories of the ancient weathered crusts, and (3) mineralogy of the ancient weathered crusts, and in particular the connection with the Ni deposits of the Ural deposits. Tables of rock and water analyses results are provided throughout the report. Gladys S. Maev |

Handwritten initials and date:
JAC
3/9/55

GINZBURG, I.I.

Ginzburg, I.I. "Protective films on diffused-pulverized silicates and their possible technological significance in ceramics," in symposium: Syr'yevyye resury tonkokeram. prom-sti SSSR i puti ikh ispol'zovaniya, Moscow-Leningrad, 1948, p. 149-54

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

GINZBURG, I. I.

24823. GINZBURG, I. I. Obrazovanie Drevney Kory Vyetrivaniya Na Territorii SSSR, Ee Mineraly i ikh Svoystva Trudy Yubileynoy Sessii, Posvyashch Stoletiyu So Dnya Rozhoeniya Dokuchayeva. M. L., 1949, S. 203-15. -- Bibliogr: S 214-15

SO: Letopis' No. 33, 1949

GINZBURG, I. I.

GP ferrohalloysite and ferrohallowite clays. I. I. Ginzburg and I. A. Rukavishnikova. *Mineralog. Zhurn.*, Leningrad, **1960**, 133-35 (1960).—Chem., thermal, and x-ray analyses are included. It is concluded the ferrohallowite is not identical with halloysite and can be classed neither with the montmorillonite nor the kaolinite group. Marie Siegrist

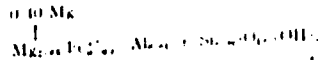
RW JH

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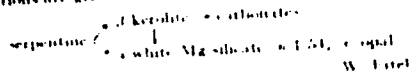
CA

α-Kerolite, $3MgO \cdot 3SiO_2 \cdot 3H_2O$ L. I. Ginzburg and I. A. Rukayishnikova. *Zapiski Vuzovsk. Mineral. (Minsk)* (Mém. soc. russe minéral.) 79, 33-44 (1950). - Kerolite is important in the general genesis of asbestos of the Mg hydrosilicate series. G. and R. distinguish: *α*-Kerolite (I) a porcelanlike dense mineral of conchoidal fracture, low birefringence, n_x 1.570 to 1.557, higher in Ni content, varieties. The thermal curve shows an endothermic effect with a max. at 701°, and an exothermic effect at 910°, similar to that of serpentine; its x-ray diagram is also similar. *β*-Kerolite (II), including "spad-aité," is usually greenish colored, translucent in thin particles, with hardness 2.5, d 2.105, gel-like. In thin sections the chalcidony-like colloidal gel structure is very typical, with a rather marked birefringence; n about 1.513-1.516 (from 0 different occurrences). Fibrous aggregates in II have a definitely lower n : 1.483-1.494, and a birefringence up to 0.008. Also admitted beidellite (birefringence 0.012) is rarely observed. The thermal curve of II shows endothermic effects at 120-150°, 625-650°, and

840-860° (the latter was partly identified with some included dolomite), which is also present in II with a slight Ni content, from Tyulenevsk. In certain details, the thermal curve of II is similar to that of a montmorillonite, but not identical. Garnierite shows also an endothermic effect at 800 (900°). *α*-Kerolites are usually heavier to II than to I, and an intermediate to garnierite. In II the water is driven out at 250-350°, 450-480°, and 700-750° (dehydration curves are given) while garnierite loses its water near 800°. II is stained by basic org. dye-like montmorillonite, with coarse-like halloysite, in ultra-violet light the mineral shows a strong luminescence. In the x-ray diagram, the similarity of II with beidellite and garnierite is striking, while that of I is close to chalcidony. This suggests that garnierite is the Ni analog of II, not of I. From the chem. analysis, the structural formula of II is written



which makes the analogy to *attapulgite* evident, with $Mg(OH)_2$ (brucite) between the montmorillonite parcels. The distinction of I and II as modifications of the same type mineral, kerolite, is analogous to Calliere's distinction of *α*- and *β*-*antigorite* (cf. L. H. St. S.). The widespread occurrence of II cementing brecciated chumite serpentine conglomerates of the Ural, and its assoc. with dolomite and magnesite is characteristic; it is sometimes changed to serpentine, from the periphery to the center, in radial structures. Cracks are filled with carbonates. The chem. relations are given in the following scheme



Ginzburg, Il'ya I.

Ginzburg, Il'ya I., and Rukayishnikova, I. A.: *Mineraly drevnei kory vyvetrianiya Urala*. (Minerals from the Ancient, Weathered Crust of the Urals). Moscow: Publ. House Acad. Sci. S.S.S.R., 1951, 714 pp.

CA

8

Problems of mining geology in the exploitation of nickel deposits connected with weathered crust I. I. Ginzburg and I. Z. Korin *Gornyl Zhur.* 125, No. 5, 7-10 (1951). A discussion of the types of siliceous Ni deposits, their mineralogical and chemical composition, and problems encountered in their mining. M. Hosh

1. GINZBURG, I. I.; RUKAVISHNIKOVA, I. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Mineralogy
7. Minerals of weathering of the ancient crust. I. I. Ginzburg, I. A. Rukavishnikova. Reviewed by I. D. Sedletskiy. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. No. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

GINZBURG, I. I.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Ginsburg, I. I.	"The Ancient Crust of Erosion on the Ultra Basic Rocks of the Urals"	Institute of Geological Sciences Academy of Sciences USSR
Korin, I. Z.	"Minerals of the Ancient Crust of Erosion of the Urals"	
Rukavishnikov, I. A.		

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

GINZBURG, I.I.; SOKOLOV, G.A.

In connection with the article of V.N.Poddubnyi on "The problem of the origin of iron ore." Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Geol. '53, No.2, 113-14.
(GA 47 no.22:12148 '53) (MIRA 6:4)

Ginzburg, I.I.

USSR

✓ Progressive weathering of micas and chlorites. I. I. Ginzburg. *Voprosy Petrog. i Mineral. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 2, B9-66 (1953).—An extensive tabulation and discussion are given of the structural formulas for hydromicas (H), weathered biotites, monothermites, and chlorites in different stages of weathering. I includes hydromicas, weathered muscovites, hydromuscovites, sericites, and illites, all of which show the progressive replacement of K^+ by $(H_2O)^+$. The great confusion of the nomenclature in this field is caused by the transitional character of most of the hydromicas and hydrochlorites. The definitions which G. recommends for an improved nomenclature are the following: (A) Hydrobiotites are biotites and phlogopites from which alkalis have been more or less leached away, OH^- has been introduced, Mg^{++} in the octahedral layers is changed only a little. (B) Vermiculites are biotites and phlogopites from which the alkali ions have been entirely or nearly entirely replaced by OH^- , Mg^{++} has been somewhat leached away, Fe^{++} has been changed into Fe^{+++} . (C) Jعفرites are chlorites in early stages of decomposition, with a slight removal of Mg (about 1/3 of the serpentine component). The later stages are (D) hydrochlorites with low Mg^{++} and higher Al^{+++} contents. The differential-thermal curves of these products are similar to that of kaolinite, while the exothermic orthochlorite effect at 820-840° is preserved. (E) Hydromuscovites are the first stages of changes of muscovite in which no essential changes of the optical and thermal properties are observed. When later the alkalis are leached away, lower birefringence is observed, and the typical endothermic effects of kaolinite appear in hydromicas. The end product is kaolinite. Particularly interesting are the intermediate forms between hydromicas and heidelite-montmorillonite, e.g. bevalite, which contains about half of the K^+ of a normal mica and is explained in its

over

I. I. Ginzburg

structure as a mixed phase with parcels of illite and montmorillonite. Another important problem is that of the monothermite which is a mixed phase more akin to kaolinite than to the hydromicas. The Chasov-Yar monothermite is a hydromica with a high degree (70%) of K^+ replaced by $(H_2O)^+$. In the monothermite of the Graf (e.g. from Buskul'skoe) the degree is even 97%. The transition of monothermite into kaolinite is indicated by a progressive increase in the sum $(OH)^- + (H_2O)^+$, from about 2.5 to about 4.0; it is therefore best described as a heterogeneous mixt. of hydromicas with kaolinite and quartz, and the electron-micrographic exam. confirms this heterogeneity. Monothermite is characterized by the presence of water adsorbed as the mol., bonded in $(OH)^-$ and in $(H_2O)^+$, whereas kaolinite has only $(OH)^-$ groups. Analogous to the weathering of feldspars to sericite, hydromicas, intermediate mixed phases, and kaolinite, there is a sequence of pyroxene-amphibole minerals to chlorite, jefferite, hydrochlorites, montmorillonite (rare), halloysite, and kaolinite. The parallelism of the weathering of the chlorites with that of the micas is evident; their end products are identical. Jefferite and vermiculite are different in their phys.-chem. properties and therefore should not be classified together.

2
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W. J. Pitt

BC

GINZBURG, I. I.

"Information on Hypergene Processes in the Works of A. Ye. Fersman"
Tr. Mineralogich. muzeya AN SSSR, 1953, No 5, 19-29

The author briefly expounds the basic ideas of A. Ye. Fersman in the field of hypergenesis and their development in the works of Soviet scientists. He notes the most important successes in the study of the geochemistry of hypergene processes; e.g., the discovery of the formation of minerals as a result of soil forming process (work of B. B. Polynov and his school), the work of A. P. Vinogradov in biogeochemistry, work on weathering crust and oxidation zones (S. S. Smirnov, F. V. Chukhrov, I. I. Ginzburg). (RZhGeol, No 3, 1954)

SO: W-31187, 8 Mar 55

GINZBURG, I. I.

USSR/ Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry, Hydrochemistry

D.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4153

Author : ~~Ginzburg, I. I.~~, Vitovskaya, I.V.

Inst : Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : Sokonite in Weathering Shell of Lead-Zinc Deposits of Central Kazakhstan

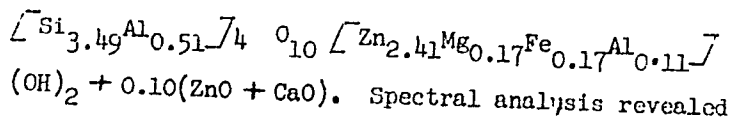
Orig Pub : Sb: Kora vyvetrivaniya. No 2, M., AN SSSR, 1956, 184-187

Abstract : First description in central Kazakhstan of the clayey mineral s sokonite, formed in ore skarns and skarnic limestones. Associated minerals: montmorillonite, baddeleyite and nontronite. Chemical composition of the sokonite (in %): SiO₂ 38.16, Al₂O₃ 6.70, Fe₂O₃ 2.38, CaO 1.27, MgO 1.19, K₂O + Na₂O 0.98, ZnO 34.88, H₂O-8.28, H₂O+7.52, total 101.36. Structural formula

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Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4153



in addition: Pb, Cu, Cd, Cr, V, Ba, Sr, Ti, Sc and Y. Secured were a thermogram, roentgenogram and electron microphotograph of the mineral; simplest physical and optical properties were determined.

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Ginzburg, I. I.

GINZBURG, I.I.; VITOVSKAYA, I.V.

Erosion of quartz in hydrous micaceous-montmorillonite clays.
Kora vyvetr. no.2:235-238 '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Clay) (Quartz)

SINZBURG, I.I.; VITOVSKAYA, I.V.

Weathering of garnet, axinitic, and tremolitic rocks in arid
regions of central Kazakhstan. Kora vyvetr. no.2:299-316 '56.
(MLBA 9:8)
(Kazakhstan--Tremolite)(Kazakhstan--Garnet)(Kazakhstan--Axinite)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1,
p 92 (USSR) 15-57-1-579

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, I. I., Rukavishnikova, I. A.

TITLE: The Age of the Weathering Crust in Central Kazakhstan
(K voprosu o vozraste kory vyvetrivaniya v Tsentral'nom
Kazakhstane)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Kora vyvetrivaniya, Nr 2, Moscow, AN SSSR,
1956, pp 321-322.

ABSTRACT: From a study of a brontotherium jawbone (containing
teeth), found in red clays, the authors have concluded
that the weathered layer in central Kazakhstan was
formed no later than the Oligocene, and possibly
earlier. The latest age of nontronite and opal develop-
ment is no later than Oligocene.

Card 1/1

Ye. S. K.

15-1957-3-3174

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
p 106 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, I.I.

TITLE: The Aggression of Water in Relation to Its Movement
Through Rock [Tr. note: Aggressive water is acid,
limestone-attacking water] (Agressiya vody v svyazi
s yeye dvizheniyem v kamne)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Kora vyvetrivaniya. Nr 2, Moscow, AN SSSR,
1956, pp 355-387

ABSTRACT: In order to study the chemical aggressiveness of solu-
tions while they are seeping through rock, experiments
were conducted on 16 samples of limestones and dolomites
from the Shir'yayevskiy and other kar'yery (quarries) on the Zhiguli
Mountains, near Kuybyshev. It was noted that the most
highly dolomitized samples are distinguished by variable
composition, attended by fluctuation in the transmissi-
bility coefficient, porosity, size of pores, and so
forth. Chemical, thermal, and petrographic studies in-

Card 1/3

15-1957-3-3174

The Aggression of Water in Relation to Its Movement Through Rock

dicates that the dolomite content in the samples ranges from a trace to 96.0%. The chemical analysis is as follows: insoluble residues 0.05 to 0.38%; SiO_2 0.01 to 0.09%; Fe_2O_3 0.02 to 0.13%; Al_2O_3 0.02 to 0.09%; CaO 33.43 to 55.80%; MgO 0.19 to 19.63%; CO_2 43.75 to 47.00%; SO_3 0.03 to 0.20%; S a trace; Cl 0.01 to 0.06%; P_2O_5 a trace; H_2O^+ up to 0.12%; Si formed 27.87 to 80.95% of the insoluble residues. From experiments on the seepage of H_2O , CaSO_4 , and $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, it was ascertained that the coefficient of transmissibility ranges from $>1 \times 10^{-10}$ to 1×10^{-6} for dolomites, from 1×10^{-5} to 1×10^{-7} for limestones. The value of this coefficient depends on the total porosity; the total specific surface of the pores; the size of the pores themselves; the connection of pores of different sizes with each other; the volume of airtight pores; the shape of the grains forming the pores; the gradient; the chemical and mineralogical composition of the pore walls; the thickness of the walls in thin-walled pores; and the temperature, viscosity, and composi-

Card 2/3

The Aggression of Water in Relation to Its Movement Through Rock 15-1957-3-3174

tion of fluids migrating through the rock. The factors of time and pressure also influence the coefficient of transmissibility. It was calculated that water will pass through approximately 100 m of rock, even if dense, in 3,300 years. With water passing through it, dolomite loses 0.0054% of its weight in a year; limestone loses up to 0.27%. In 3,300 years, 18% Ca and Mg would be removed from dolomite; but porous limestone would be dissolved entirely in 400 years. However, the processes of solution generally proceed much more slowly because of the precipitation of sediment from the solution and the consequent stopping up of the pores, and because impermeable layers, if present, prevent free drainage. Thus external conditions determine the results of the struggle between the two opposing processes of leaching and cementation.

Card 3/3

V. A. V.

GINZBURG, I.I.; MUKANOV, K.M.

Pb, Zn and Cu distribution in various classes and fractions
of the Diluvium in the region of two deposits in Central
Kazakhstan [with English summary in insert]. Geokhimiia no.4:
50-57 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralogii i geokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(Kazakhstan--Geochemistry)

GINSBURG, I. I.

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 743

Author: Ginsburg, I. I.

Institution: Academy of Sciences USSR

Title: Geochemical Methods in Ore Prospecting

Original

Periodical: Vestn. AN SSSR, 1956, No 6, 58-64

Abstract: Geochemical prospecting methods based on the analysis of a large number of small samples containing trace amounts of the elements of interest require a quick and accurate methodology. Semiquantitative spectroscopic analysis is of great importance in this respect. Further progress in geochemical prospecting must be achieved by the utilization of one sample for the determination of 6-10 and more elements. Geochemical, hydrochemical, biochemical, and geobotanical prospecting methods are finding wide application. For complex investigations the creation of integrated prospecting teams and field laboratories is necessary. For the preliminary survey of large

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

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Ginzburg, Il'ya Isaakovich

Opyt razrabotki teoreticheskikh osnov geokhimicheskikh metodov poiskov rud tsvetnykh i redkikh metallov (Experience in the Development of Theoretical Principles for Geochemical Methods of Prospecting for Nonferrous and Rare Metals) Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1957. 10,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Smirnov, V. I. Ed. of Publishing House: Godovikov, L. A. Tech.
Ed.: Gurov, O. A.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for practical and theoretical exploration geophysicists specializing in geochemistry.

COVERAGE: The book covers the entire field of geochemical exploration and reviews both the recent methods of chemical analysis of rock (or soil) and the peculiarities of geology of individual mineral deposits, essential for practical prospecting work. Each method is described in its teleological aspect. The material for conclusions as to the methodology was partially supplied by the author himself and partially extracted from the reports of leading Soviet geochemical explorers and from the records of the All-Union Congress of Geochemists (1956).
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Experience in the Development (Cont.)

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Acknowledgment is extended to the following Soviet scientists (from the geochemical laboratory staff of the Academy of Sciences, USSR) for their contributions: I. A. Rukavishnikova, I. V. Vitovskaya, V. V. Borodin, Yu. Yu. Bugel'skiy, K. M. Mukanov, L. D. German, A. I. Pokrovskaya (an analytical chemist), and N. P. Sechina (a spectral analyst); furthermore, the following scientists have contributed their material to the author: S. D. Miller, I. P. Benivalenskiy, G. I. Rossman, and A. G. Betekhtin; in addition, the following scientists have reviewed the book: O. D. Levitskiy, F. I. Vul'fson, and V. M. Kreyter. In the introduction to the book, the author recapitulates the main achievements of Soviet geochemistry in the field of petroleum and metal prospecting by geochemical methods. Following the decree by the Ministry of Geology in 1955, the geochemical element has become an integrated part of every geophysical and geological prospecting scheme. Each chapter is accompanied by an extensive bibliography, consisting almost entirely of Soviet contributions. There are 328 references, 317 of them Soviet, 8 English, and 3 German; and 72 figures (mostly diagrams) and 28 tables. The appendix, written by A. I. Pokrovskaya, contains a summary of practical geochemical methods used in sample analysis for determining the presence of metal in rock. In the conclusion it must be mentioned that the term "hypergene" (supergene) has a broader meaning than one given to it in the American scientific literature. In this book the term "hypergene" includes all relevant ore-formation processes.

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MM/bmd
10-14-58

GINSBURG, I. I.

11-12-5/10

AUTHOR: Ginsburg, I.I.

TITLE: Basic Results of Study of Ancient Cores of Weathering in the USSR (Osnovnyye rezultaty izucheniya drevnikh kor vyvetri-vaniya v SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957, # 12, pp 61-88 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Studies of disintegration of mountain rocks were taken up more than 20 years ago by B.B. Polynov and other geologists, and they were continued in 1938 by D.T. Ul'yanov, G.S. Gritsayenko and other USSR scientists. Examinations of the effects of disintegration of the earth's crust were brought about by prospecting for nickel, aluminum, iron, mangan, kaolin, heat-resisting clays, zirconium, titanium, diamonds, optical quartz, rare earths and other minerals deposits associated with rinds of disintegration. It was found that the occurrence of these rinds was not restricted to regions of the southern Urals and Ukraine, but that they were distributed over the entire territory of the USSR. Ancient rinds of disintegration proved to be of such importance that it seemed justified to establish a new branch of geology, specializing on the peculiarities of these geologic formations and the methods of research. At the

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11-12-5/10

Basic Results of Study of Ancient Cores of Weathering in the USSR

present time ancient rinds of disintegration are regarded as a special continental formation, which has been formed under the influences of solar energy, atmospheric and biogenic agents acting upon basic rocks of different composition. As a result, new layers with different structural, and chemical properties were formed containing mineral deposits typical for disintegrated rinds. Following extensive studies of rinds of disintegration, the following 7 types of rinds were established: 1. Residual rinds of decomposition; 2. Residual rinds of leaching; 3. Rinds of filtration; 4. Rinds which were transformed by new processes of disintegration, deposited on the initial rinds; 5. Re-deposition or shifting of the rinds; 6. Washed-out rinds; 7. Metamorphosed rinds. Each of these types can be subdivided, depending on the properties of the disintegrated rocks as well on the form of deposition, into the following groups: open and covered rinds; plain and complex rinds; rinds covering square areas and those covering strips; widely dispersed rinds and those of local distribution. The author published 7 tables, on which are given the characteristic features of disintegration, leaching, filtration, re-deposition, transformation, washing-out and the development of

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11-12-5/10

Basic Results of ~~Study of Ancient-Cores~~ of Weathering in the USSR

profiles of rinds. The method of determining the age of rinds has not yet been settled. It is a rather simple matter to determine the age of a rind which is overlaying or which is covered by a known formation. The author cites numerous rinds of disintegration deposited in various geologic strata of the USSR. He examined furthermore the correlation existing between ancient rinds of disintegration and sedimentary deposits found in depressions, as well as the influence of climatic conditions prevailing at the time of formation. There are 8 tables, 68 Russian, 1 British, and 1 American references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

GINZBURG, I. I.

"Types of Old Crusts of Weathering in USSR."

paper distributed at the International Clay Mineralogy Congress in Brussels, Belgium,
1 - 5 Jul 58.

Comment: B-3,116,859.

GINSBURG, I. I.

AUTHOR: Ginsburg, I.I.

11-1-23/29

TITLE: Conference on the Research and the Use of Clays (Soveshchaniye po issledovaniyu i ispol'zovaniyu glin)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1958, # 1, pp 110-111 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The first conference on research and use of clays was held in L'vov from May 26 to June 1, 1957. This conference was called by the L'vov State University imeni Franko, by six institutes of the Academy of Sciences and other scientific organizations. It was attended by 250 scientists. The following problems were discussed with more than 100 lectures: 1. General questions on the mineralogy of clays. 2. Methods of mineral research and special properties of clays. 3. Engineering-geological properties of clays and minerals. 4. Study of clays and soils of different districts. 5. Technology of clays. 6. Results of studies of bentonites, bauxites, loess and erosion of the earth's crust. The lectures dealt with problems pertaining to the nomenclature of mineralogy, heating and dehydration curves, thermic effects, X-ray analysis, mineral composition, technological properties, genesis,

Card 1/2

Conference on the Research and the Use of Clays

11-1-23/29

classification and other characteristics of clays.

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Синько, И. И., (Dr. of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences)

"Elaboration of the Theoretical Bases of Geochemical Survey Methods"

For this work author received award by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 1957.
Priroda, No. 2, 1958. pp. 113-114.

GINZBURG, I.I.

Committee of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. on the
study of clays. Geol.rud.nestorozh. no.1:127-128 Ja-F '59.
(MIRA 12:5)

(Clay)

GINZBURG, I.I.

Nickeliferous magnetite in silicate-nickel deposits. Kora
vyvetr. no. 3:33-38 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralogii i geokhimi AN SSSR.
(Magnetite)

GINZBURG, I.I.

"Nickelmelane" and "cobaltmelane". Kora vyvetr. no. 3:56-66
'60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestirozheniy, petrografii,
mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR.
(Psilomelane)

.GINZBURG, I.I.; KABANOVA, Ye.S.

Silica content in natural waters and forms of its occurrence.
Kora vyvetr. no. 3:313-342 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Silica) (Water--Composition)

GINZBURG, I.I.; OL'SHANSKIY, Ya.I. [deceased]; BELYATSKIY, V.V.;
Prinimali uchastiye: MUZHDENOVSKAYA, T.S., laborant;
ROZHDESTVENSKAYA, Z.S., laborant; KOZHINA, V.M., laborant;
FEODOT'YEV, K.M., otv.red.; SHLEPOV, V., red.izd-va; LAUT,
V.G., tekhn.red.

{**Studies of** experimental and technical petrography and mineralogy}
Issledovaniia po eksperimental'noi i tekhnicheskoi petrografii i
mineralogii. No.4: [Studies on oxidation of sulfides] Eksperi-
mental'nye issledovaniia po okisleniiu sul'fidov. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR. 1961. 130 p. (Akademia nauk SSR.
Institut geologii rudynkh nestorozhdenii, petrografii, mineral-
ogii i geokhimii. Trudy, no.59) (MIRA 14:7)
(**Sulfides**)

GINZBURG, I.I.

Basic problems relative to the study of the formation of weathered surfaces and their importance for mineral prospecting. Geol.rud.-mestorozh. no.5:21-36 S.O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Weathering) (Minerals) (Prospecting)

~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000~~ CIA-RDP86-00513R0005

ALPAGOV, M.O.; GINZBURG, I.I.; DUBOVSKAYA, M.V.; YERSHOV, A.P.;
MELKOV, V.G.; OS'KIN, N.I.; ROZHKOVA, Ye.V.; STRAKHOV, N.M.;
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TERENT'YEVA, K.F.; SHANOBSKIY, L.M.; CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L.;
SHCHERBINA, V.V.

Iurii Konstantinovich Goretiskii; obituary. Sov.geol. 4 no.12:
153-155 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Goretiskii, Iurii Konstantinovich, 1912-1961)

NIKITIN, Konstantin Konstantinovich; GINZBURG, I.I., otv.red.; ASTROV,
A.V., red.izd-va; KASHINA, P.S., tekhn.red.

[Ancient weathering surface of ultrabasic rocks in the Buryktal
Massif] Drevniia kora vyvetrivanii Buryktal'skogo massiva
ul'traosnovnykh porod. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1962.
189 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozh-
denii, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii. Trudy, no.69).
(Ural Mountain region--Weathering)
(Ural Mountain region--Ultrabasic)

VITOVSKAYA, Irina Vladimirovna; GINZBURG, L.I., doktor geologo-miner. nauk;
BRODSKIY, S.A. red. izd-va; SUSHKOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Mineral composition and behavior of microelements in the super-
gene zone of Akchagyl and Kyzyl-Espe] Mineral'nyi sostav i povedenie
mikroelementov v zone gipergeneza Akchagyla i Kyzyl-Espe. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1962. 129 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR.
Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdenii, petrografii, mineralogii
i geokhimi. Trudy, no.75.). (MIRA 15:6)
(Kazakhstan--Ore deposits) (Kazakhstan--Trace elements)

GINZBURG, I.I.; NADZHAKOVA, G.E.; NIKITINA, A.P.

Recent and ancient laterite weathering of basalts in Brazil
and the Russian Platform. Kora vyvetr. no.4:3-95 '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR.

(Brazil--Weathering) (Brazil--Basalt)

(Russian Platform--Weathering)

(Russian Platform--Basalt)

GINZBURG, I.I.; PISEMSKIY, G.V.

Weathering surface of rocks of the greenstone formation in
the Uchaly pyritic copper deposit. Kora vyvetr. no.4:147-
177 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR i TsNIGRI.

(Ural Mountain region--Weathering)

(Ural Mountain region--Greenstone)

VOL'FSON, F.I.; GINZBURG, I.I.; SAPOZHNIKOV, D.G.; SOKOLOV, G.A.;
YANITSKIY, A.L.

Eightieth birthday of B.P. Krotov. Geol.rud.mestorozh. no.5:117-
118 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Krotov, Boris Petrovich, 1882-)

GINZBURG, I. I.

TITLE: The Conference on applied karstology

9

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, no. 1, 1963,
124 - 126 (authors: Gvozdotkiy N. A., and Chikishev, A. G.)

TEXT: The Conference was held in Moscow on April 23 - 25, 1962, and was attended by 35 representatives from 16 scientific and industrial organizations. The Conference was opened by N. A. Gvozdotkiy who reported on the activities of the Geographical section of the Moscow Society of Natural scientists. The following reports were delivered: A. G. Lykoshin on the investigation of karsts for hydro-engineering construction by geological engineers; V. S. Polevoy on the use of geophysical methods to study karsts in areas of hydrological engineering structures; I. A. Savarenskiy on problems considering karsts in industrial and urban construction in the Dzerzhinsk region; N. A. Gvozdotkiy on "Karst in the region of Caucasian Mineral Water Sources"; I. I. Ginzburg on mineral resources connected with karst processes; G. I. Bushinskiy on bauxite and phosphorite karst deposits; Ye. T. Bobrov on "Karst bauxites of the Yenisey ridge and the adjacent region of the Siberian platform"; N. A. Lisitsyna on "Karst bauxites in the Kazakh foldings and the Turgay depression"; B. N. Ivanov and V. N. Dublyanskiy on "The importance of the Crimea karst in national economy"; A. G. Chikishev on "The importance of the Central Ural karst in national economy"; I. K. Kudryashov on the influence of karst on agriculture in some Bashkirian regions; The reports delivered were discussed by D. S. Sokolova, V. A. Varsanof'yeva, N. A. Krasil'nikova, S. A. Sladkopevtseva, V. S. Polevoy and others. The Conference approved the methods of karst investigation, including geophysical means, electrical seismic and ultrasonic prospecting. It was decided to investigate in detail the development and expansions of karst; to study the origination of karst bauxites, to control the purity of mineral water sources and to continue research in the agricultural regions of Bashkiria.

GINZBURG, I. I.

Reaction energy of weathering processes of some aluminosilicates.
Kora vyvetr. no.5:87-119 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralogii i geokhimi AN SSSR.
(Aluminosilicates) (Weathering)

GINZBURG, I.I.

Organization of geochemical prospecting for pyrite deposits
in the Southern Urals. Mat. geol. i pol. iskop. Uzh. Urala
no. 3:28-36 '6... (MIRA 17:7)

SAUKOV, A.A.; GINZBURG, I.I.; PEREL'MAN, A.I.; AYDIN'YAN, N.Kh.;
SHARKOV, Yu.V.

Vladimir Ivanovich Krasnikov; obituary. Geol. rud. mestorozh.
5 no.2:141-142 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Krasnikov, Vladimir Ivanovich, 1907-1962)

BERKHIN, S.I.; VITOVSKAYA, I.V.; GINZBURG, I.I.

Montmorillonite containing admixtures of halloysite from the oxidation zone in the Kyzyl-Espe deposit. Kora vyvetr. no.5: 7-16 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR.
(Kazakhstan—Montmorillonite)
(Kazakhstan—Halloysite)

GINZBURG, I.I.

Types of ancient weathering surfaces, forms of their
occurrence and classification. Kora vyvetr. no.6:71-101 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralologii i geokhimi AN SSSR, Moskva.

YASHINA, R.S.; GINZBURG, I.I.

Checking on the use of O.P. Mehra, and M.L. Jackson's method
of the removal of iron oxides from soils and clays for
mineralogical purposes. Kora vyvetr. no.5:398-403 '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralogii i geokhimi AN SSSR.
(Mineralogical chemistry)