

Mineralogy

The basic building blocks

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How Many?

As of last night, there were 4635 recognized minerals



Olivine
Forsterite



Orthopyroxene
Enstatite



Perovskite
Perovskite

Sequence of Mineralogy

Condensation ~100

Primary Igneous Minerals – few 100's

Interaction with Water and CO₂ - 1000 +

Oxidation Reactions - 1000's

Metamorphism



USGS

Minerals From Condensation

Graphite	C
Pt Metal Alloys	Pt,Os,Ir
Forsterite	Mg_2SiO_4
Perovskite	$CaTiO_3$
Corundum	Al_2O_3
Spinel	$MgAl_2O_4$
Hibonite	$CaAl_{12}O_{19}$
Moissanite	SiC
Khamrabaevite	TiC

Primitive

Condensation, Melting or Shock

Forsterite	Mg_2SiO_4
Orthopyroxene	$(Mg,Fe)SiO_3$
Augite	$Ca(Mg,Fe,Al)(Si,Al)_2O_6$
Anorthite	$CaAl_2Si_2O_8$
Spinel	$MgAl_2O_4$
Magnetite	Fe_3O_4
Tridymite	SiO_2
Chromite	$FeCr_2O_4$
Ilmenite	$FeTiO_3$
Iron	(Fe,Ni)
Troilite	FeS
Fayalite	Fe_2SiO_4
Schreibersite	$(Fe,Ni)_3P$

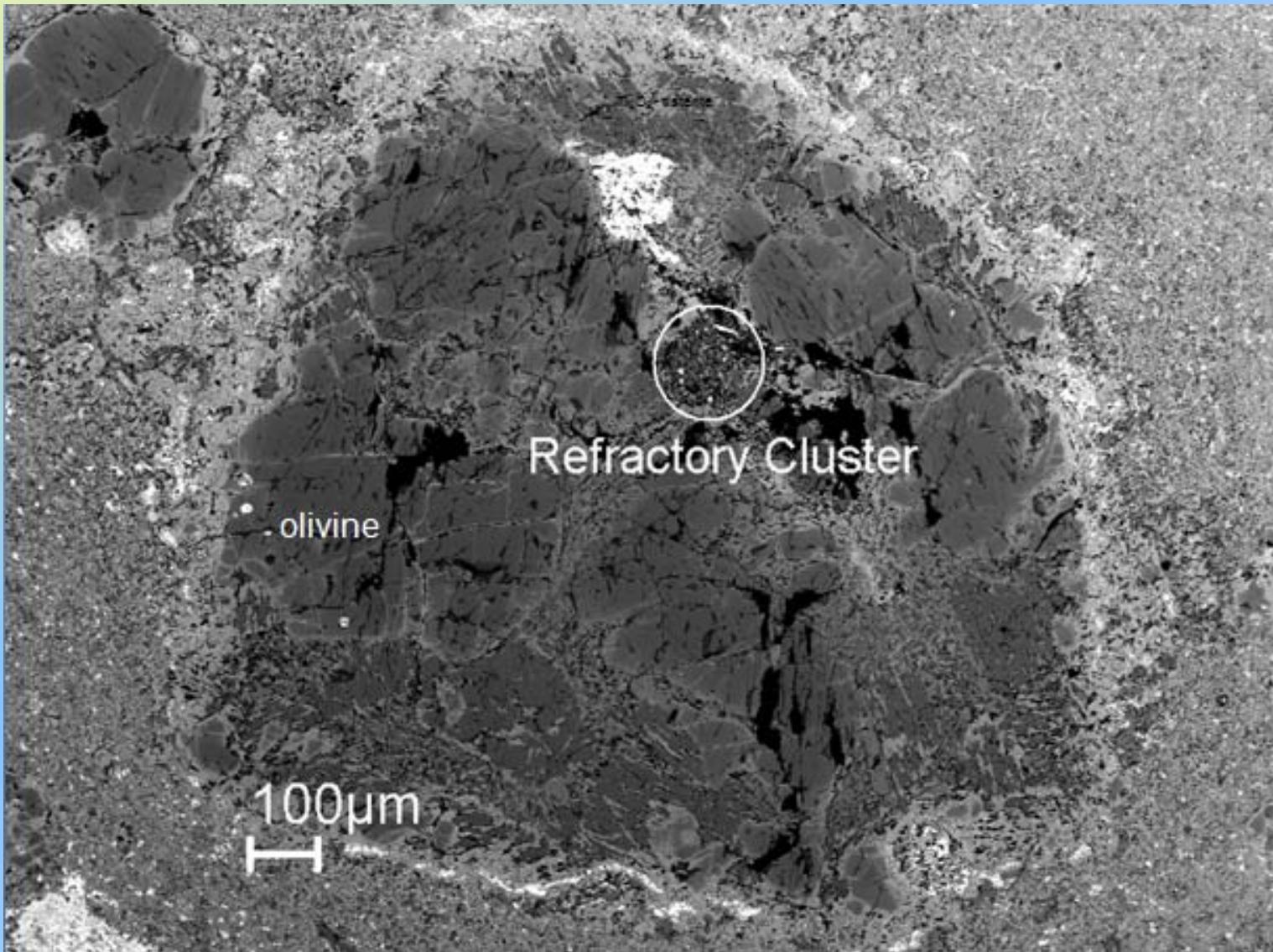
Ordinary Chondrite



L3 - Barratta

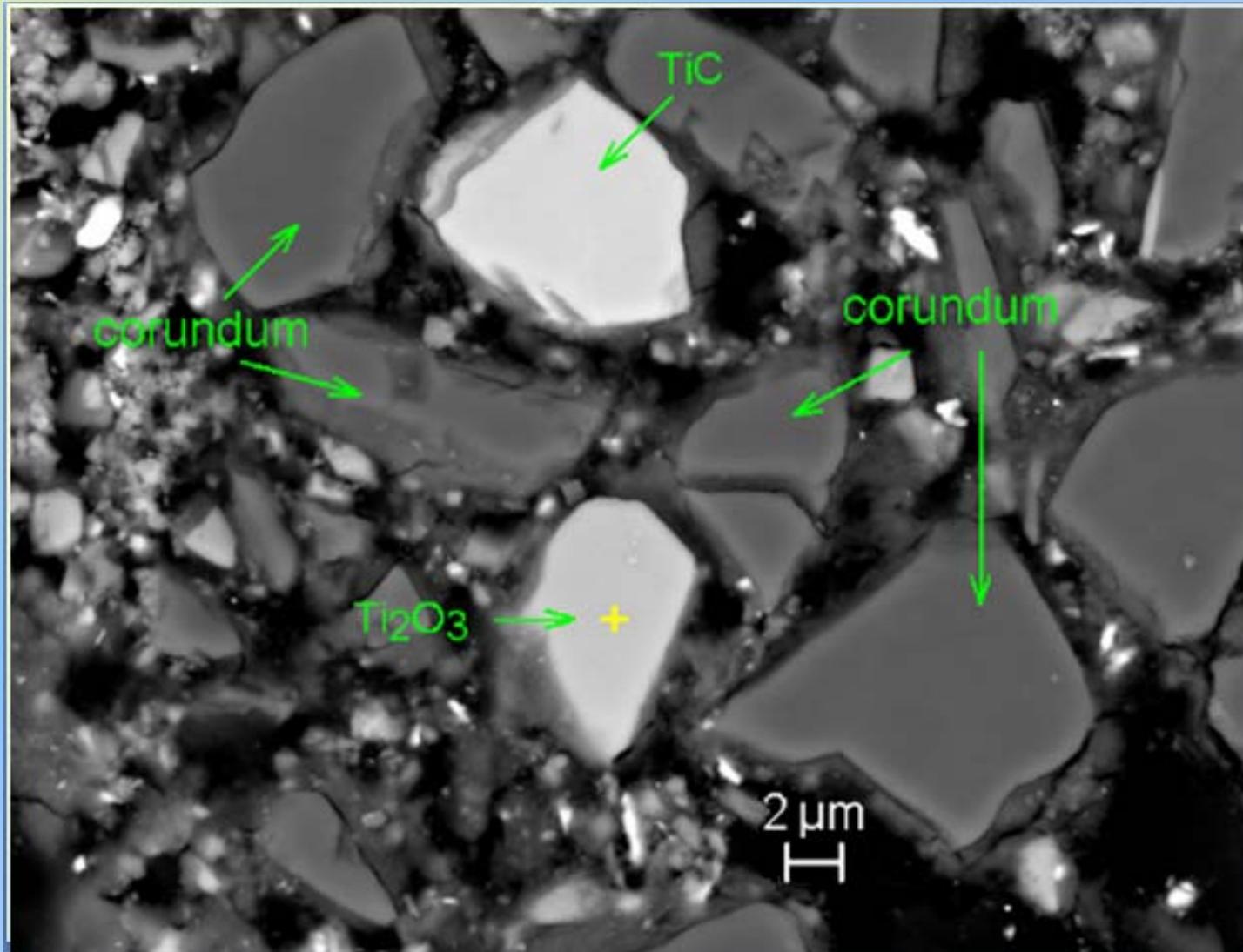


The Minerals Can Be Tiny

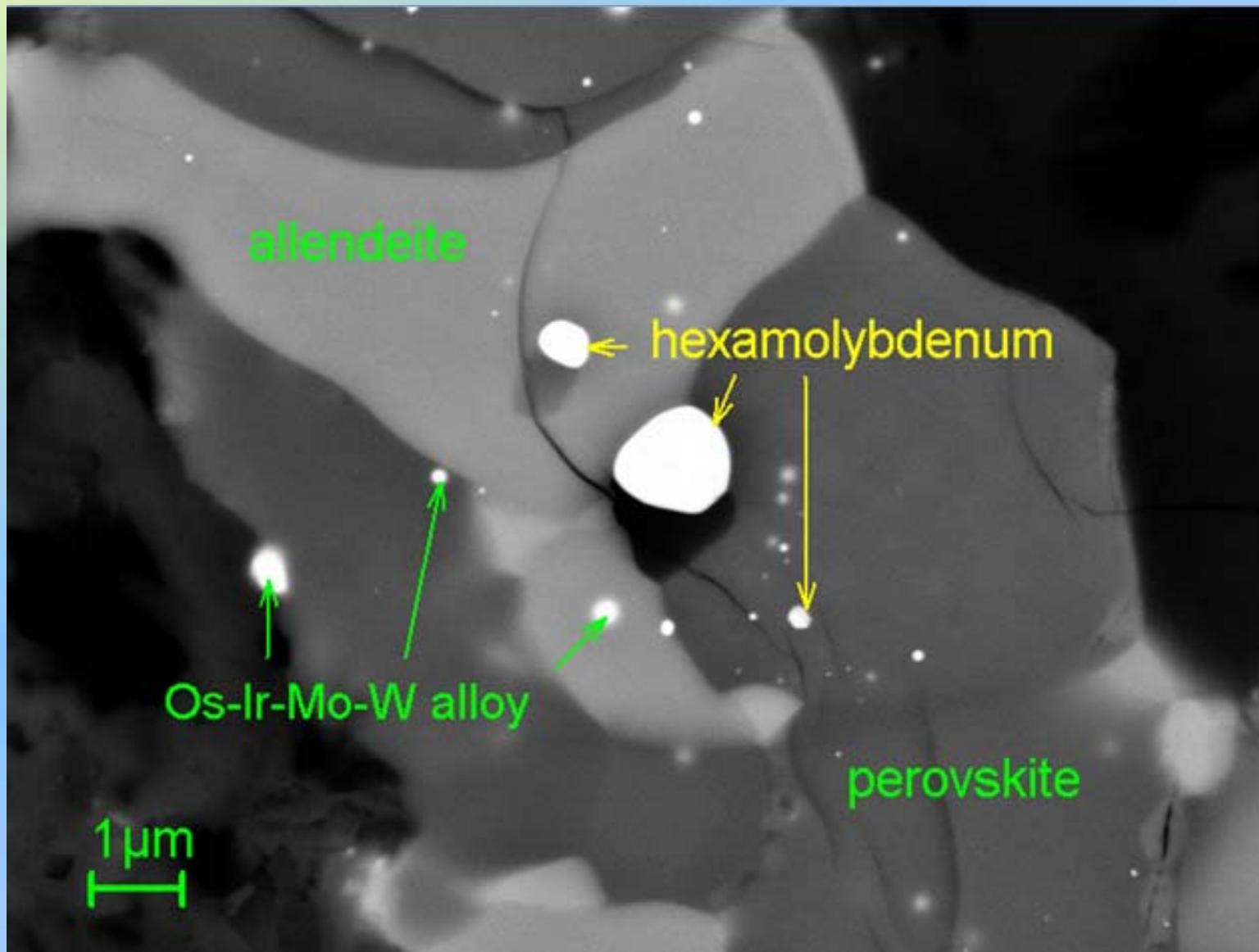


Allende

Tistarite – Ti_2O_3



Allendeite ($\text{Sc}_4\text{Zr}_3\text{O}_{12}$)



Igneous Minerals

Primary Igneous Minerals

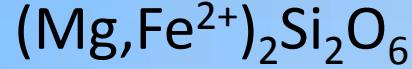
Olivine Group



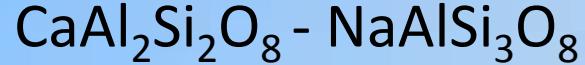
Clinopyroxenes



Orthopyroxenes



Feldspars



Oxides

iron and titanium oxides

and many others

Oxide Minerals

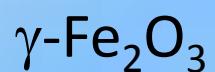
Oxides

Hematite



hexagonal

Maghemite



cubic

goethite



orthorhombic

lepidocrocite



orthorhombic



goethite



lepidocrocite

Carbonate Minerals

Carbonate Minerals

Calcite	CaCO_3
Dolomite	$\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$
Magnesite	MgCO_3
Ankerite	$\text{Ca}(\text{Fe}^{2+}, \text{Mg})(\text{CO}_3)_2$
Siderite	$\text{Fe}^{2+}\text{CO}_3$

Complex Carbonates

Artenite	$\text{Mg}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Coalingite	$\text{Mg}_{10}\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_{24} \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

Sulphate Minerals

Sulphates

Jarosite group $(\text{H}_3\text{O}^+, \text{K}, \text{Na})_2\text{Fe}^{3+}_6(\text{SO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_{12}$

Magnesium sulfates $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ cementing agent

Epsomite $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Hexahydrite $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Pentahydrite $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Starkeyite $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Sanderite $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

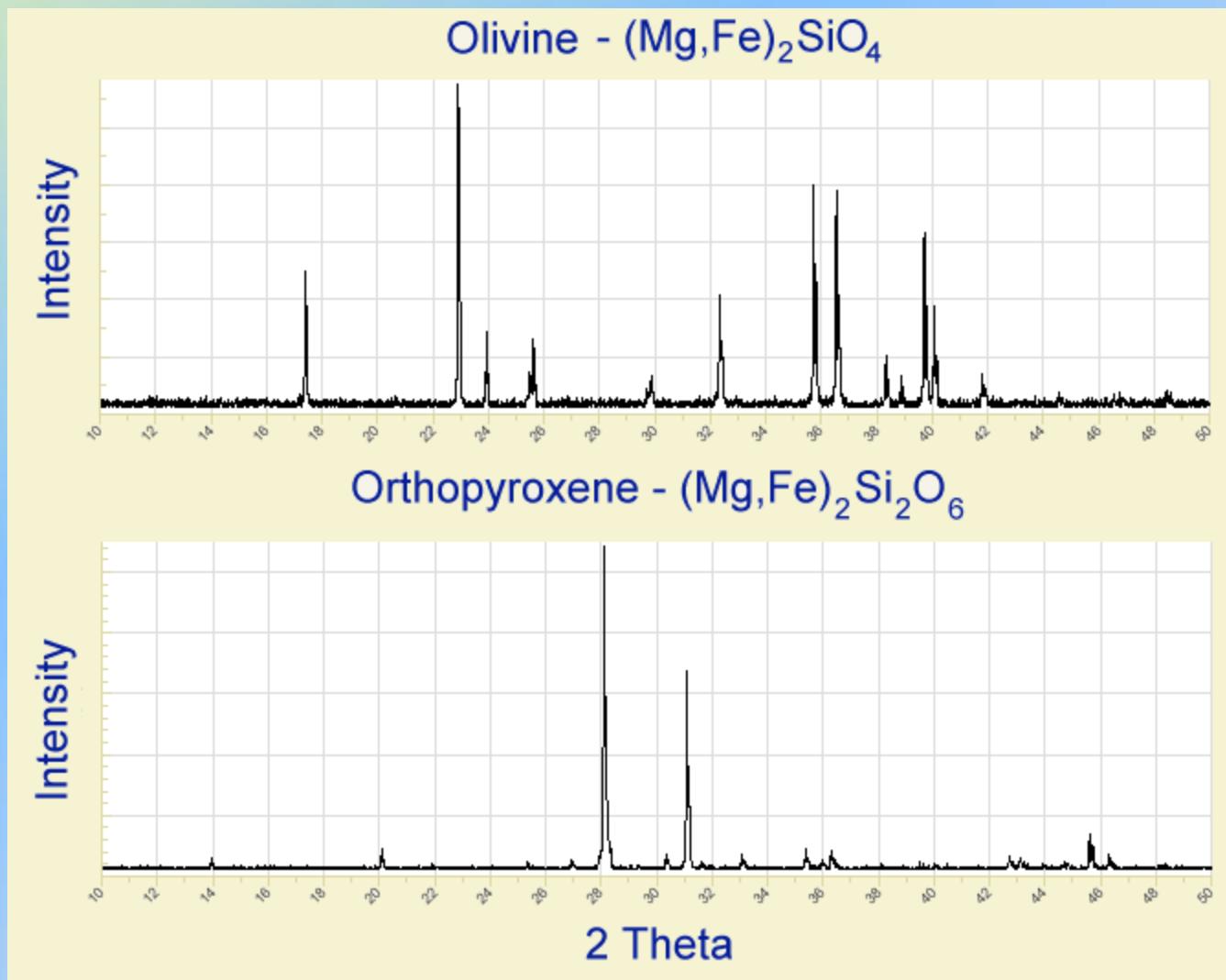
Kieserite $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

Amorphous $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Clay Minerals

Clay Minerals - indicate reaction with water
They are layer silicates
There are many mineral species

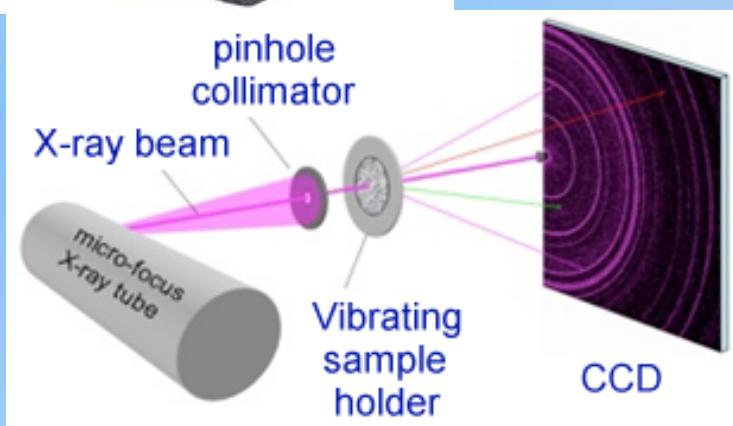
Minerals are Defined by XRD and Composition



Minerals are Defined by XRD and Composition



CheMin
Enroute
to Mars



Mars-XRD Prototype



^{55}Fe self-emitting X-ray source prototype
European Space Agency

Other Ways to Identify Minerals

Chemical Composition - not sufficient by itself

Spectroscopic Methods

Infrared – proven in space

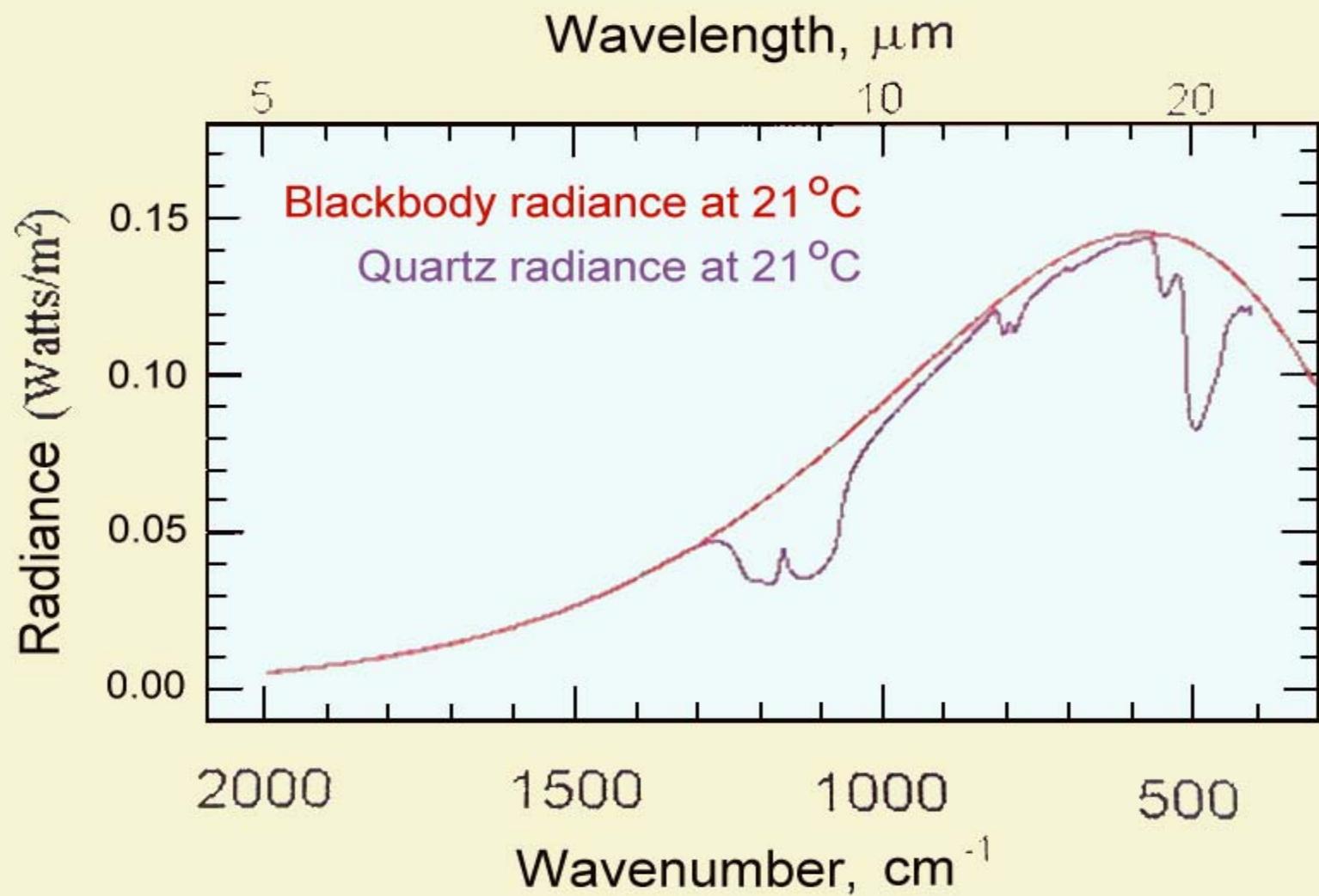
Raman - proven in the lab

Mössbauer - limited to Fe

EPR - many limitations

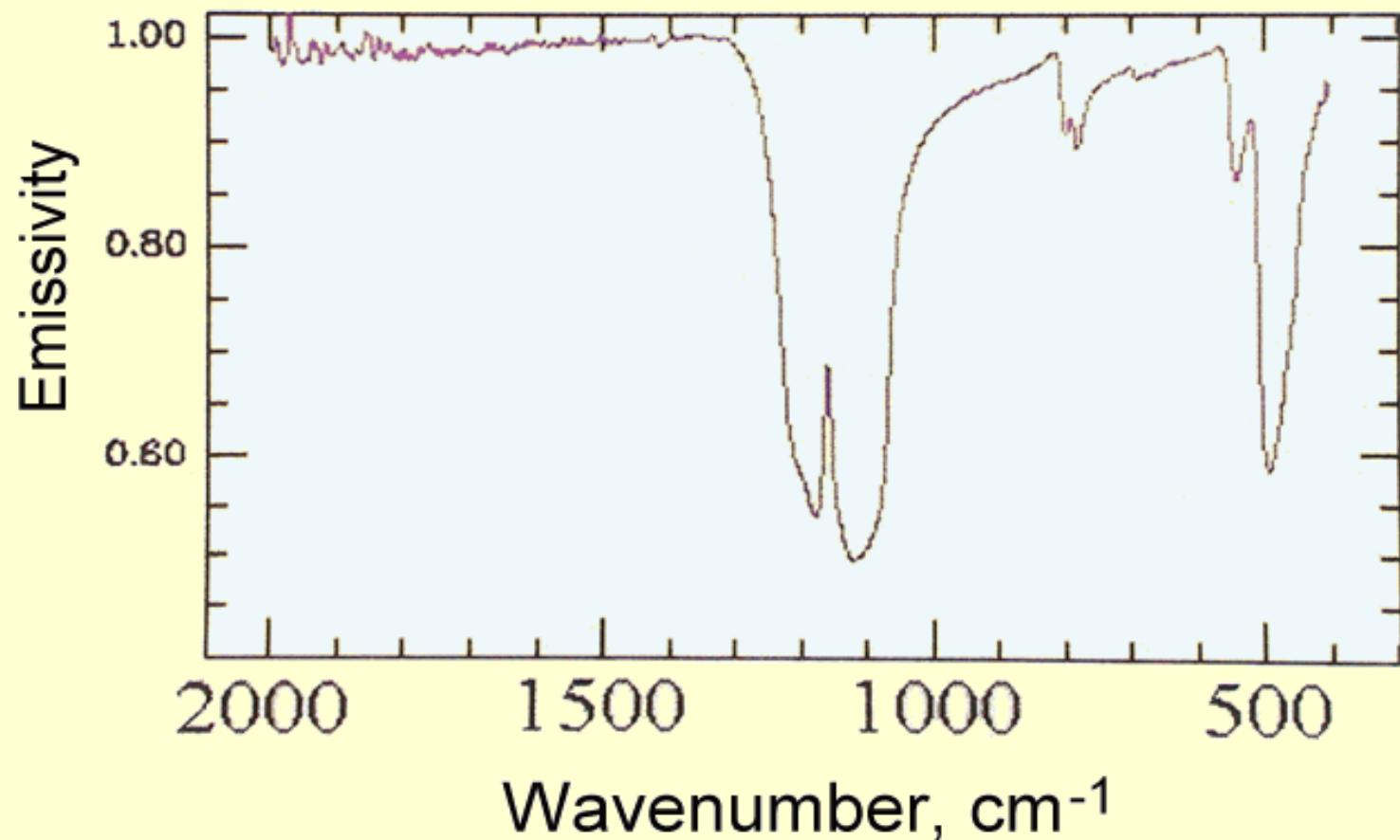
Magnetic Properties – limited to Fe

Thermal Emission Spectra



Thermal Emission

Quartz emissivity spectrum
= (quartz radiance)/(blackbody)

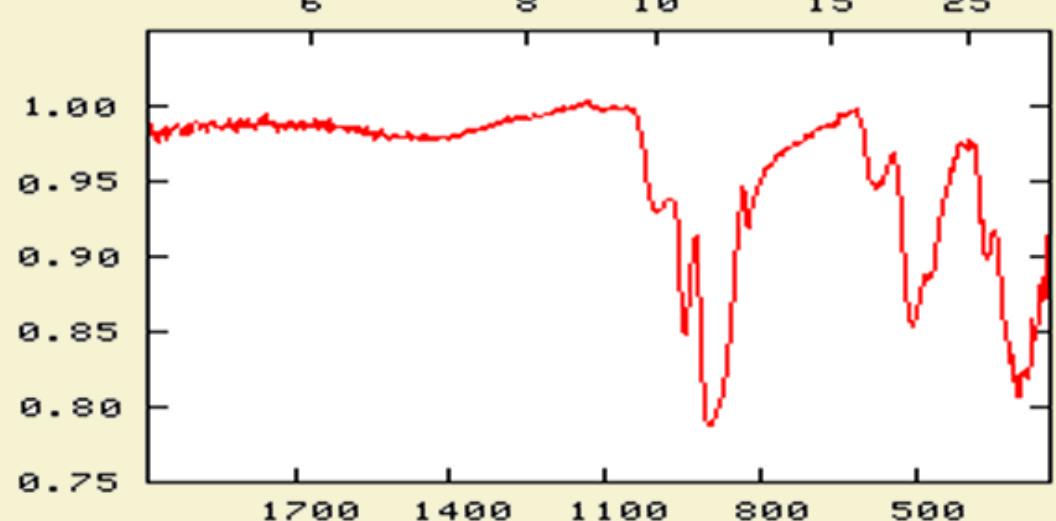


Thermal Emission Spectra

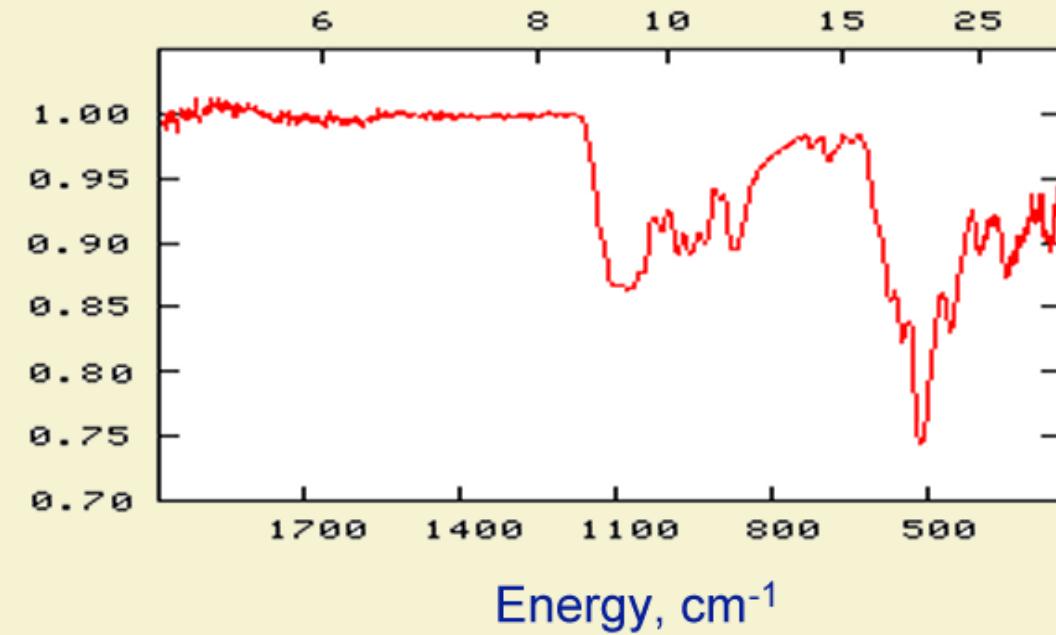
ASU Spectral Library

Percent Transmission

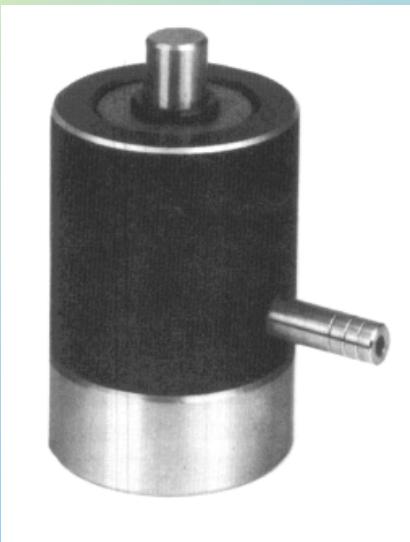
Olivine - $(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe})_2\text{SiO}_4$



Orthopyroxene - $(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe})_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6$

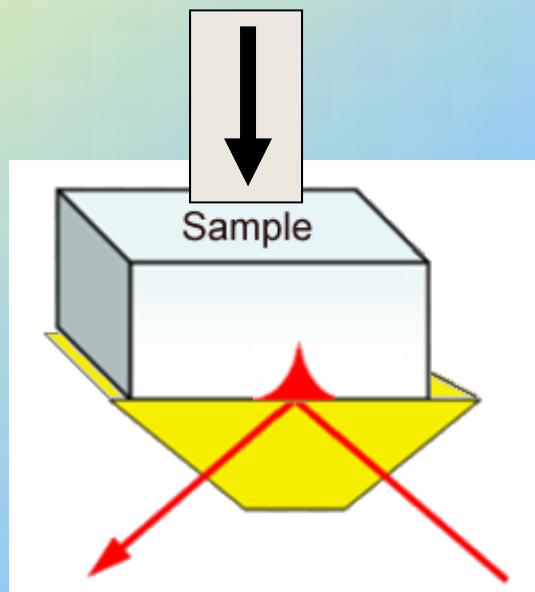


Infrared Spectra – the old way

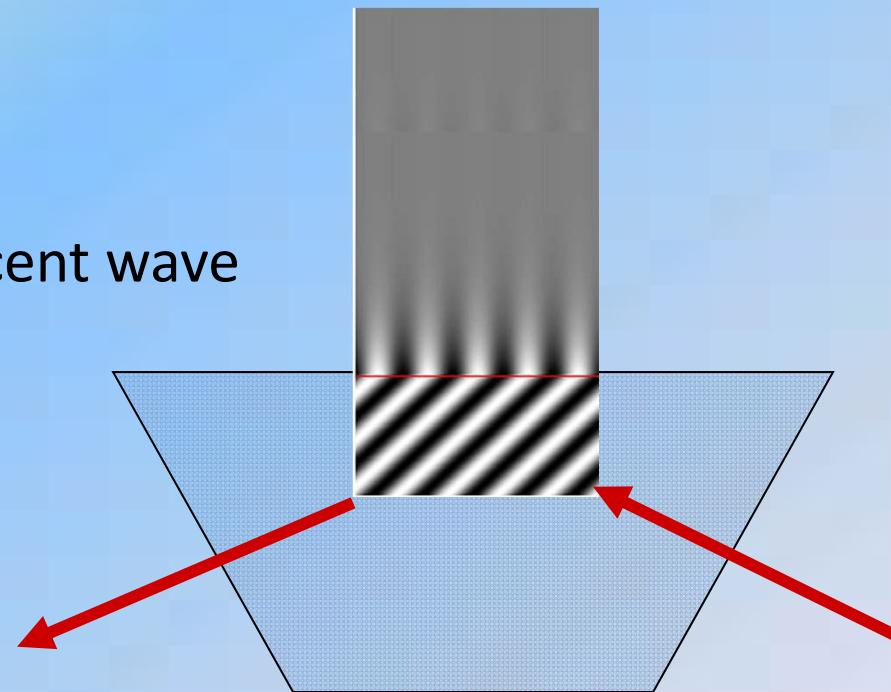


KBr pellets

ATR: Attenuated Total Reflectance



evanescent wave



Infrared Spectra (ATR)

Absorbance (ATR)

Olivine - $(\text{Mg},\text{Fe})_2\text{SiO}_4$



Orthopyroxene - $(\text{Mg},\text{Fe})_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6$



Energy, cm⁻¹

ATR: Attenuated Total Reflectance



Raman Spectroscopy

Laser



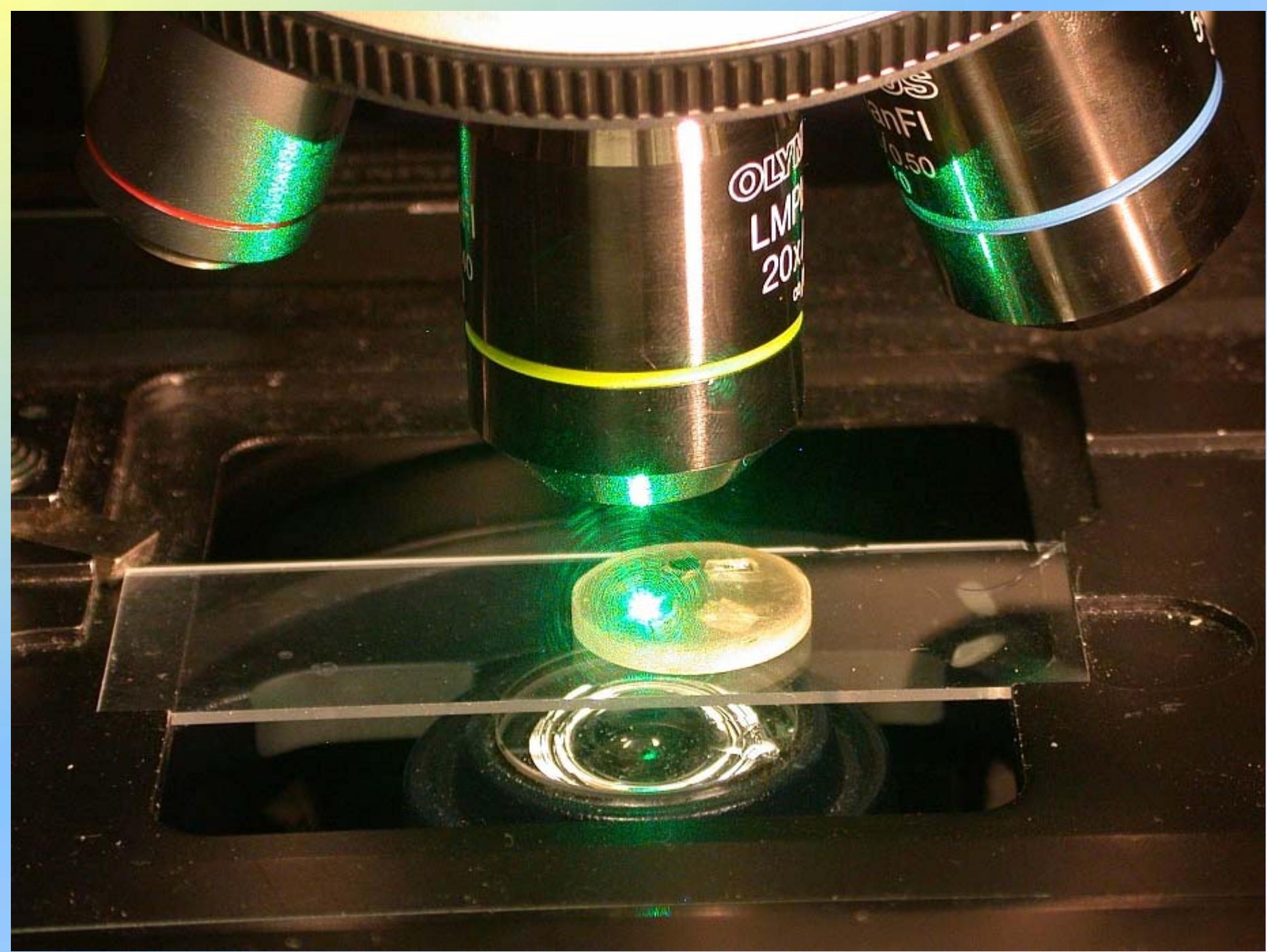
Sample

Spectrometer

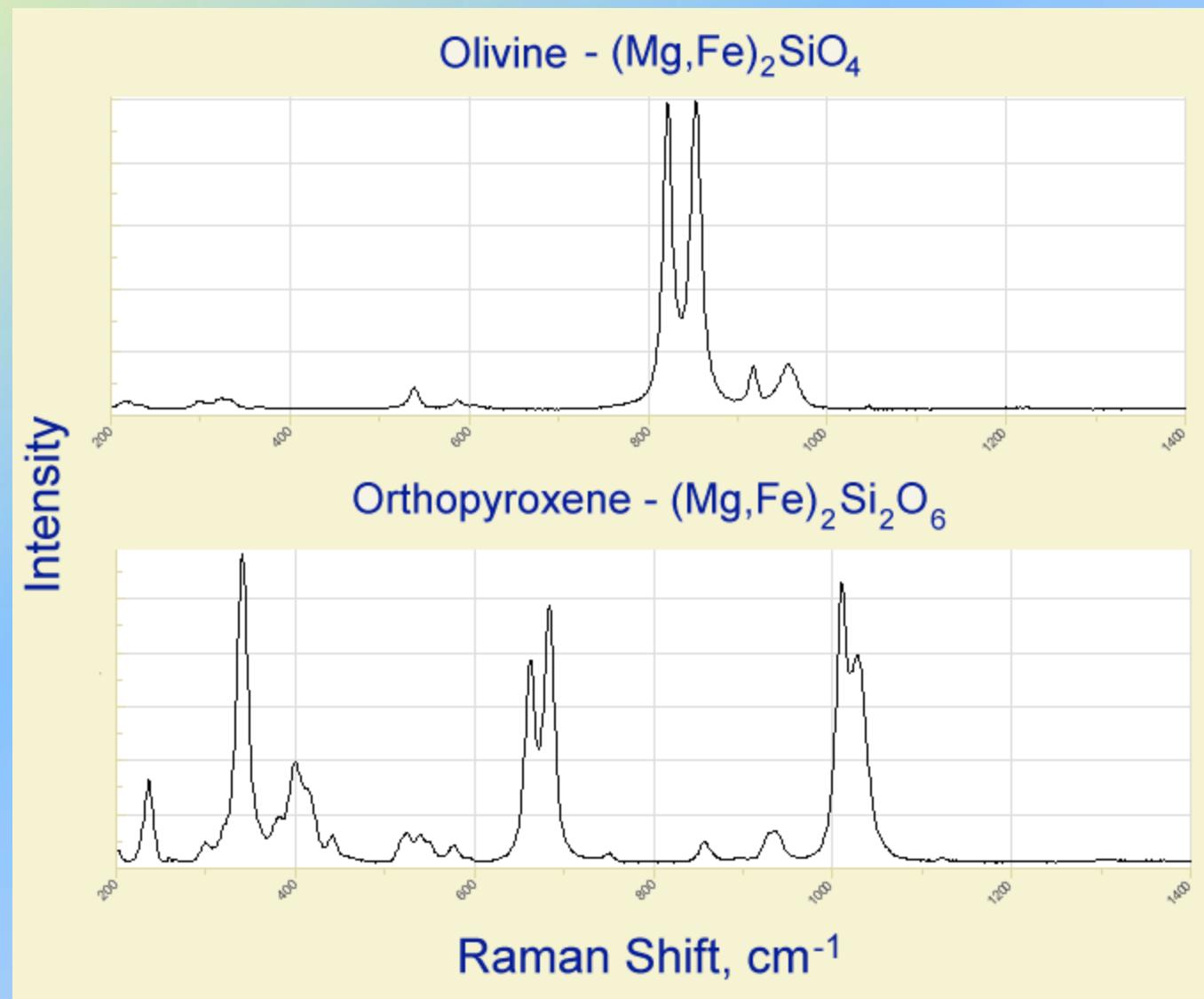
Magic Filter

CCD Photodetector

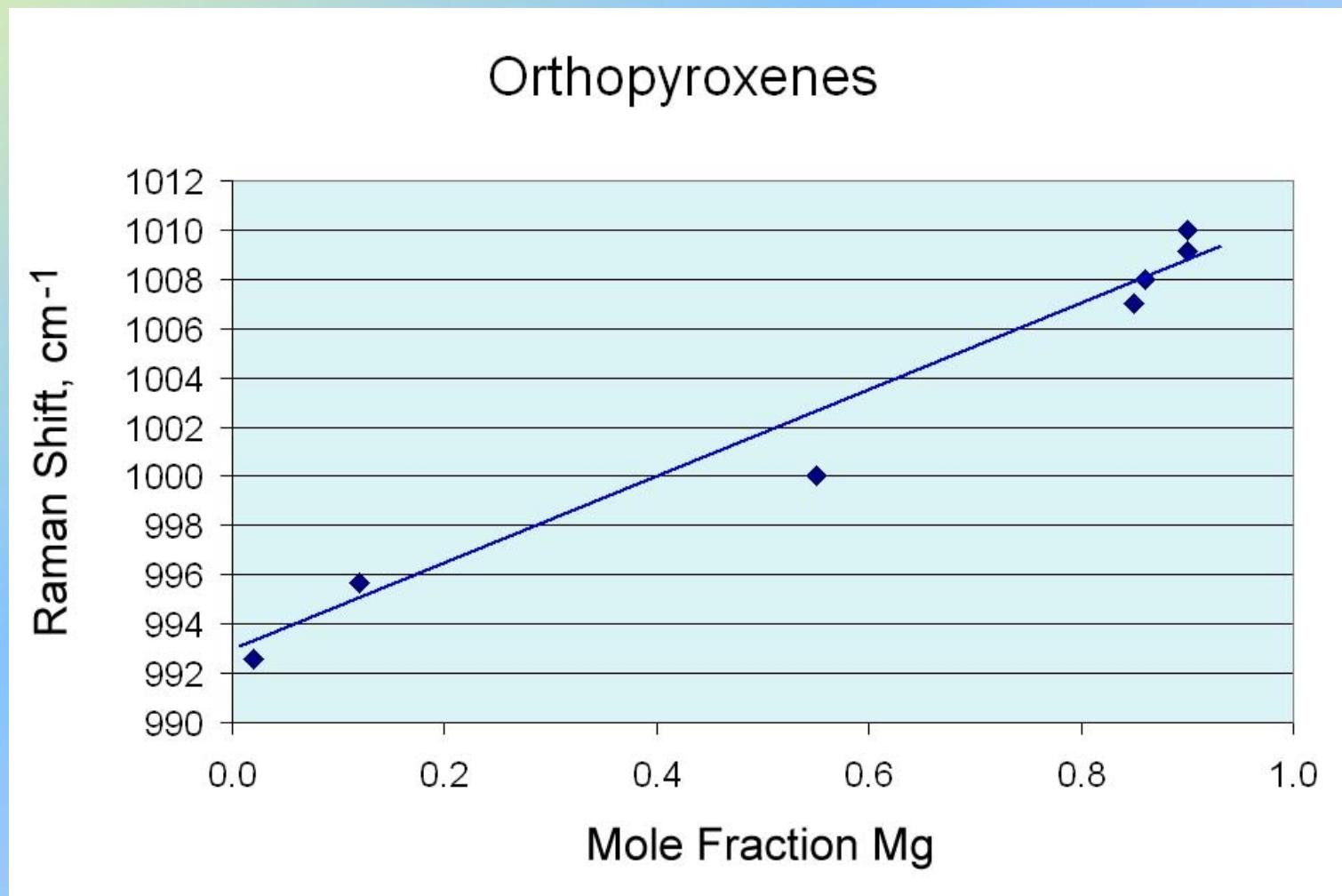
Phase identification
Inclusions



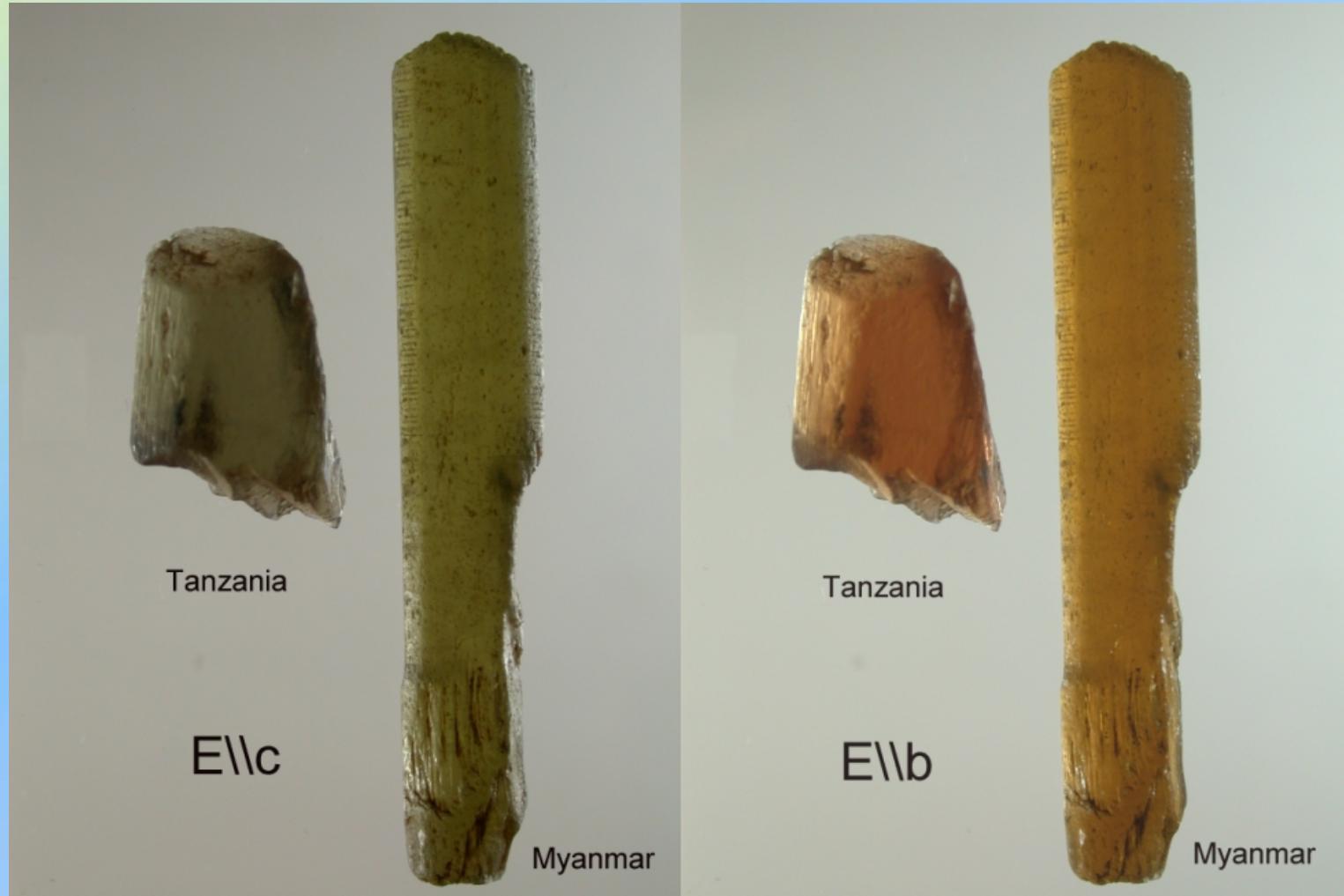
Raman Spectra



Raman Bands vary with Composition

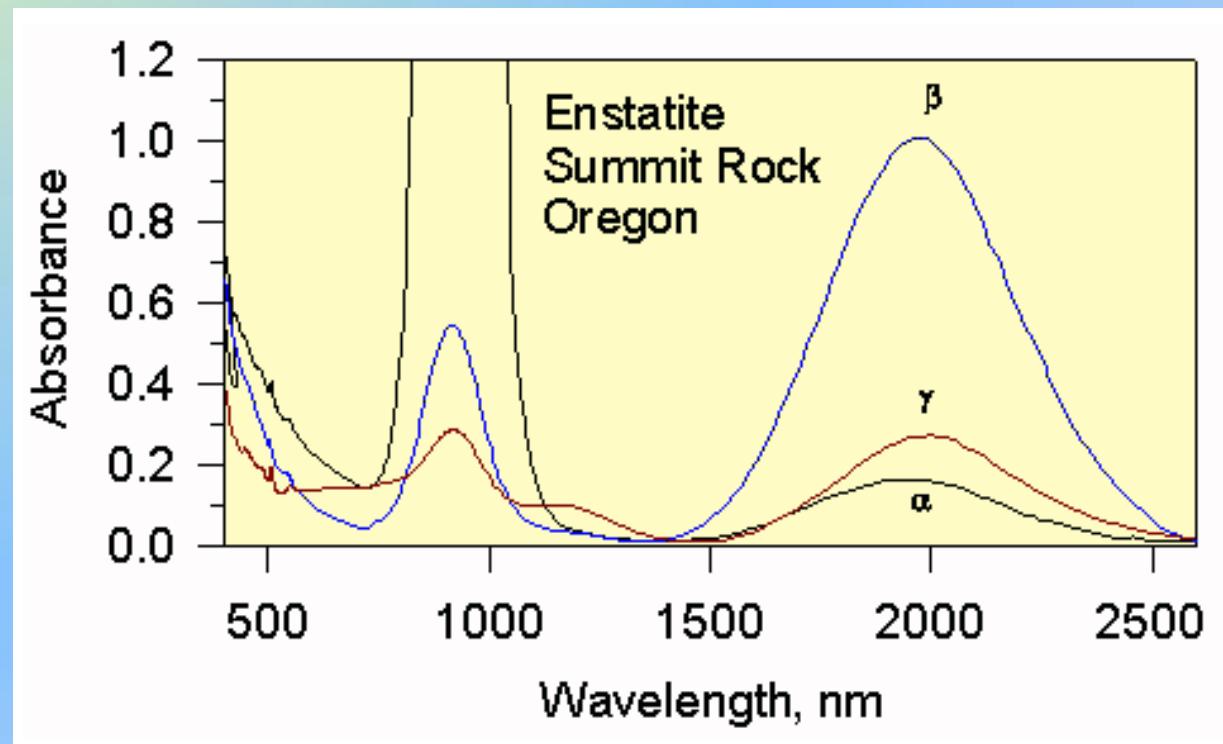


Visible to the Near-Infrared

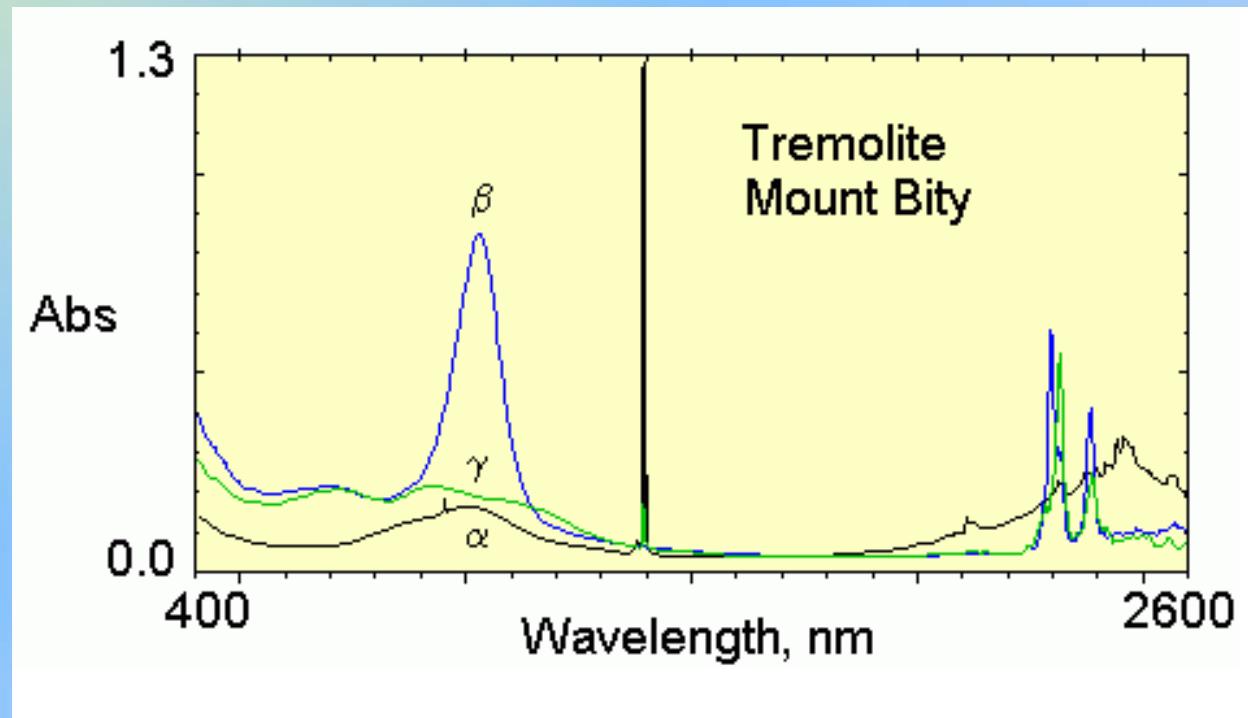


Enstatite

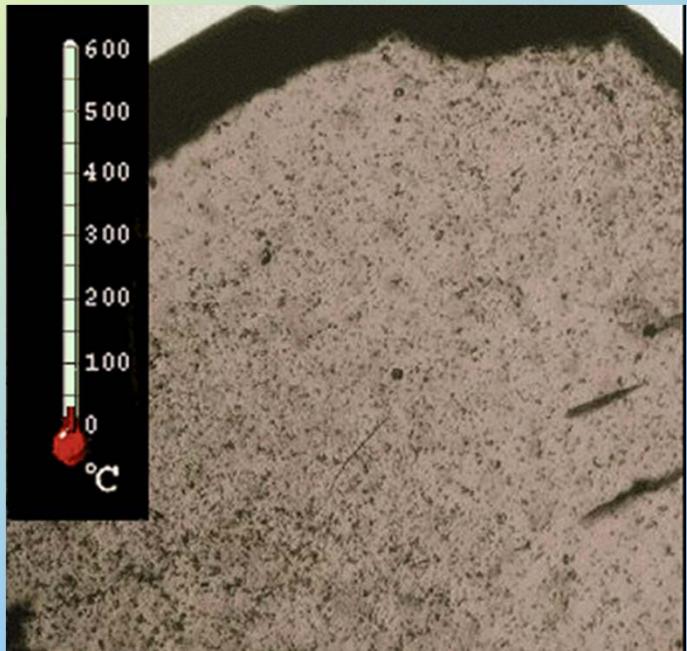
Visible to the Near-Infrared



Visible to the Near-Infrared



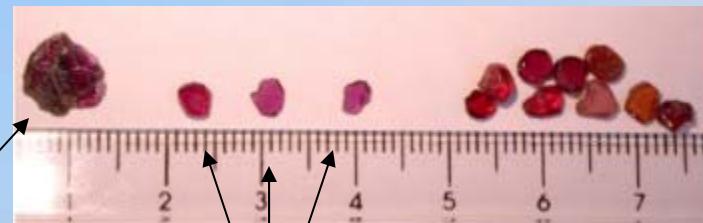
Color Change with Temperature



Koherab, Namibia



Garnet Ridge,
Dinnehotso,
Apache Co.,
Arizona



Koherab, Namibia

Garnet Ridge

Thermochromic

Pyrope with Cr³⁺

Strengths and Weaknesses

Different Methods Have Different Strengths

X-ray - Works on mixtures
 Extensive library for “known” phases

Raman - Small sampling area
 Powders can prove difficult
 Some samples dehydrate or decompose
 Luminescence can be problematic
 Large library

Infrared - Particle size issues
 Mixtures are problematic
 Always get data
 Libraries less-well developed

Vis-NIR - Particle size issues
 Iron minerals, OH, and H₂O

