CE8392 ENGINEERING GEOLOGY

MINERALOGY





CHAPTER 2: PROPERTIES OF





MINERALS: THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF ROCKS

• Definition of a Mineral:

- naturally occurring
- inorganic
- ✓ solid
- characteristic crystalline structure
- definite chemical composition

HOW DO WE IDENTIFY MINERALS?

Physical properties:

- ✓ Color
- ✓ Streak
- ✓ Luster
- ✓ Hardness
- Crystal form
- Cleavage
- ✓ Fracture
- Density
- Distinctive

• Color:

- Most obvious, but often misleading
- Different colors may result from impurities



Example: Quartz

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Streak:

Streak – color of a mineral in powdered form (used for metallic minerals)

Obtained by scratching a mineral on a piece of unglazed porcelain.



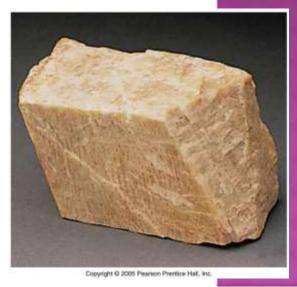
Example: Hematite

• Luster:

- How a mineral surface reflects light
- Two major types:
 - Metallic luster
 - Non-metallic luster



Non-metallic example:
Orthoclase



Metallic example:
Galena

• Hardness:

- How easy it is to scratch a mineral
- Mohs Scale of Hardness
 - relative scale
 - consists of 10 minerals, ranked 1 (softest) to 10 (hardest)

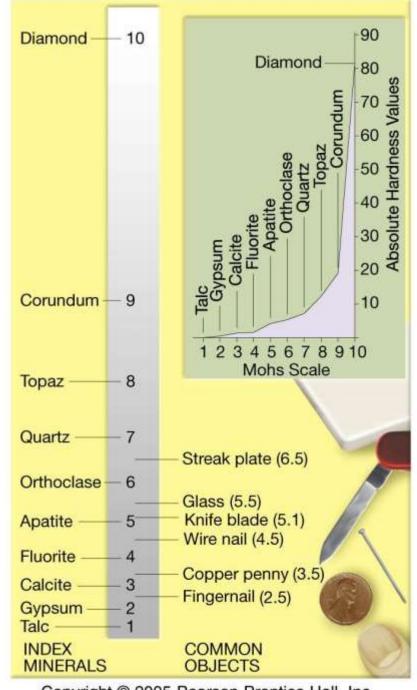
Mohs Scale of Hardness

Hardest (10) - Diamond

Softest (1) – Talc

Common objects:

- Fingernail (2.5)
- Copper penny (3.5)
- Wire nail (4.5)
- Glass (5.5)
- Streak plate (6.5)



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• Crystal Form (or shape):

- external expression of a mineral's internal atomic structure
- planar surfaces are called crystal faces
- angles between crystal faces are constant for any particular mineral





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• Cleavage vs. Fracture:

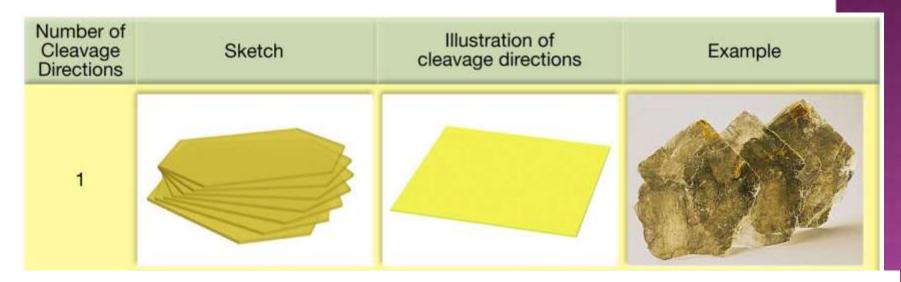
- The way a mineral breaks
- Cleavage: tendency of a mineral to break along planes of weakness
- Minerals that do not exhibit cleavage are said to fracture

Do not confuse cleavage planes with crystal faces. Crystal faces are just on the surface and may not repeat when the mineral is broken.

- Cleavage is described by:
 - Number of planes
 - Angles between adjacent planes

These are constant for a particular mineral

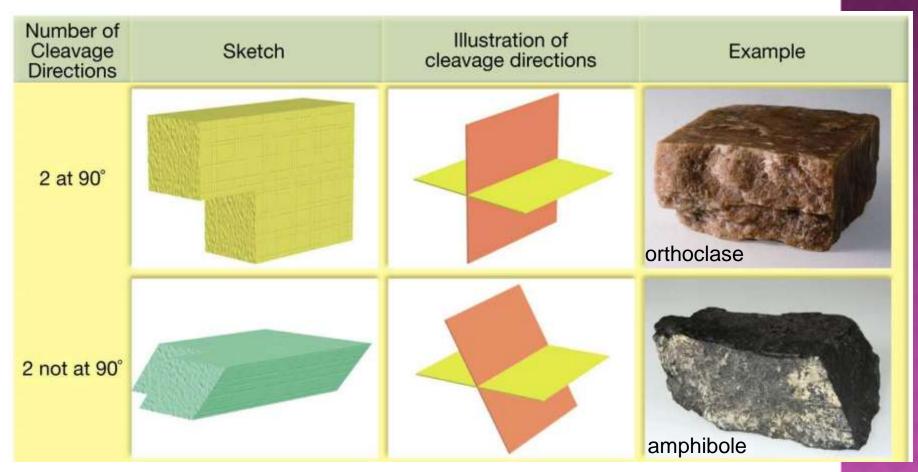
• Cleavage (1 direction):



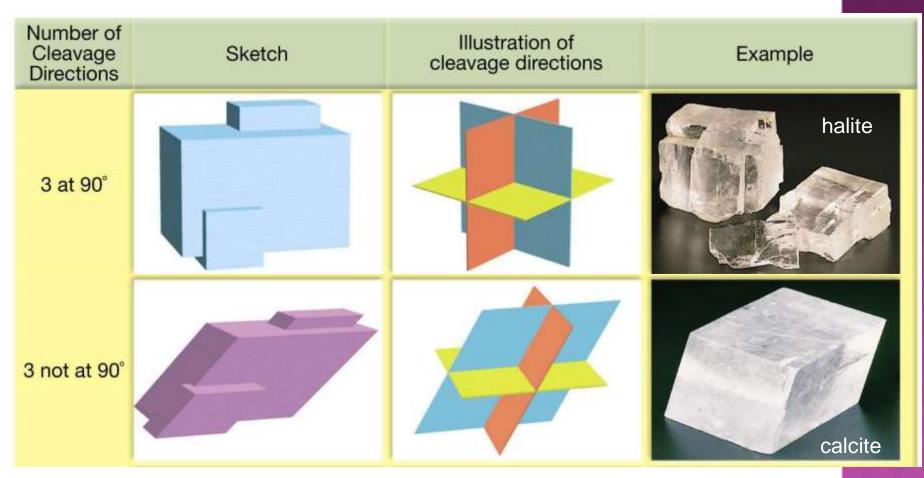
Example: mica



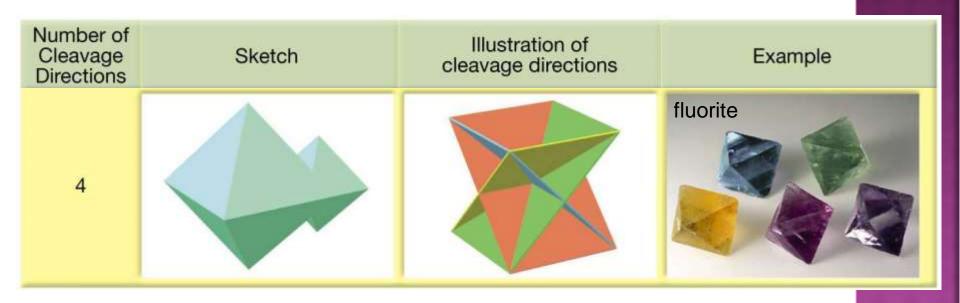
• Cleavage (2 directions):



• Cleavage (3 directions):



• Cleavage (4 directions):



• Fracture:

minerals that do not exhibit cleavage are said to fracture

smooth, curved surfaces when minerals break in a glass-like manner: conchoidal fracture



• Density:

- mass of a mineral divided by volume of the mineral
- metallic minerals tend to have higher densities than non-metallic minerals





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• Distinctive properties:

- reaction with hydrochloric acid (calcite fizzes)
- taste (halite tastes salty)
- feel (talc feels soapy, graphite feels greasy)
- magnetism (magnetite attracts a magnet)
- double refraction (calcite when placed over printed material, letters appear doubled)
- smell (sulfur smells like rotten eggs)