

INTRODUCCIÓN A LA GEOLOGÍA

MINERALES



CATEDRA DE GEOLOGIA
Facultad de Ingeniería
Universidad Nacional de Jujuy

Ciclo de las rocas

ELEMENTOS

1	H																	2	He
2	3	4											5	6	7	8	9	10	
	Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne	
3	11	12											13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar	
4	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	
5	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	
	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	
6	55	56		72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	
	Cs	Ba		Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn	
7	87	88		104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	
	Fr	Ra		Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Nh	Fl	Mc	Lv	Ts	Og	
Lanthanides		57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71			
		La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu			
Actinides		89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103			
		Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr			

ROCAS

Limestone



Sandatlas.org

Sandstone



Basalt



Sandatlas.org

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Granite



© 2013 Imperial College London

Slate



Sandatlas.org

Gneiss



Flickr/James St John



Halite (salt)



Pyrite



Feldspar © Barry Marsh SOES



Quartz



Calcite

MINERALES



Elements

The majority of chemical elements exist in nature. Others have been obtained by bombarding natural ones with subatomic particles at high velocities.



MERCURY
The only metal which is liquid at room temperature (25°C). It is used in thermometers.



HELIUM
Has the lowest boiling point of all elements, at -268.93°C.



GOLD
Very malleable and characterized by its resistance to corrosion.



ALUMINUM
One of the most abundant metals on Earth.

THE PERIODIC TABLE

An ordered system listing all the chemical elements that compose matter.

The elements are organized in groups (columns) and periods (rows). Those that are similar are located in the same column.

CREATOR



In 1869, a Russian chemist organized each element according to its properties, drawing up a card for each one. These paved the way for the periodic table.

HOW THE ELEMENTS ARE READ

ATOMIC NUMBER
The number of protons present in the atom of an element.

ATOMIC MASS
The total weight of the atom (sum of protons and neutrons).

NAME OF ELEMENT

CHEMICAL SYMBOL
Allows identification of each element.

THE ATOM

The lowest unit of any given chemical element.

PROTONS
Its number determines to what chemical element the atom belongs.

NEUTRONS

NUCLEUS

COLUMNS	1	2
ROWS	1, 1, 01	
1	H Hydrogen	
2	Li Lithium	Be Beryllium
3	Na Sodium	Mg Magnesium
4	K Potassium	Ca Calcium
5	Rb Rubidium	Sr Strontium
6	Cs Cesium	Ba Barium
7	Fr Francium	Ra Radium

CHARACTERISTICS

METALS. Good conductors of electricity and, in general, solid.

NON-METALS. Poor conductors of electricity. They can be solids, liquids or gases.

METALLOIDS. Behave like metals in some respects or under certain conditions.

H
NATURAL ELEMENT

Lr
ELEMENT OBTAINED BY ARTIFICIAL MEANS (SYNTHETIC)

METALS

The compounds lithium, beryllium, barium, manganese and cobalt are some examples.



LITHIUM

It is light and is used in alloys and in the manufacture of cameras, pacemakers and antidepressant pharmaceuticals.

BERYLLIUM

Used in nuclear reactors and highly toxic. This compound contains emerald, a precious stone. (see photo).

BARIUM

An alkaline earth metal that oxidizes readily. Used in medicine, pyrotechnics, paints, glass, etc.

MANGANESE

Fragile, it is used in steel production and is fundamental in the manufacture of batteries. It is found in large amounts in the ocean floor.

COBALT

Hard and moderately resistant to corrosion. Used in steel, magnets and pigments.

NON-METALS

FLUORINE

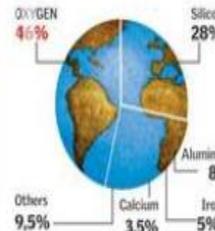
The most electronegative element (attracts electrons). Fluorine 2 is more oxidizing than oxygen. It is found as an ion in toothpaste.



13	14	15	16	17	18
B Boron	C Carbon	N Nitrogen	O Oxygen	F Fluorine	Ne Neon
13	14	15	16	17	18
Al Aluminum	Si Silicon	P Phosphorus	S Sulfur	Cl Chlorine	Ar Argon
28	29	30	31	32	33
Ni Nickel	Cu Copper	Zn Zinc	Ga Gallium	Ge Germanium	As Arsenic
46	47	48	49	50	51
Pd Palladium	Ag Silver	Cd Cadmium	In Indium	Sn Tin	Sb Antimony
78	79	80	81	82	83
Pt Platinum	Au Gold	Hg Mercury	Tl Thallium	Pb Lead	Bi Bismuth
110	111	112	114	118	118
Ds Darmstadtium	Uuu Ununium	Uub Unbium	Uuq Unquadrium		

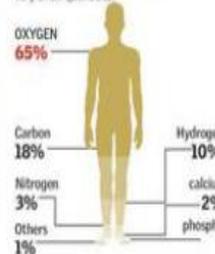
IN THE EARTH'S CRUST

If we were to break down the Earth into its constituent elements, half of them would evaporate in the air. This is due to the fact that the principal component is oxygen.



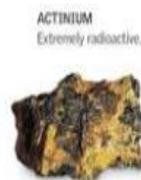
IN THE HUMAN BODY

Many elements are indispensable (in the human body) although they are found in very small quantities.



ARTIFICIALLY OBTAINED (SYNTHETIC)

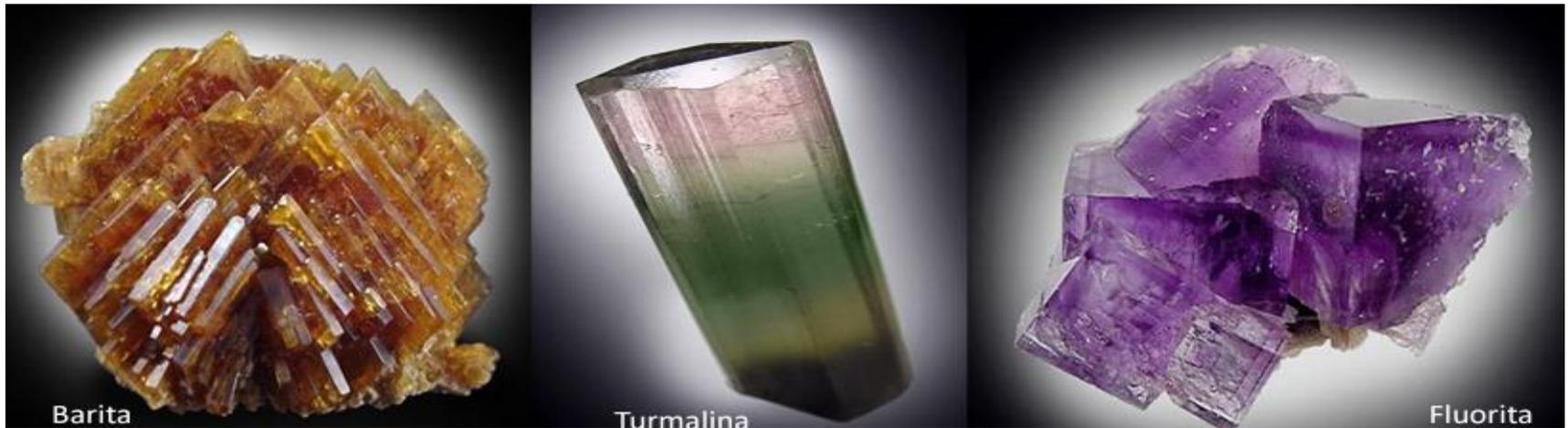
ELEMENT	year	PRODUCERS
NOBELIUM	1958	A. Ghiorso and others (USA/USSR)
LAWRENCIUM	1961	A. Ghiorso and others (USA/USSR)
RUTHERFORDIUM	1964	G. Flérov (USSR)
DUBNIUM	1968	A. Ghiorso (USA)
SEABORGIUM	1974	A. Ghiorso (USA) ; G. Flérov (USSR)
BOHRNIUM	1976	G. Munzenberg (Germany)
MEITNERIUM	1982	P. Armbruster (Germany)
HASSIUM	1984	P. Armbruster (Germany)



ACTINIUM
Extremely radioactive.

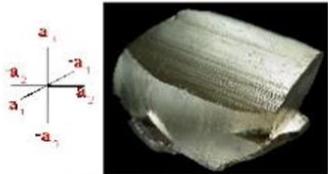
Minerales

Un mineral es un **elemento o compuesto inorgánico natural** que tiene **una estructura interna ordenada y una composición química, forma cristalina y propiedades físicas características**. Los minerales pueden ser metálicos, como el oro, o no metálicos, como el talco.



Estructura Cristalina

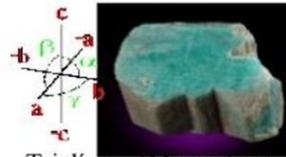
Formas Cristalinas:



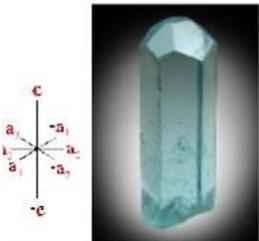
Isométrico (pirita)



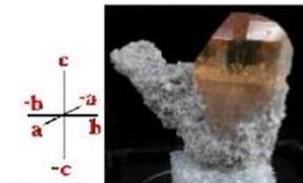
Tetragonal (zircón)



Triclinico (Microclina)



Hexagonal (Berilo)



Ortorrómbico (Topacio)



Monoclinico (Yeso)

La estructura cristalina resulta de la **disposición espacial geométrica ordenada de los átomos** en la estructura interna de un mineral.

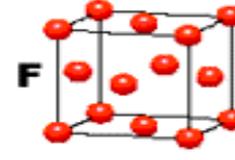
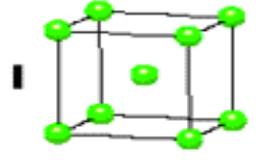
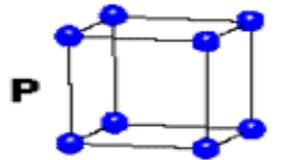
Cuando carecen de estructura interna ordenada, se los conoce como **minerales amorfos** o también llamados mineraloides

Estructura Cristalina

CÚBICO

$$a = b = c$$

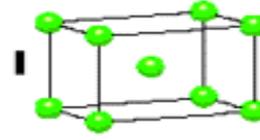
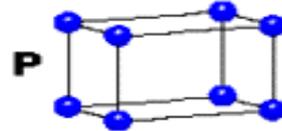
$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$$



TETRAGONAL

$$a = b \neq c$$

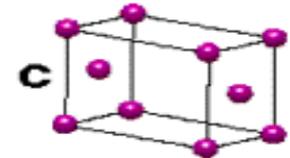
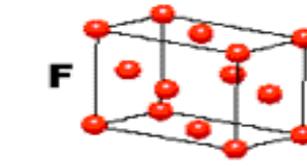
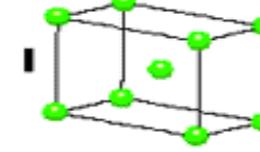
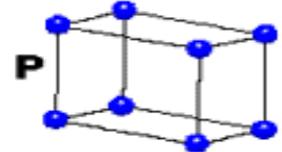
$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$$



ORTORÓMBICO

$$a \neq b \neq c$$

$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$$

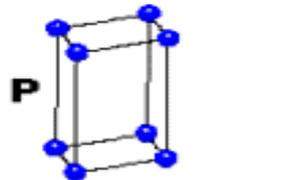


HEXAGONAL

$$a = b \neq c$$

$$\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ$$

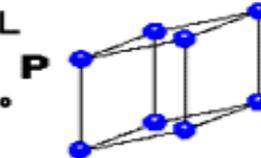
$$\gamma = 120^\circ$$



TRIGONAL

$$a = b = c$$

$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma \neq 90^\circ$$

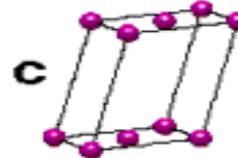
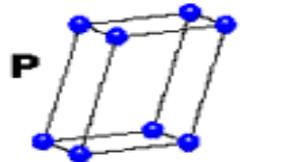


MONOCLÍNICO

$$a \neq b \neq c$$

$$\alpha = \gamma = 90^\circ$$

$$\beta \neq 120^\circ$$



TRICLÍNICO

$$a \neq b \neq c$$

$$\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq 90^\circ$$



Tipos de celdas:

P = Primitiva

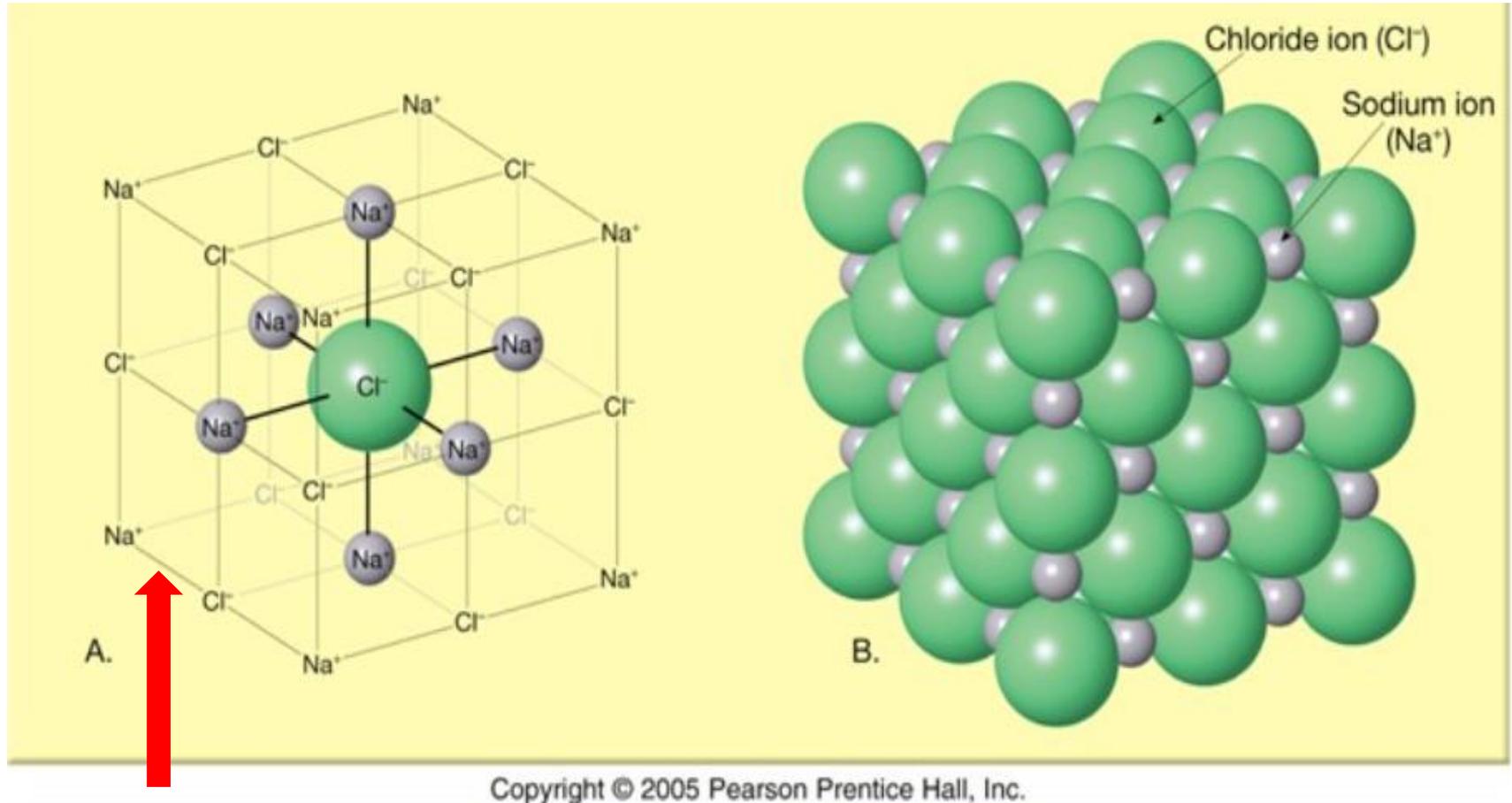
I = Centrada en interior

F = Centrada en todas las caras

C = Centrada en dos caras

14 redes de Bravais

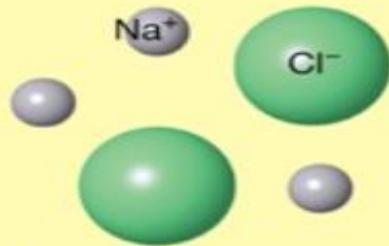
Estructura Cristalina



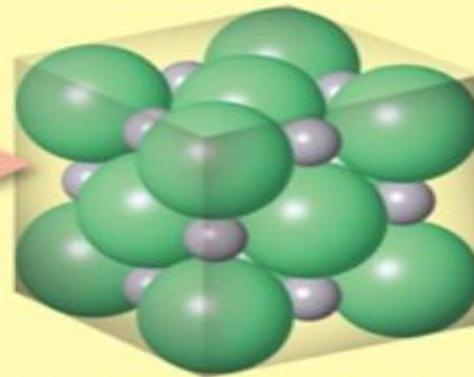
Célula o celda cristalina

Se define como celda Cristalina o célula, la porción más simple de la estructura cristalina que al repetirse mediante traslación reproduce todo el cristal.

Estructura Cristalina



A. Sodium and chloride ions.



B. Basic building block of the mineral halite.



D. Intergrown crystals of the mineral halite.



C. Collection of basic building blocks (crystal).

ESTRUCTURA CRISTALINA

CRISTALOGRAFIA

- Casi todos los minerales adquieren formas cristalinas cuando se forman en condiciones favorables.
- Es la ciencia que estudia las estructuras cristalinas. La cristalografía es el estudio del crecimiento, la forma y la geometría de los cristales.
- La disposición de los átomos en un cristal puede conocerse por difracción de los rayos X.
- La química cristalográfica estudia la relación entre la composición química, la disposición de los átomos y las fuerzas de enlace entre éstos. Esta relación determina las propiedades físicas y químicas de los minerales.

CLASIFICACIÓN DE LOS MINERALES

Clasificación de Strunz



SPT
Stockholm Precision Tools

I

**ELEMENTOS
NATIVOS**

Oro



III

HALOGENUROS

Fluorita



V

**CARBONATOS,
NITRATOS Y BORATOS**

Malaquita



VII

**FOSFATOS, VANADATOS
Y ARSENIATOS**

Turquesa



IX

**SUSTANCIAS
ORGÁNICAS**

Carbón



II

**SULFUROS
Y SULFATOS**

Pirita



IV

**OXIDOS
HIDROXIDOS**

Magnetita



VI

**SULFATOS, MOLIBDATOS,
CROMATOS Y WOLFRAMATOS**

Yeso



VIII

SILICATOS

Cuarzo



CLASIFICACIÓN DE LOS MINERALES

- La clasificación de Strunz es un sistema de organización que se usa universalmente para categorizar los minerales basándose en su composición química.
- Fue introducido por el mineralogista alemán Karl Hugo Strunz en 1941.
- En 2004, esta clasificación se ajustó por la Internacional Mineralogical Association (IMA).

https://mineralogy-ima.org/Database_Objectives.htm

Minerales

the Blue Marble

where the elements we use come from

There are 92 natural elements and they are the ingredients used to make everything we find on Earth.

 Radioactive elements (blue boxes) — a white border around the box indicates that the element is not found naturally or occurs in such minute amounts that it is not normally seen on Earth.

The eight most abundant elements on Earth, by weight.

H	He																	H	He															
Li	Be	B	C	N	O	F	Ne	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	Cs	Ba	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
Fr	Ra	Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr																		

Rock Cycle

Distance from Earth's surface to center is approximately 6,371 kilometers (3,959 miles).
 Crust: 0 to 35 kilometers (0 to 22 miles).
 Upper Mantle: Approximately 35 kilometers (22 miles).
 Lower Mantle: Approximately 2,900 kilometers (1,800 miles).
 Outer Core: The thickness of the core is approximately 3,480 kilometers (2,150 miles).
 Inner Core:

Everything Is Made From Something

and that Something is our Natural Resources

... most are contained within our rock and mineral resources

All missing pieces in the chart of the Earth, usually within a thousand feet of the surface.

the ULTIMATE Periodic Chart

Two different charts on 2 sides includes photographs of the elements

Visit the website: www.mil.org

Minerales

DEPOSITO MINERAL

Un depósito mineral es un yacimiento mineral de suficiente tamaño y ley (concentración) que, en las circunstancias más favorables, podría considerarse que tiene potencial económico.



MINERA AGUILAR

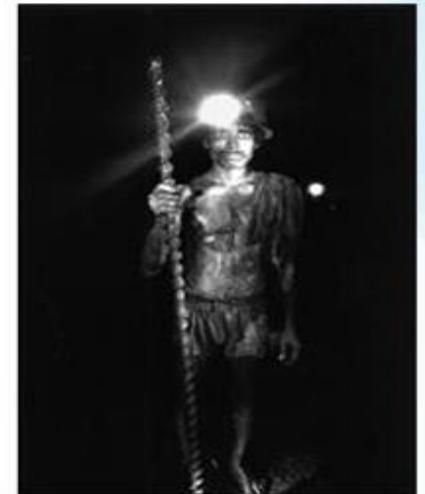
Son importantes los Minerales ?



¿Por qué estudiar los minerales y las rocas?



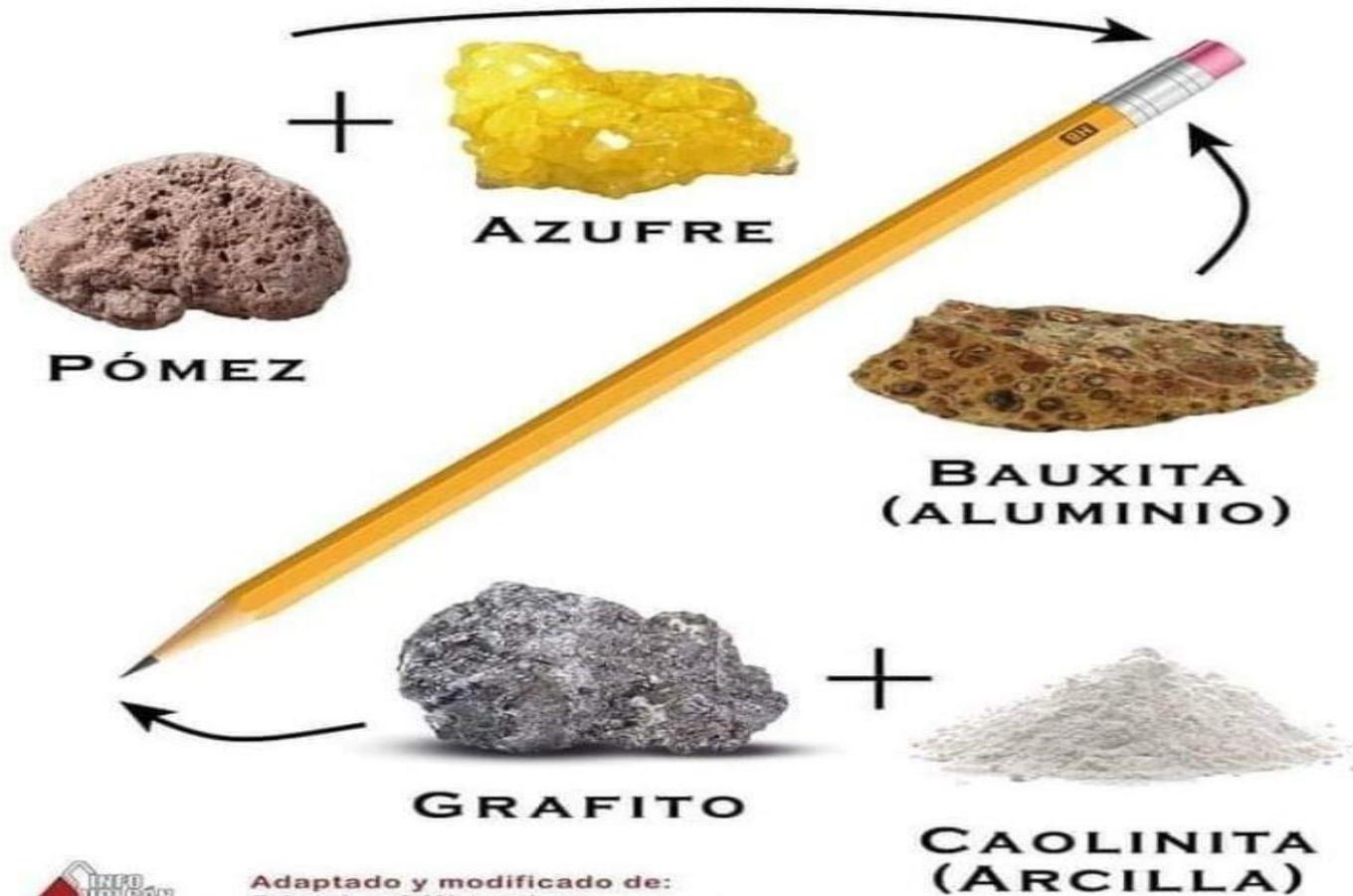
**El mundo en que
vivimos depende
de ellos...**



Son importantes los Minerales ?



Son importantes los Minerales ?



Son importantes los Minerales ?

Minerals and Elements in Cell Phone Parts

Arsenic	Amplifier, receiver
Copper	Electrical circuitry
Gallium	Amplifier, receiver
Gold	Electrical circuitry
Indium	Liquid Crystal Display (LCD screen)
Magnesium compounds	Phone casing
Palladium	Electrical circuitry
Platinum	Electrical circuitry
Silver	Electrical circuitry
Tin	Liquid Crystal Display (LCD screen)
Tungsten	Electrical circuitry



Son importantes los Minerales ? SI



Son importantes los Minerales ? SI



Son importantes los Minerales ?



<https://www.friendsofmineralogy.org/>

<https://www.geology365.com/specimens>

Propiedades de los minerales serán vistas en las comisiones de prácticos.

<https://prensaminera.org/mineria-sector-fundamental-la-vida-cotidiana/>