

Targets :

Understanding Geology, Mineral and Environment in our society

Lecture :

1.General lecture

2.Showing geological material

Rocks and minerals

Geological maps

3.Giving small subjects through newspapers' opinions

Communication :

Discussion in the lecture and/or google classroom

Geology, Mineral resources, and Natural environment in our society

Chapter 1 Introduction

Distribution of mineral resources depends on geology.

Material characteristics can be understood from the periodic table.

The rocks are roughly classified into sedimentary rocks, igneous rocks, and metamorphic rocks.

Porphyry copper deposits distribution in the world



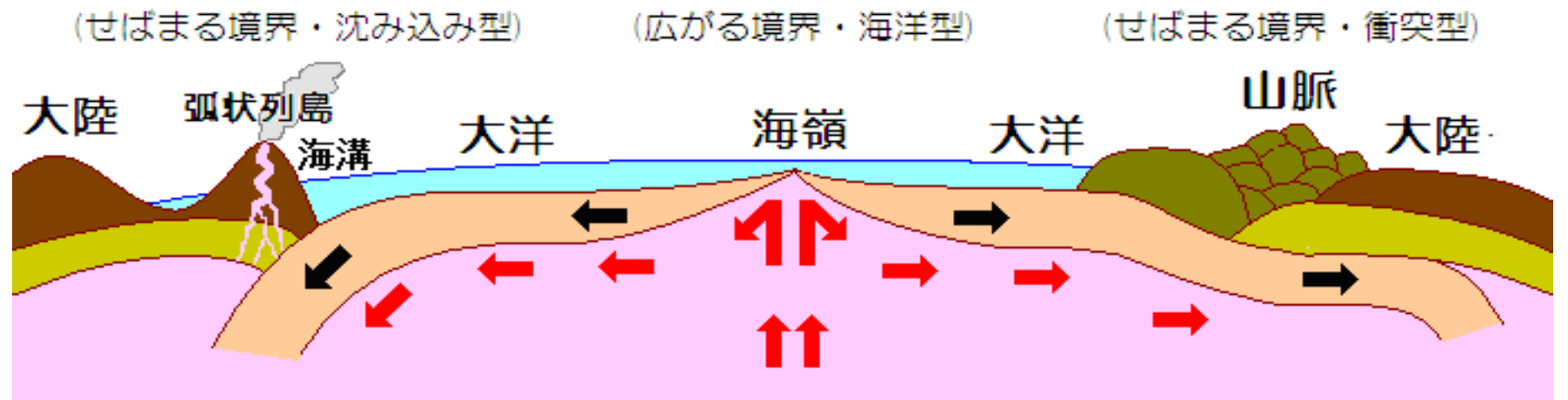
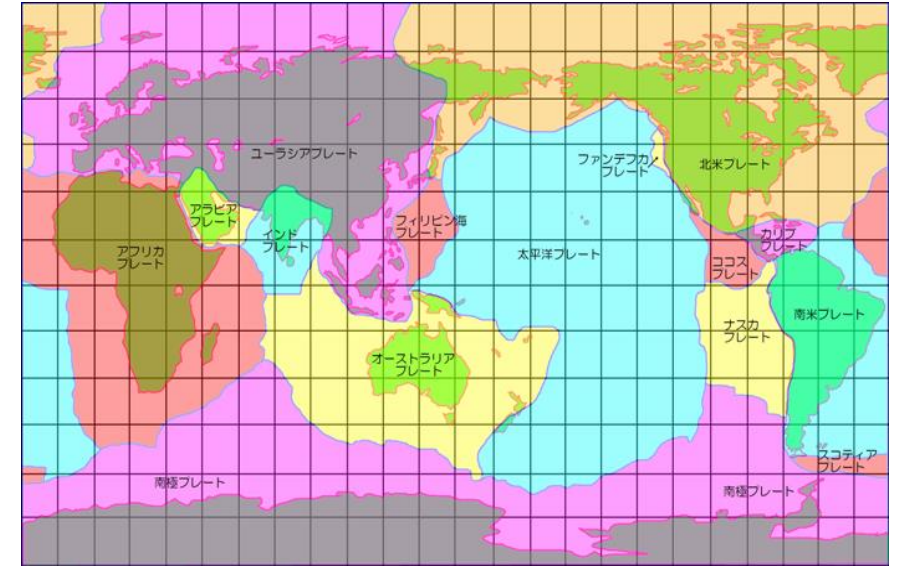
Porphyry copper deposits distribute along western coast of North America and South America.

Geologically, the plates subduct under these two continents from the Pacific Ocean to the continents.

The deposits within the continents distribute along the plate subduction zones in ancient time.

Plate tectonics

- A movement of plates on surface of the Earth causes magmatism and earthquake.
- A plate is produced at the ridge and sinks at the margin of the continent. Magmatism is active and some elements are concentrated at this subduction zone.



Mineral deposits model

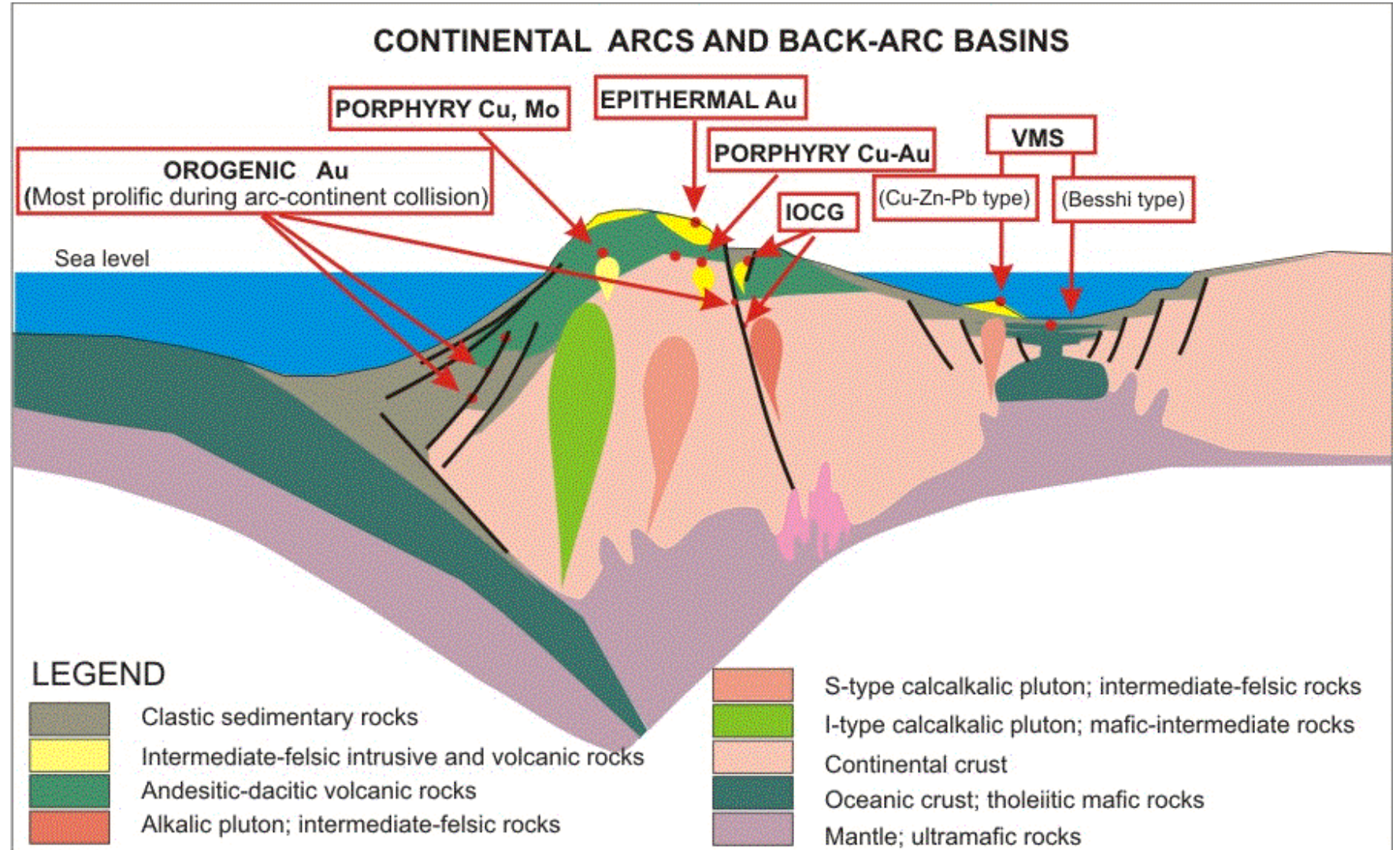
Porphyry type

Continental arcs and
Continental margins
Commodity Cu, Mo, Au

Volcano massive sulfide type

Back-arc basins
Commodity
Cu-Zn-Pb (Kuroko)
Cu (Besshi type)

Mineral deposits are
defined by geological
settings.



Review of elements

Mineral Resources can be considered with chemistry of the elements.

Periodic table

- The periodic table is a tabular display of the chemical elements, which are arranged by atomic number.
- The rows are called periods, and they are numbered from 1 to 7.
- The columns are called groups, numbered from 1 to 18.

Question

What are the symbols for the following metals?

(Gold, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Nickel)

Periodic Table From Wikipedia (Atomic number and Element symbol)

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

Elements in daily life

Cu (Copper)

Electric wire

Pipe laying

Industrial machinery



Al (Aluminum)

One yen coin

Aluminum foil

Airplane



C (Carbon)

Pencil lead

Diamond

Coke



Introduction to geology

Rock classification

Igneous rocks : The rocks which have congealed from a molten mass (magma).

Ex. Basalt, Andesite, Granite

Sedimentary rocks : The rocks which are formed by consolidated sediment deposited in layers. Ex. Sandstone, Mudstone, Limestone

Metamorphic rocks : The rocks which are formed from preexisting solid rocks by mineralogical, structural, and chemical changes, in response to extreme changes in temperature and pressure. Ex. Schist, Gneiss, Hornfels



Ex Rock name is Granite.
This is composed of some minerals such as quartz, feldspar, and biotite.

Classification of Igneous rocks

	Ultramafic	Mafic	Intermediate	Felsic
SiO ₂ wt. %	40 ~ 45	45 ~ 52	52 ~ 63	63 ~ 75
Volcanic rocks		Basalt	Andesite	Rhyolite
Plutonic rocks	Peridotite	Gabbro	Diorite	Granite

	Gabbro	Diorite	Granite
Minerals	Plagioclase (Ca rich) Pyroxene Hornblende Olivine	Plagioclase Hornblende Pyroxene	Quartz K-feldspar Plagioclase (Na rich) Biotite Hornblende
Color Index (Mafic mineral amounts %)	35 ~ 65	25 ~ 50	5 ~ 20
Density	High	Intermediate	Low
Fe, Mg, Ca	Rich	Intermediate	Rare
Si Na, K	Rare	Intermediate	Rich

Geologic Time (Relative Time)

Geologic time determined by the placing of events in a chronologic order of occurrence, especially time as determined by organic evolution or super position

Era, Time	Period or Era in Precambrian Time	Life
Cenozoic Era	Quaternary Neogene Paleogene	Age of Mammals Age of Flowering Plants
Mesozoic Era	Cretaceous Jurassic Triassic	Age of Reptiles (Dinosaurs) Age of Gymnosperm
Paleozoic Era	Permian/ Carboniferous/ Devonian/ Silurian/ Ordovician/ Cambrian	Age of Amphibians, Fish, Invertebrates
Precambrian Time	Proterozoic/ Archaean/ Hadean	

Radiometric age: Start of Paleozoic 541, Start of Mesozoic 252, Start of Cenozoic 66 (million years ago)

For more study, visit the following sites.

Let's talk Science; Introduction to Periodic table

<https://letstalkscience.ca/educational-resources/backgrounders/introduction-periodic-table-elements>

Newman (1997) Geologic Time. USGS Publication.

-- Link: <https://pubs.usgs.gov/gip/geotime/>

Useful Videos

Video, 4min 29sec

Aji Stone, Digging and Manufacturing for a dimension stone

<https://japan-stone-center.jp/aji.html>

Video, 4min 47sec

Apollo 11 launched Lunar surface, July 24, 1969

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BcIRVmK3j6Y>