5.2 Minerals

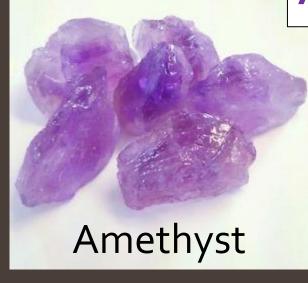


Recall: Rocks vs Minerals

Mineral: naturally occurring, pure, inorganic substance that usually has a crystalline form

Rock: a mixture of minerals

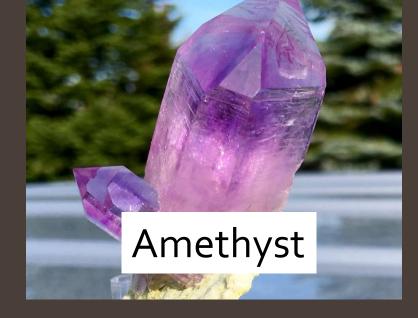
Are these all the same?

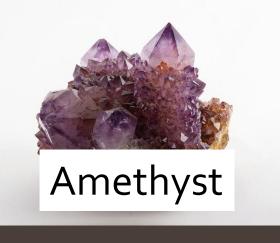












Classifying Minerals

Distinguishing between different minerals is not always easy However, there are a few laboratory tests that can be used to classify them

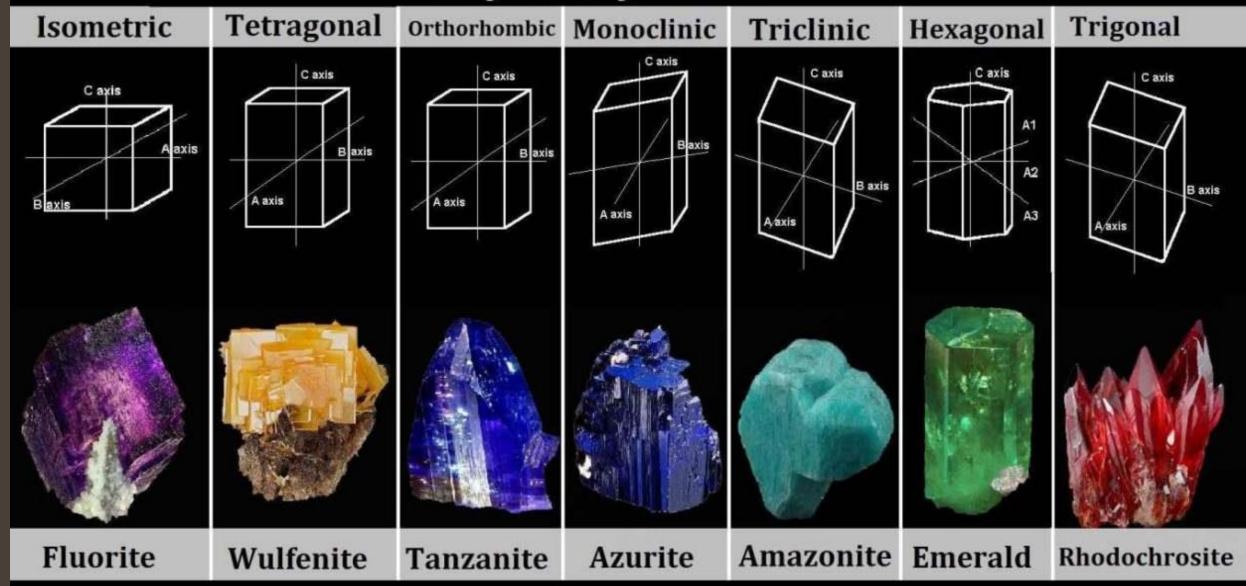
These are both time-effective and inexpensive

1 – Crystal Structure

Refers to the arrangement of the atoms

Sometimes the crystal structure can be seen with the **naked eye** or a **microscope** but other times, **X-Ray diffraction** is needed

Crystal Systems



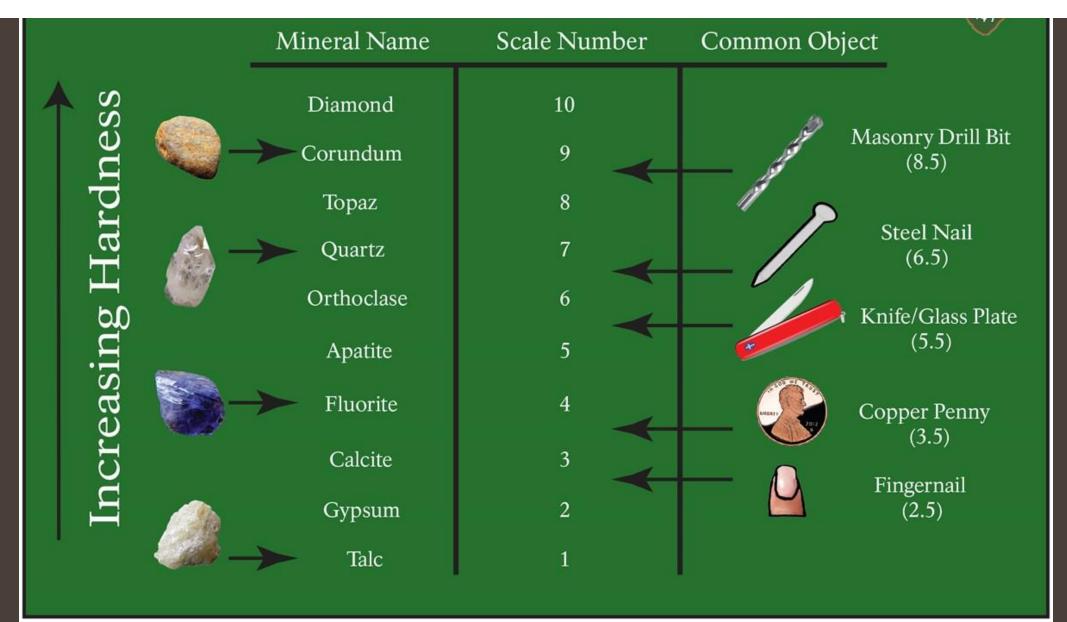
GeologyIn.com

2 – Hardness

Refers to how easy it is to scratch the mineral It is measured using the Mohs Hardness Scale

- The higher the number, the harder the substance

A harder substance can scratch a softer substance



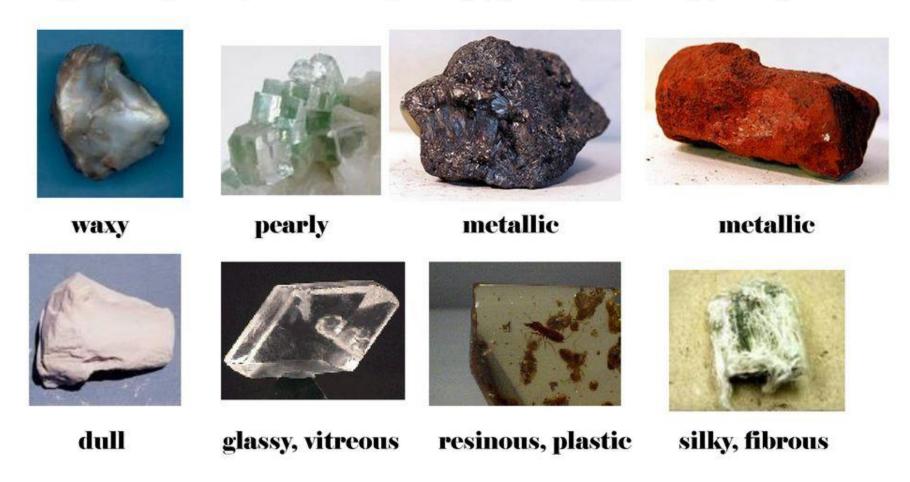
3 – Lustre

Refers to the way that the surface of the mineral reflects light



Lustre

• plastic, dull, metallic, waxy, pearly, glassy, silky



4 – Colour

Refers to the colourthe mineral has to the naked



5 – Streak

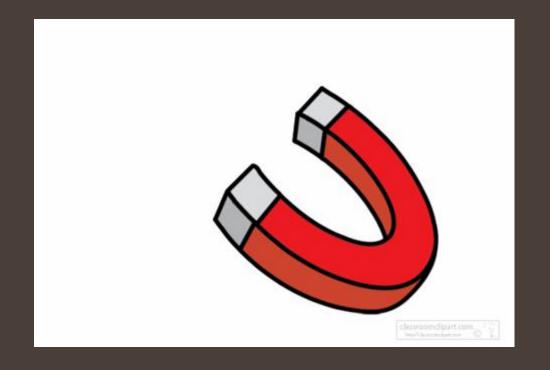
Refers to the colour of the powder a mineral leaves after rubbing it on a

porcelain plate



6 – Magnetism

Refers to whether or not the mineral is attracted to a magnet



7 – Reaction with an Acid

Refers to whether or not the mineral reacts (effervesces or bubbles) when

mixed with an acid



8 – Specific Gravity

This is just another name for density!