An Investigation of Analytical Methods Applied to Mineralogical Collection Assessments

Kathryn Royce Schronk





$Minerals \neq Stable Objects$

1992 – 350 of 3,500 known minerals Nov. 2018 – ? of 5,400 identified minerals *How many more are vulnerable?*

Melanterite & Chalcanthite



Ferrohexahydrate – $FeSO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$ Siderotil – $FeSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ Rozenite – $FeSO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$ Szomolnokite – $FeSO_4 \cdot H_2O$

Dehydrate

Bonattite $- CuSO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$ Poitevinite $- CuSO_4 \cdot H_2O$ Chalcocyanite $- CuSO_4$



Dehydration

Equilibrium RH for Chalcanthite-Bonattite & Melanterite-Rozenite

(after Chou et al. 2002)



Research Questions



Does the short-term dehydration of melanterite and chalcanthite produce chemically or visually detectable change?



Do synthetic crystals present changes similar to those observed in museum specimens?



What analytical methods are optimal for determining physical and chemical changes to mineral specimens? Which would be most applicable to the average museum, in terms of efficacy and cost benefit?

Analysis

Determine methods for identifying & monitoring change

- Weight measurements
- Photography
- X-radiography
- CT scans •

• Colorimetry

• SEM

• XRD

• EDX

- FT-IR
- Raman









Weight Measurements

Average of 3 readings | accuracy = ± 0.01 mg

Melanterite

- Samples = significant change (>10%)
- Controls = minimal change (<0.25%)

Chalcanthite: minimal change compared to melanterite

Melanterite						
	Sample #	Δ Weight (g)	Δ Weight (%)			
Sample	M1	-2.3287	61.84%			
	M3	-0.3533	10.57%			
	M5	-0.6635	27.49%			
	M7	-0.8511	25.19%			
	M9	+0.3356	13.50%			
Control	M2	-0.0045	0.11%			
	M4	-0.0056	0.19%			
	M6	-0.0051	0.24%			
	M8	-0.0037	0.17%			

Chalcanthite

	Sample #	∆ Weight (g)	Δ Weight (%)	
	C1	-0.0208	0.26%	
	C2	-0.0574	0.81%	
	C3	-0.0490	0.60%	
	C4	-0.2965	1.87%	
əldr	C5	-0.1230	1.01%	
Sam	C6	-0.0893	0.93%	
07	C7	-0.0578	0.58%	
	C8	-0.0891	0.45%	
	C9	-0.0805	0.70%	
	C10	-0.1502	1.20%	
	C11	-0.1654	0.96%	
	C12	-0.0077	0.15%	
	C13	-0.0221	0.29%	
_	C14	-0.0140	0.19%	
itro	C15	-0.0346	0.71%	
Con	C16	-0.0201	0.30%	
Ŭ	C17	-0.0034	0.05%	
	C18	-0.0144	0.20%	
	C19	-0.0164	0.35%	
	C20	-0.0586	0.78%	

Colorimetry: Melanterite



	Melanterite	ΔE* _{ab} (D65)		
	M1	58.43		
	M3	57.85		
S	M5	56.96		
ample	M7	63.51		
S	M9	58.40		
	Mean	59.03		
	Standard Deviation	2.30		
	M2	3.78		
	M4	4.50		
trols	M6	18.38		
Con	M8	7.90		
	Mean	8.64		
	Standard Deviation	5.83		

Colorimetry: Chalcanthite



	Chalcanthite	ΔE [≁] ab(D65)		
	C1	10.27		
	C2	2.38		
	C3	8.28		
	C4	7.35		
S	C5	7.99		
ble	C6	3.18		
Sam	C7	11.92		
0,	C8	16.99		
	С9	18.64		
	C10	4.85		
	Mean	9.19		
	Standard Deviation	5.16		
	C11	1.51		
	C12	7.75		
	C13	3.01		
	C14	12.57		
S	C15	0.85		
trol	C16	10.68		
loo	C17	3.96		
U	C18	8.58		
	C19	8.99		
	C20	22.31		
	Mean	8.02		
	Standard Deviation	6.07		





X-radiography: M1 before & after

CT scans

4.5 r

Before

After

4.5 mm

ter

M1

2D slices

」 10 mm

10 mm

C8

192.1

CT scans: M1 3D overlay









600µm

Dehydrated









100µm



300µm







SEM: Chalcanthite

EDX





XRD: Synthetic Minerals

XRD: Museum Specimens





Minerals misidentified at accession

ample #	Accession #	Listed Mineral	XRD Results
3654	83.41G.M8476	chalcanthite	siderotil & melanterite
3655	83.41G.M8504	pisanite	szomolnokite, siderotil, melanterite
3656	26.157.GR1	melanterite	hexahydrite, epsomite, jurbanite
3684	26.151.GR_	melanterite	kieserite, hexahydrite
3685	83.41G.M8482	chalcanthite	szomolnokite
3686	26.157.GR1	melanterite	hexahydrite, epsomite
3687	26.157.GR1	melanterite	hexahydrite, epsomite
3688	83.41G.M8481	chalcanthite	siderotil
3689	83.41G.M8479	chalcanthite	kieserite, siderotil, melanterite
3690	83.41G.M8479	chalcanthite	siderotil, melanterite



FT-IR

Melanterite v. Chalcanthite

- Larger, broader H₂O stretching band
- Larger H₂O bending peak
- Doesn't have H₂O liberation peak
- Different pattern in 'fingerprint' region

M5

- Resolution & shift in H₂O stretching peaks
- Shoulder resolved in H₂O bending peak
- Different pattern in 'fingerprint' region



Chalcanthite

Melanterite

Raman Spectroscopy

Chalcanthite

$SO_4^{-2}(v_1)$ versus H_2O stretch

- Heights: chalcanthite = 30%; melanterite & rozenite = 50%
- Shift: chalcanthite = 2900-3600 cm-1; melanterite = 3100-3650; rozenite = 3200-3650
- Distance: further apart => easier to break H-bonds => more readily dehydrates



Melanterite

Assessment of Methods for Museum Use

- Most pragmatic at present = colorimetry*, photography*, XRD, FT-IR, Raman
- CT has potential

*requires refinement

	Identification	Monitoring	Access	Time/ Sample	Cost Effective	Sampling Required	Knowledge Required	Standalone Method	Practicality
Weight Measurements	0	2	3	1	3	0	1	0	1
Colorimetry	0	2	2	1	3	0	2	3	2
Photography	0	3	3	1-3	1-3	0	1-2	3	3
СТ	0	2	1	3	1	0-2	2	2	1
X-radiography	0	2	1	2	1	0-2	2	1	1
SEM	2	0	2	3	1	0-2	2	1	1
EDX	3	3	1	1	1	0-2	2	0	1
XRD	3	3	2	2	2	1	2-3	2	2
FT-IR	3	3	2-3	1	3	1	1-2	2	3
Raman	3	3	1-2	2	2	1	1-2	2	2





Dehydrating melanterite and chalcanthite produced detectable change



Inconclusive whether synthetic crystals present changes similar to those of natural specimens



All methods can be used to determine changes to minerals

Colorimetry, photography, XRD, FT-IR, & Raman spectroscopy presently most pragmatic for average museum

Areas of Further Research

October-December 2019

- Defining & quantifying damage
 - Species-specific?
- Detailed review of NMC mineral store
 - Visual identification of sensitive minerals
 - Narrow focus
- Assessment of sample acquisition

2020-2022

- Rehydration study of melanterite & chalcanthite
- Long-term study on use of Parafilm as moisture barrier
- Additional analytical techniques
 - ESEM
 - XRF
- Utilizing digital technologies
 - 3D scanning / photogrammetry
 - AI



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— 3654 **—** 3655 **—** 3689 **—** 3690

— 3684 **—** 3689

— 3656 **—** 3684 **—** 3686 **—** 3687

— 3656 **—** 3686 **—** 3687

----- Seed Crystal ------ Various Samples ------ C2 ----- C11

Batch 3 Seed Crystal Batch 2 Seed Crystal M6 M6

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