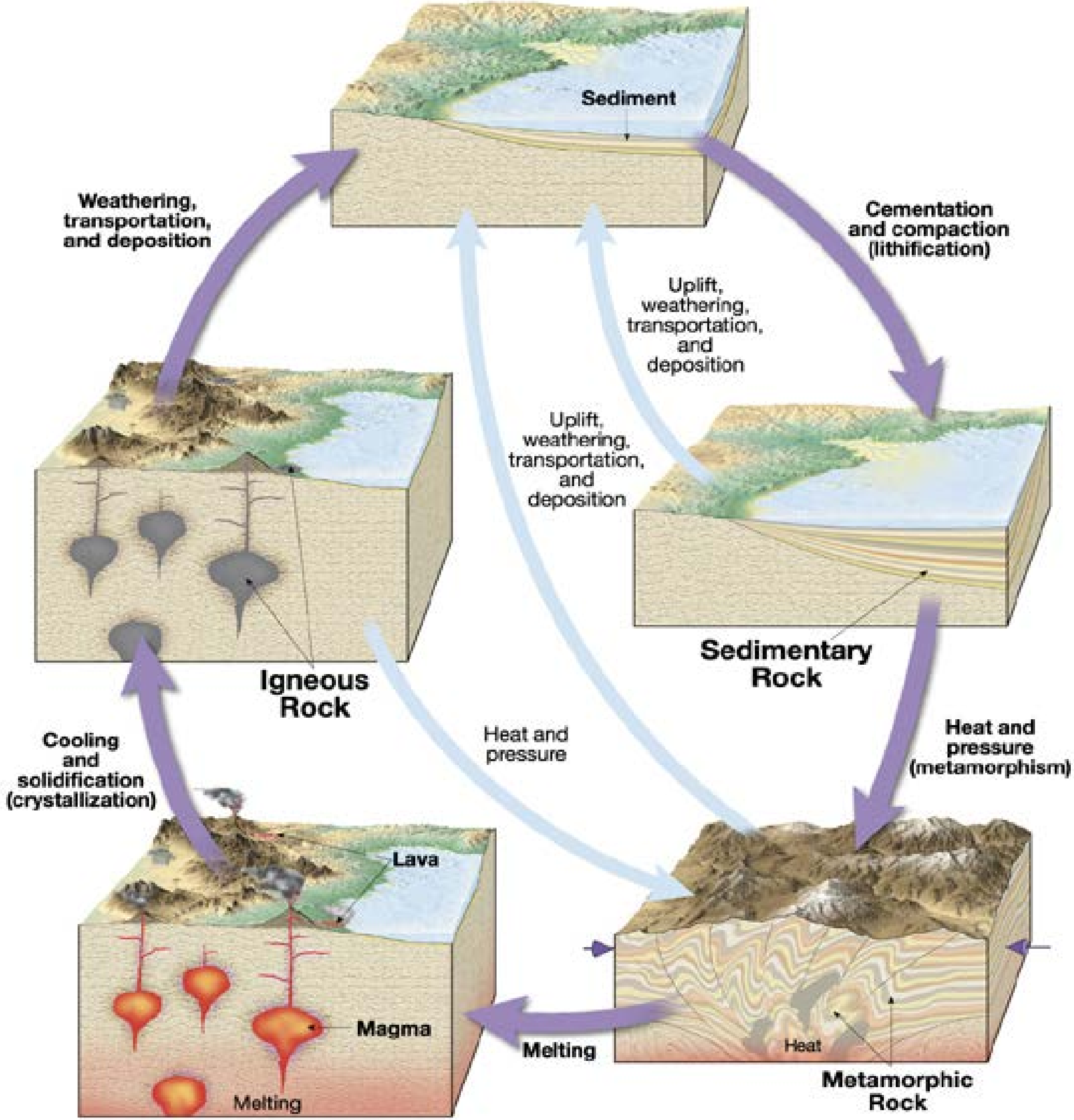
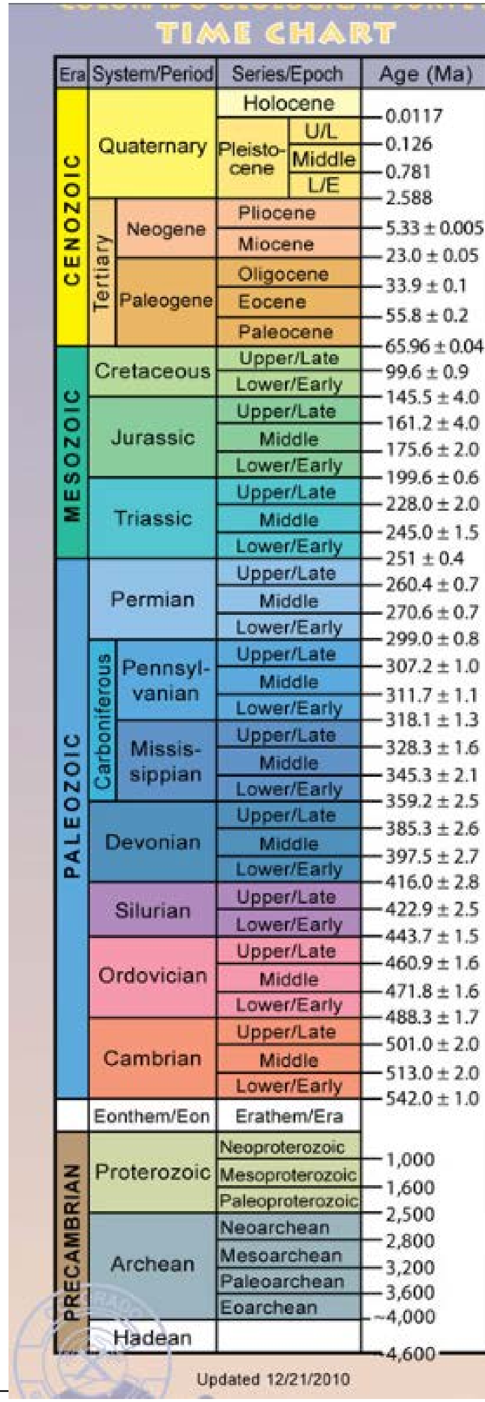
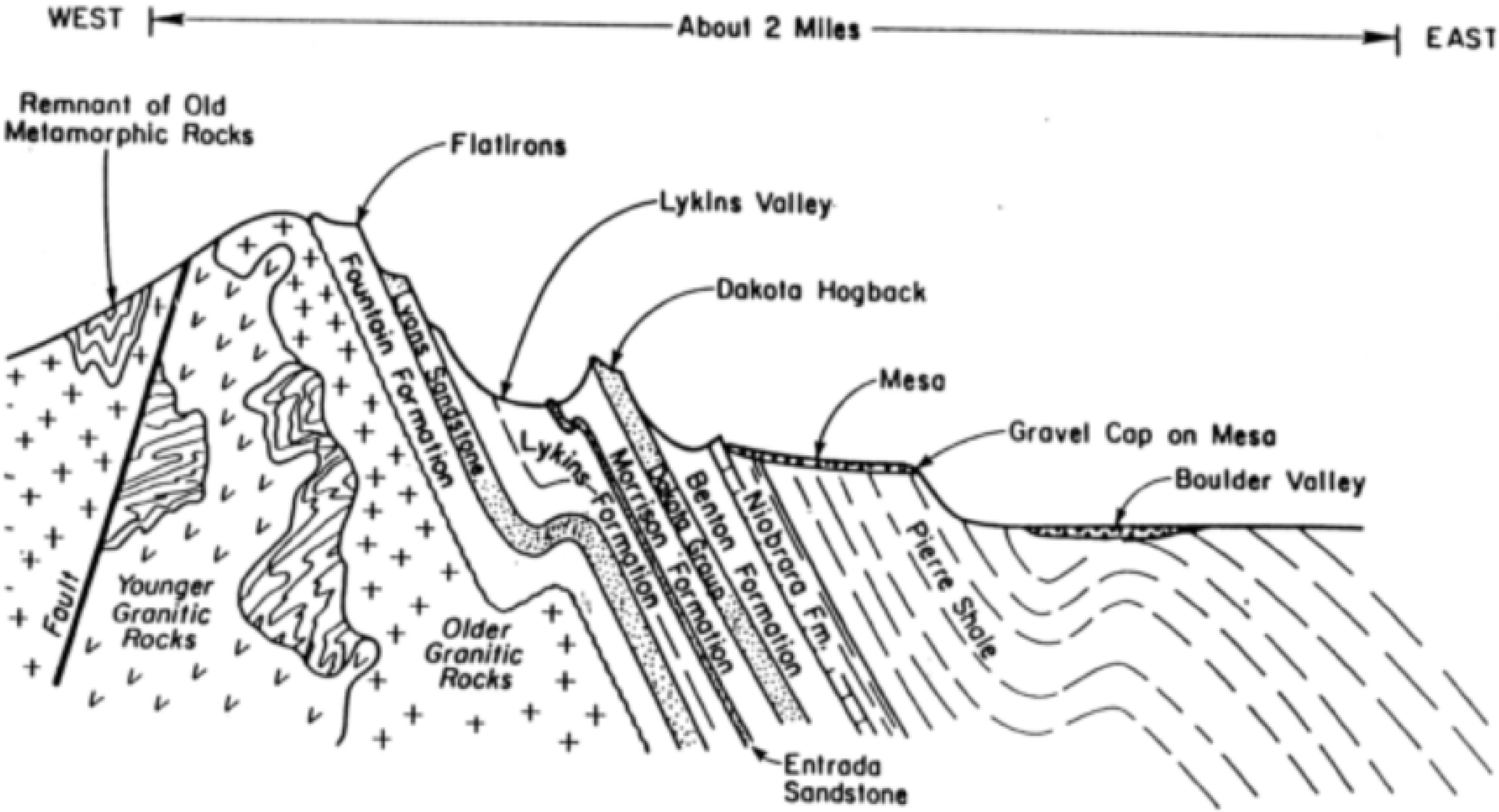


Sediment
Weathering, transportation, and deposition
Cementation and compaction (lithification)
Uplift, weathering, transportation, and deposition
Uplift, weathering, transportation, and deposition
Sedimentary Rock
Igneous Rock
Heat and pressure
Heat and pressure (metamorphism)
Cooling and solidification (crystallization)
Lava
Magma
Melting
Melting
Heat
Metamorphic Rock



http://coloradogeologicalsurvey.org/colorado-geology/timescale/


WEST
About 2 Miles
EAST
Remnant of Old Metamorphic Rocks
Flatirons
Lykins Valley
Dakota Hogback
Mesa
Gravel Cap on Mesa
Boulder Valley
Fault
Younger Granitic Rocks
Older Granitic Rocks
Fountain Formation
Lyons Sandstone
Lykins Formation
Morrison Formation
Dakota Group
Benton Formation
Niobrara Fm.
Pierre Shale
Entrada Sandstone

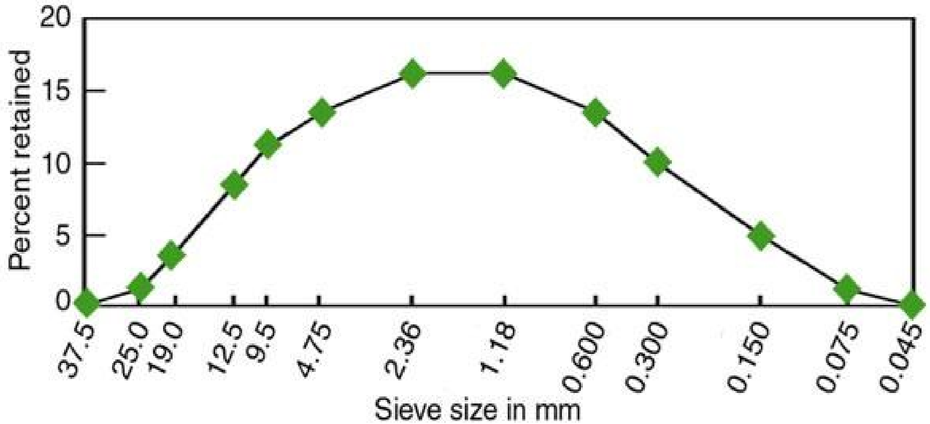
Construction Aggregates

“**Construction aggregate**, or simply "*aggregate*", is a broad category of coarse particulate material used in construction, including sand, gravel, crushed stone, slag, recycled concrete and geosynthetic aggregates. Aggregates are the most mined materials in the world. Aggregates are a component of composite materials such as concrete and asphalt concrete; the aggregate serves as reinforcement to add strength to the overall composite material. Due to the relatively high hydraulic conductivity value as compared to most soils, aggregates are widely used in drainage applications such as foundation and French drains, septic drain fields, retaining wall drains, and road side edge drains. Aggregates are also used as base material under foundations, roads, and railroads. In other words, aggregates are used as a stable foundation or road/rail base with predictable, uniform properties (e.g. to help prevent differential settling under the road or building), or as a low-cost extender that binds with more expensive cement or asphalt to form concrete.”

(Wikipedia, 2016)

Concrete Aggregates

- The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) publishes an exhaustive listing of specifications including ASTM D 692 and ASTM D 1073
- http://www.engr.psu.edu/ce/courses/ce584/concrete/library/materials/Aggregate/Aggregatesmain.htm
- http://www.ce.memphis.edu/1101/notes/concrete/PCA_manual/Chap05.pdf
- http://www.concretenetwork.com/aggregate/



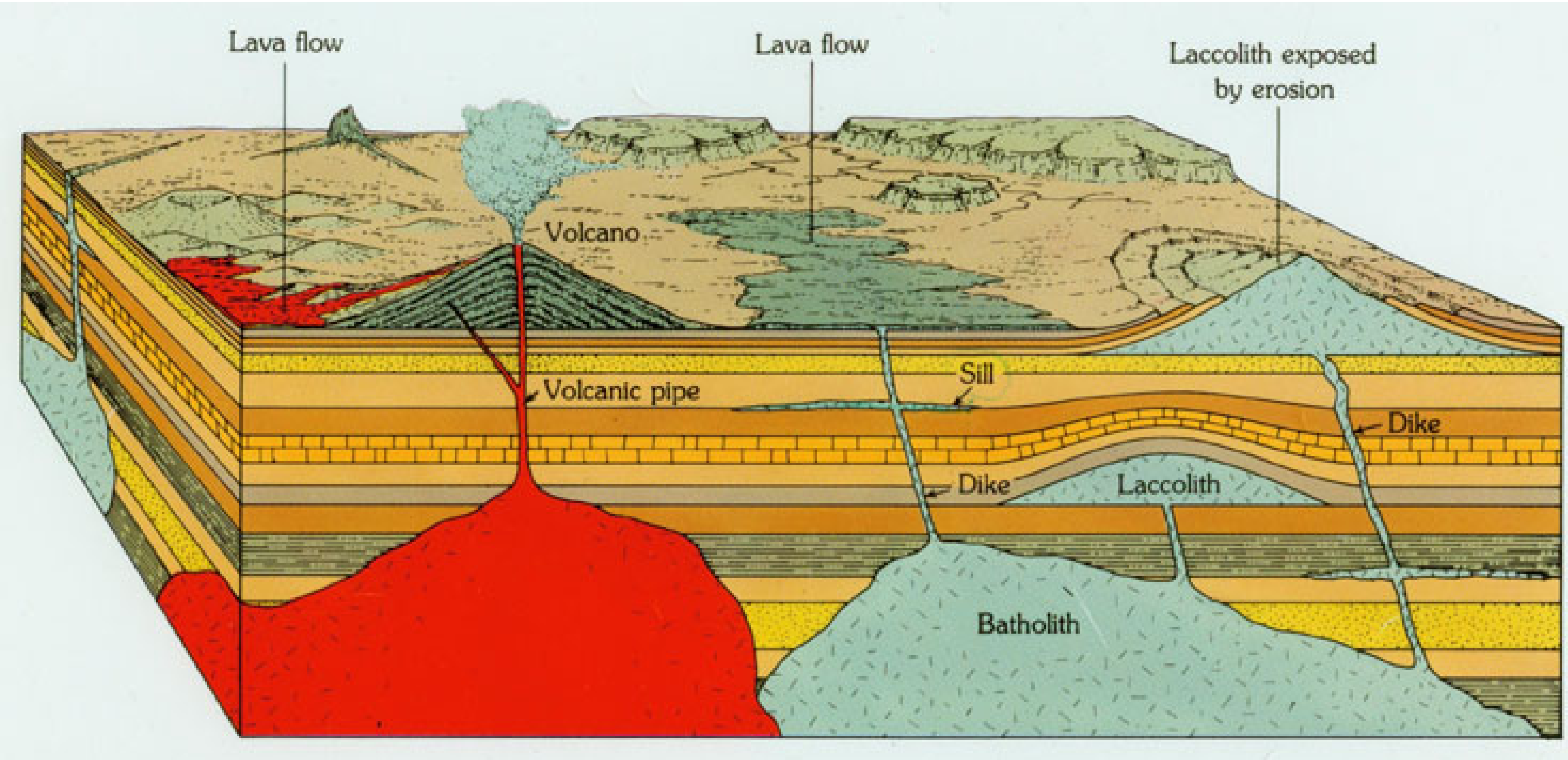
Concrete aggregate: Selection criteria

criteria for concrete aggregate, as follows:

1. Materials containing chert, shale, limestones, or sandstones are unacceptable because these are susceptible to damage by frost and salt crystallization
2. Limited moisture adsorption is required, since high adsorption is an index for unsound aggregates subject to volume changes that deteriorate concrete
3. Materials finer than #200 sieve are unacceptable because fines rob water from the cement reaction and reduce workability 0.015
4. The aggregate must contain less than 3% clay lumps and no friable particles because these reduce workability and abrasion resistance
5. Gypsum and other sulfates are unacceptable, as they reduce durability
6. Rounded particles are preferred over angular ones because rounded particles require less cement paste to achieve workability
7. Particles with rough surface texture are preferred to those with smooth textures to assure strong physical bonds between cement pastes and aggregates
8. The aggregate materials should be resistant to abrasion
9. The aggregate materials should be resistant to freezing and thawing
10. Moderate compressive and flexural strength are desirable

Igneous Rocks

Adapted from Brunkel (2012)


Lava flow
Lava flow
Laccolith exposed
by erosion
Volcano
Sill
Volcanic pipe
Dike
Dike
Laccolith
Batholith

Two Types of Igneous Rocks

- **Extrusive, or Volcanic rocks**
  Rocks formed from *lava* that crystallizes at the surface
  Vulcan – god of fire

- **Intrusive, or Plutonic rocks**
  Rocks formed from *magma* that crystallizes at depth
  Pluto – god of the underworld

Types of Lava

Rhyolite

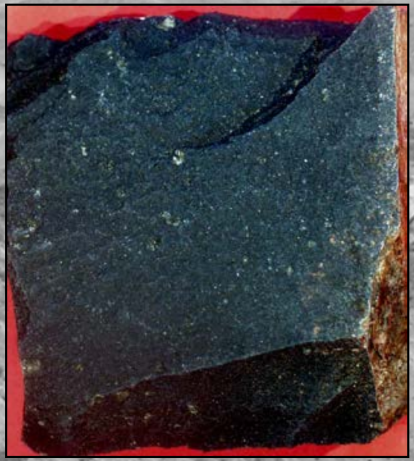
- Felsic lava
- 800°-1000°C
- Lower temp and higher silica = more viscous

Types of Lava

Types of Basalt

Mafic Magma

- Flood
- Pahoehoe
- Aa
- Pillow



Types of Lava

Andesitic

Intermediate between basalt and rhyolite

A. Andesite porphyry

Felsic or Sialic Magma	Intermediate Magma	Mafic Magma

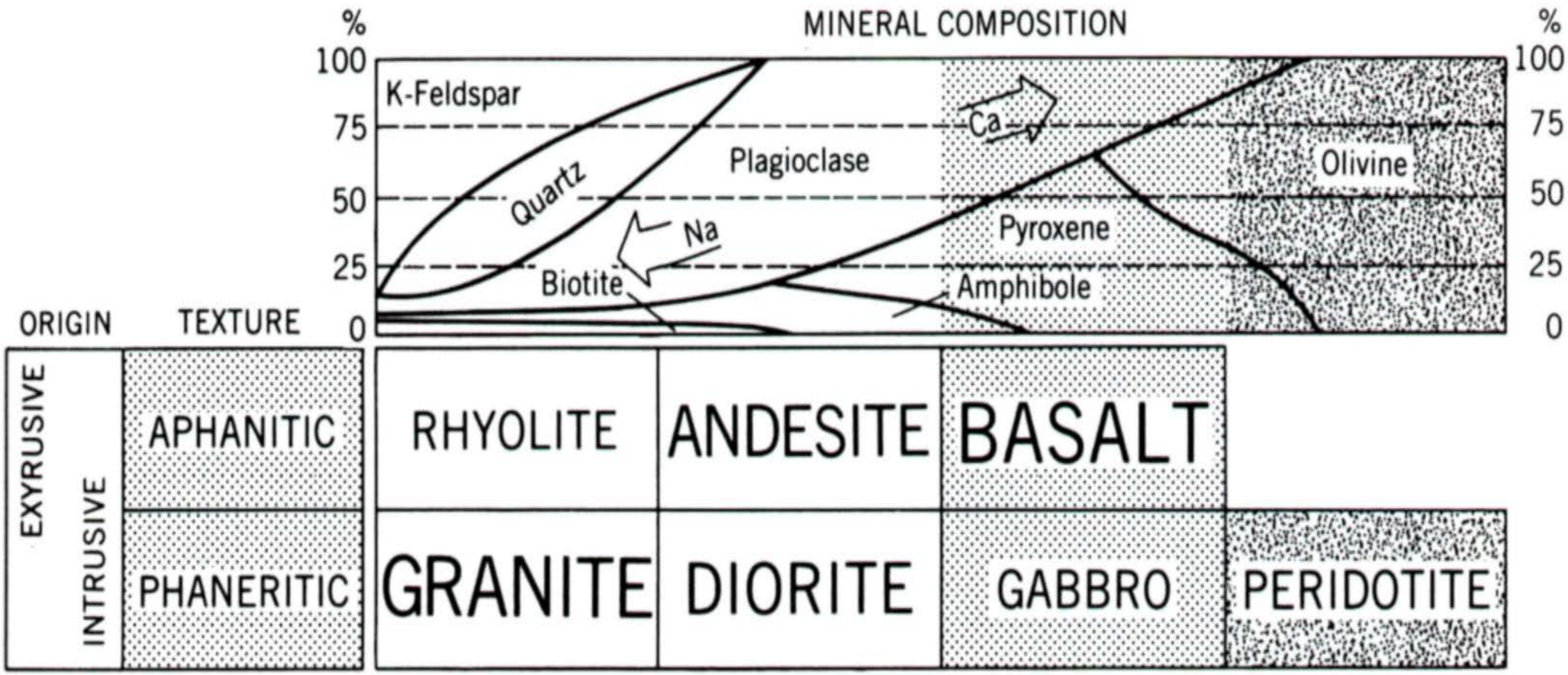


Figure 6.6 Mineral composition of basic, intermediate, and acidic rocks; the relative line weights indicate the relative abundances of the different rock types in the crust. (From U.S. Geological Survey.)

Igneous Textures

- **Factors affecting crystal size & texture:**
  - **Rate of cooling**
    - **Fast rate forms many small crystals**
    - **Very fast rate forms glass**
  - **Amount of silica (SiO_2) present**
  - **Amount of dissolved gases (volatiles)**

Types of Igneous Texture

Definite Extrusive textures:

Glassy

Aphanitic – Fine Grained

Vesicular - Holey

Pyroclastic – Fragments

Porphyritic – Fine & Coarse Grained

Definite Intrusive textures:

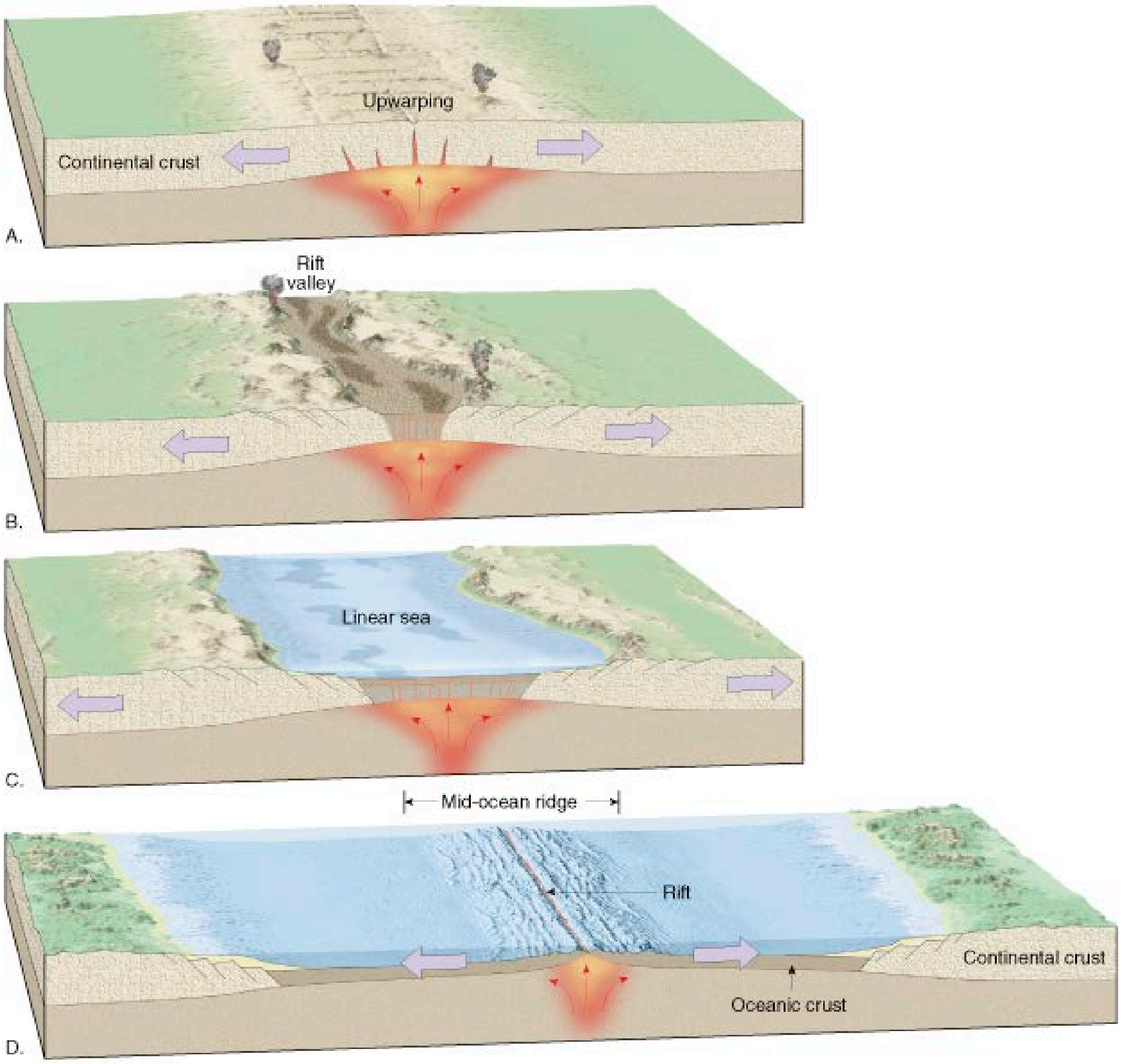
Phaneritic – Coarse Grained

Pegmatitic – Very Coarse Grained

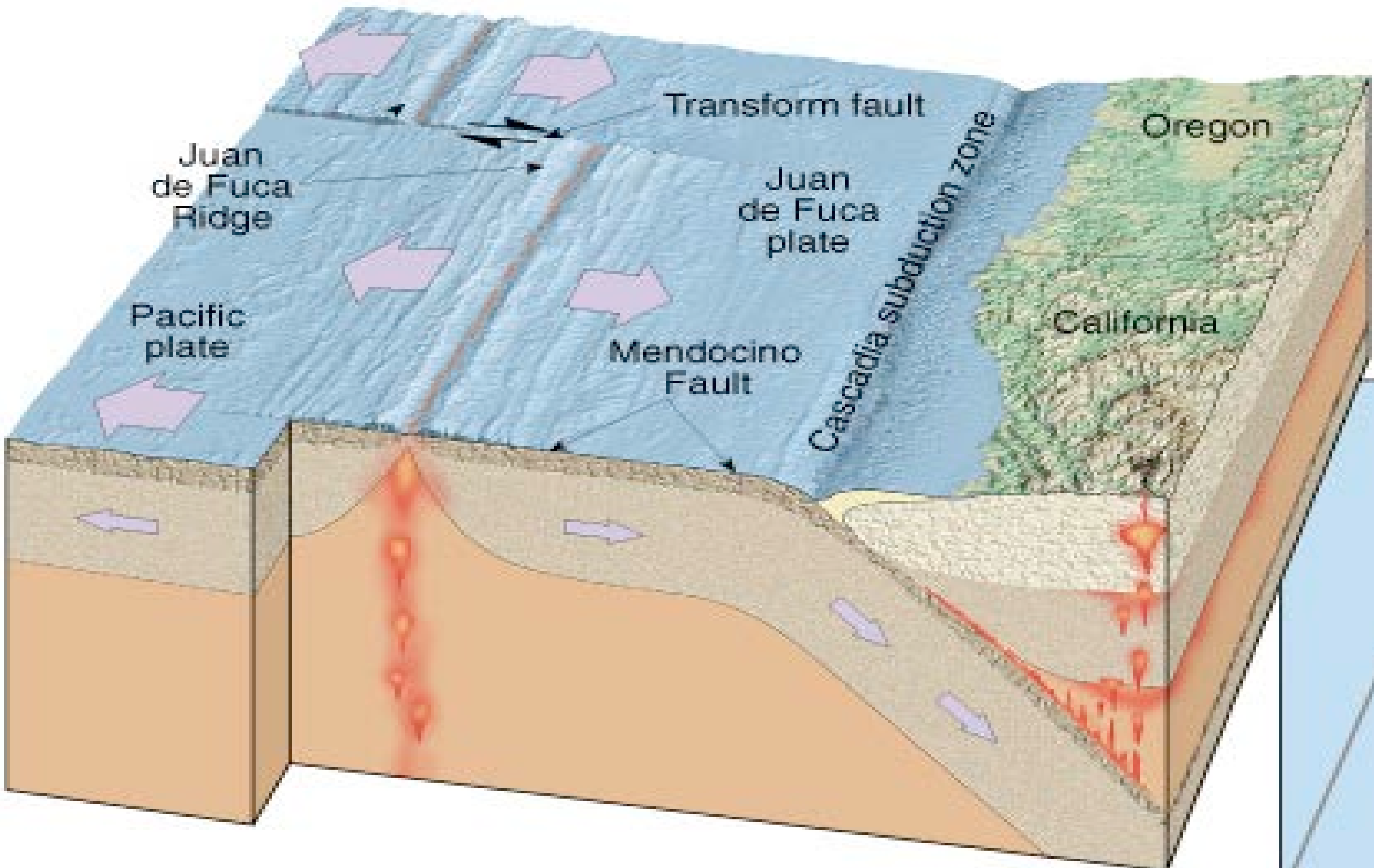
Porphyritic – Fine & Coarse Grained

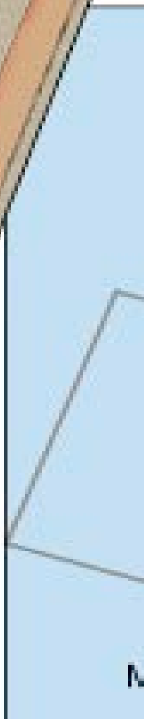
Divergent Boundaries

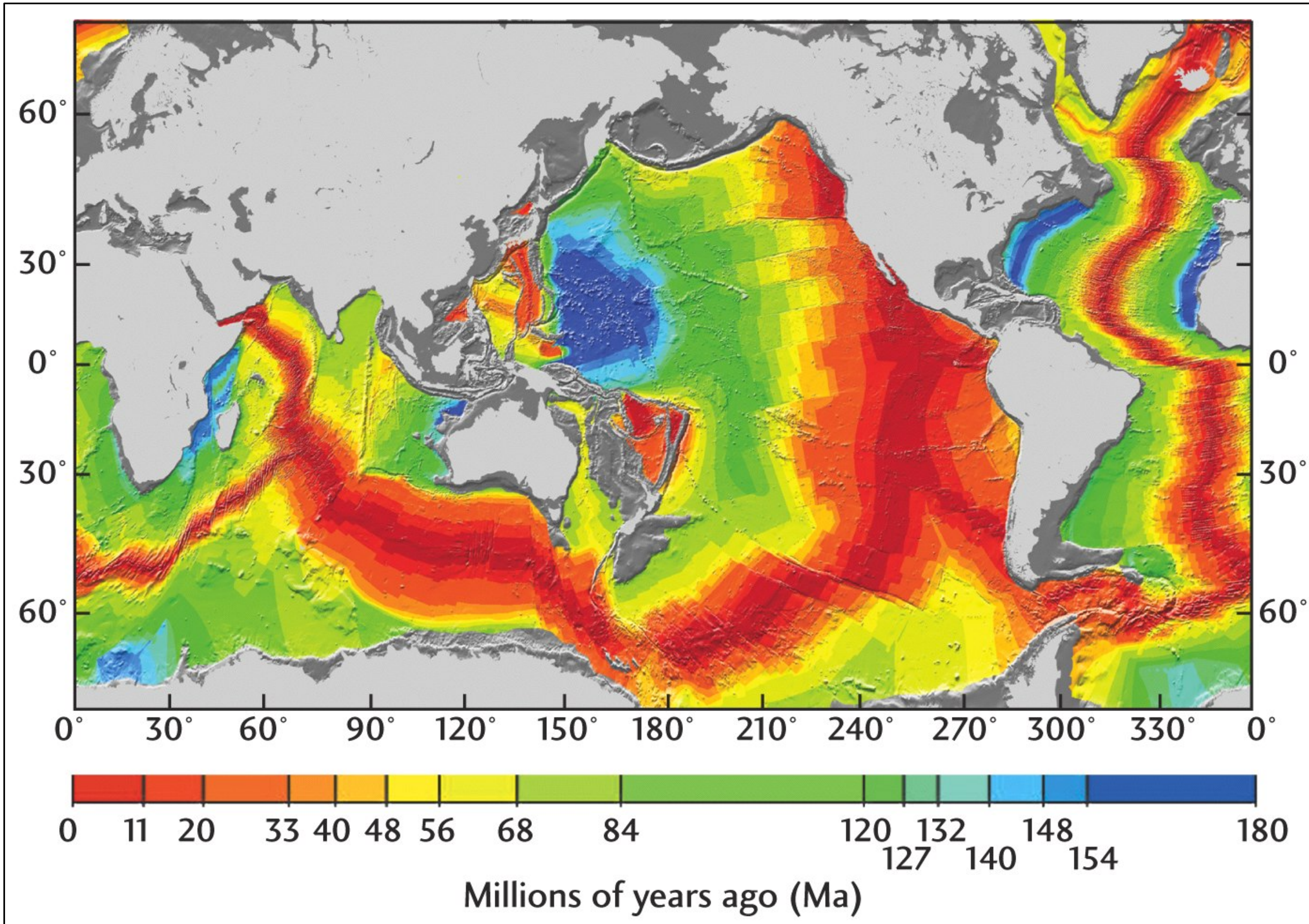
- Newest crust material being formed



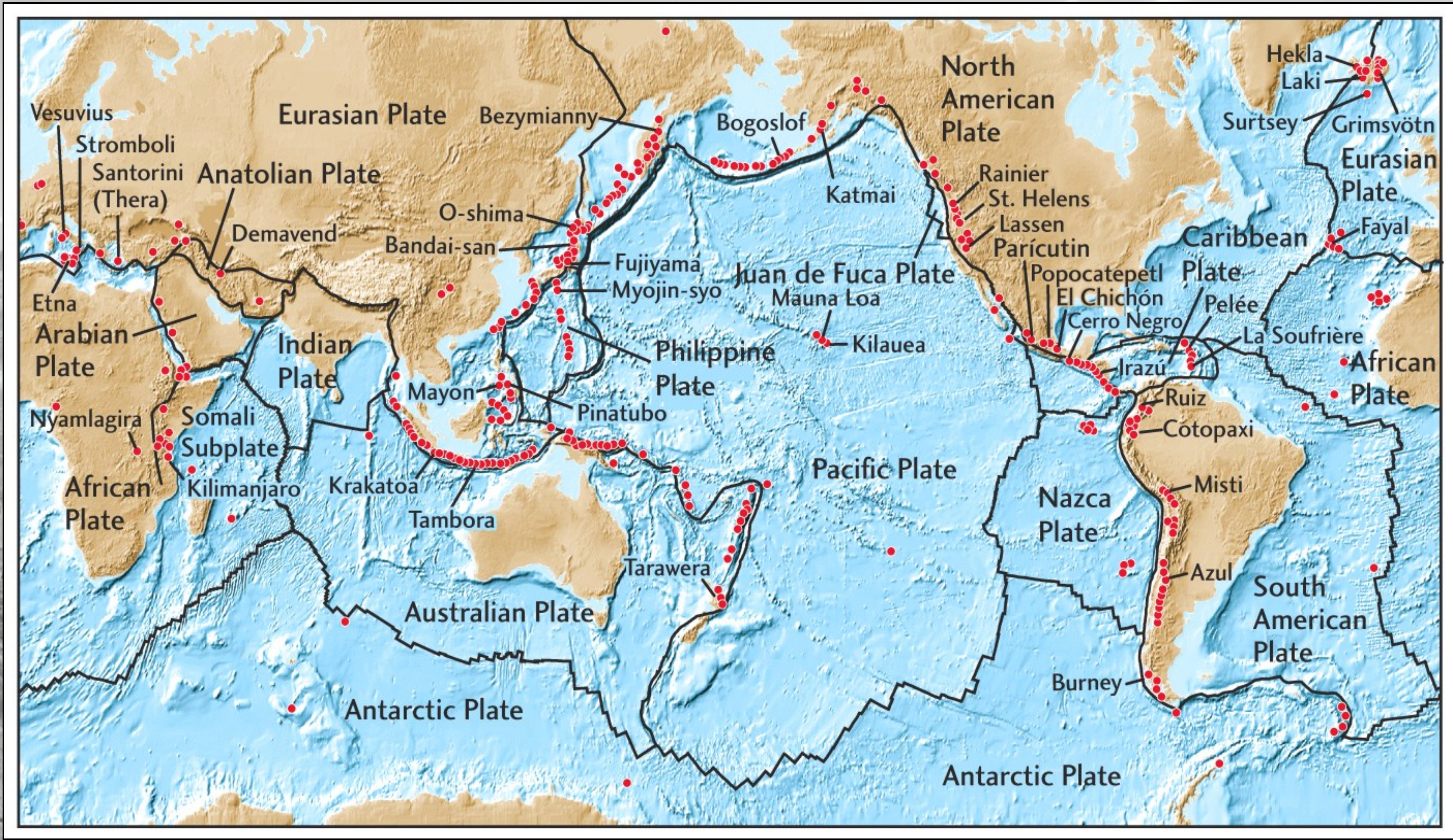
Continent-Ocean convergence

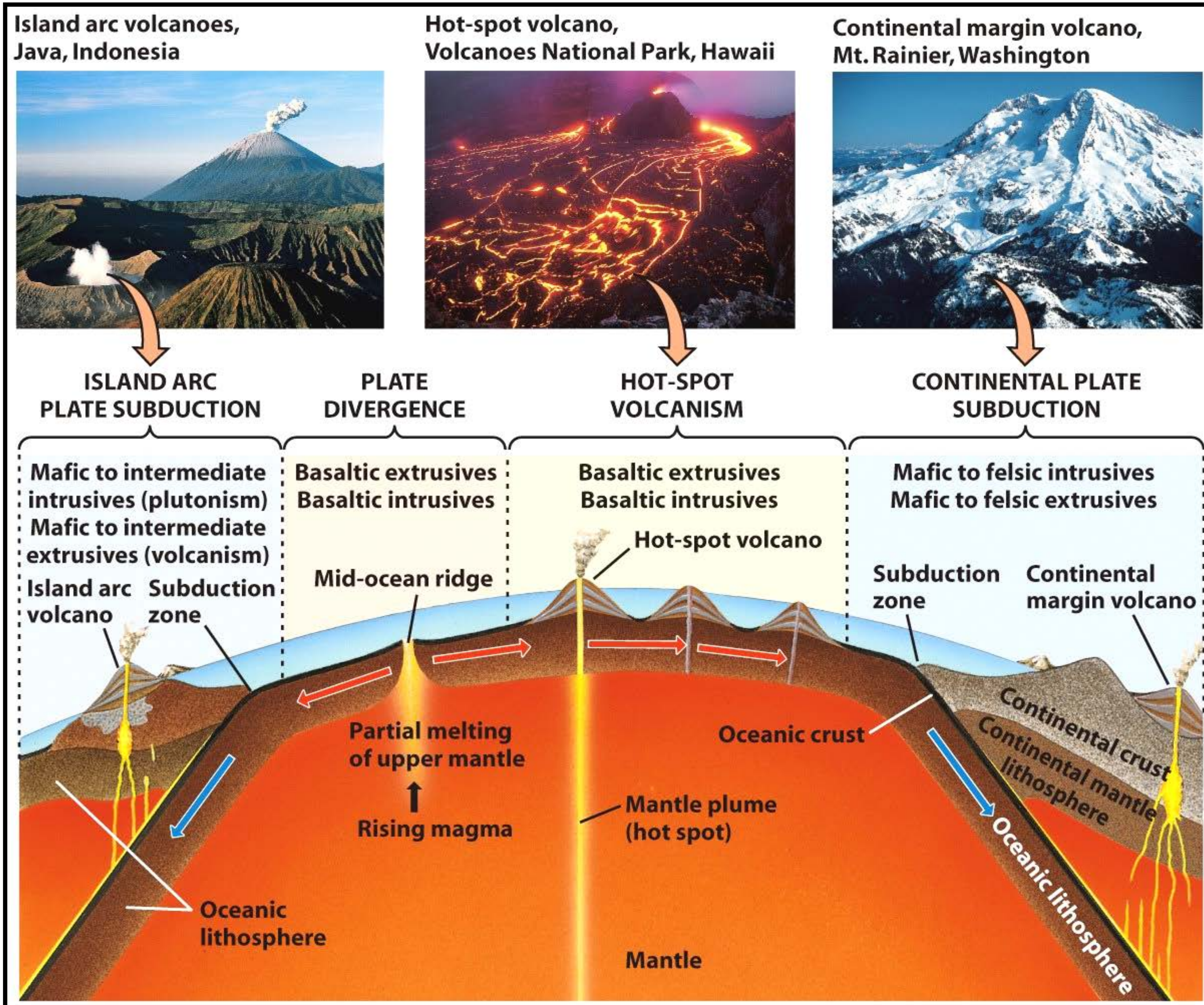


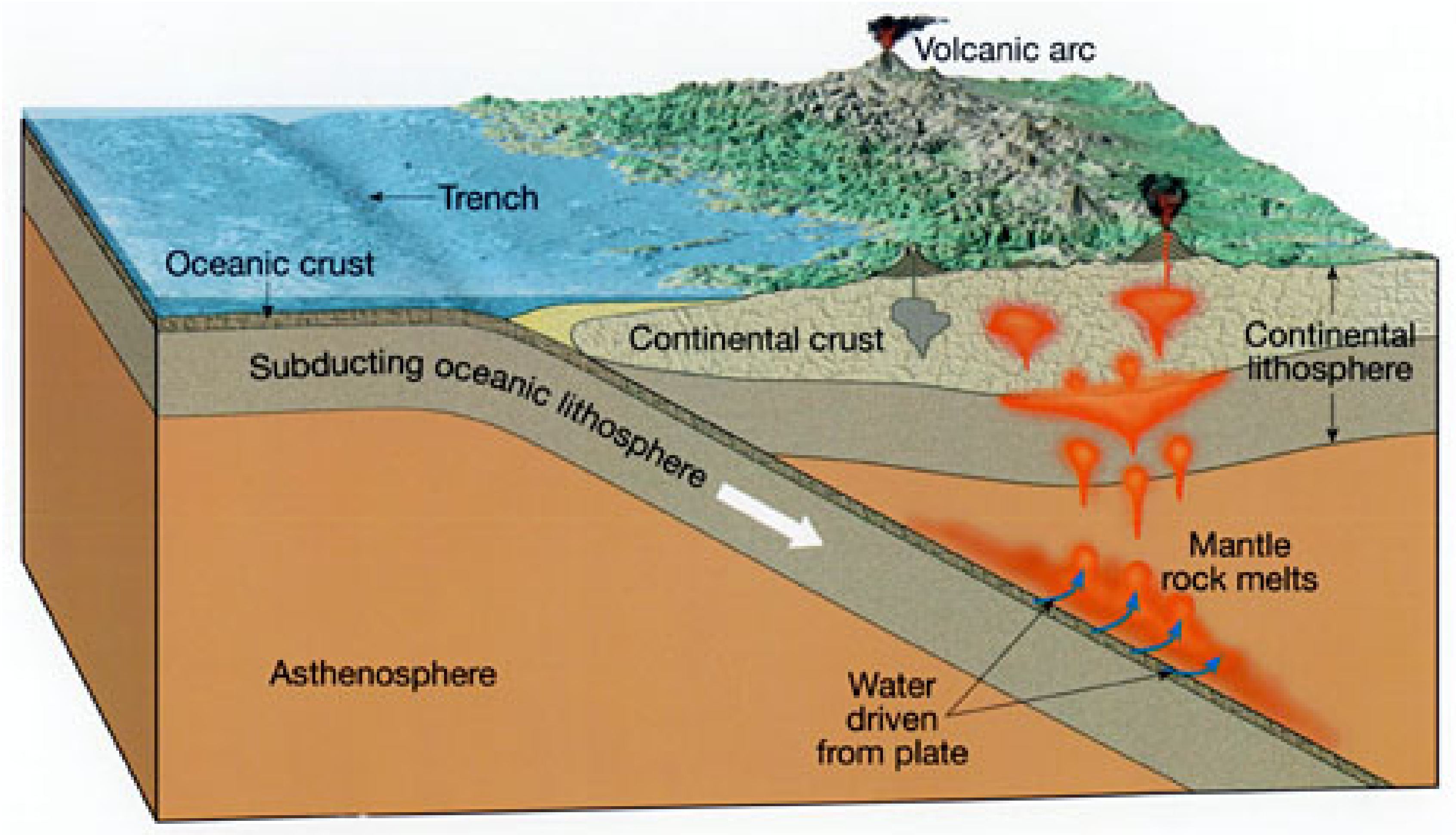



60°
30°
0°
30°
60°
0°
30°
60°
0°
30°
60°
90°
120°
150°
180°
210°
240°
270°
300°
330°
0°
0
11
20
33
40
48
56
68
84
120
127
132
140
148
154
180
Millions of years ago (Ma)

Global Pattern of Volcanism




Island arc volcanoes, Java, Indonesia
Hot-spot volcano, Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii
Continental margin volcano, Mt. Rainier, Washington
ISLAND ARC PLATE SUBDUCTION
PLATE DIVERGENCE
HOT-SPOT VOLCANISM
CONTINENTAL PLATE SUBDUCTION
Mafic to intermediate intrusives (plutonism)
Mafic to intermediate extrusives (volcanism)
Basaltic extrusives
Basaltic intrusives
Basaltic extrusives
Basaltic intrusives
Mafic to felsic intrusives
Mafic to felsic extrusives
Hot-spot volcano
Island arc volcano
Subduction zone
Mid-ocean ridge
Subduction zone
Continental margin volcano
Partial melting of upper mantle
Rising magma
Oceanic crust
Continental crust
Continental mantle lithosphere
Mantle plume (hot spot)
Oceanic lithosphere
Oceanic lithosphere
Mantle


Volcanic arc
Trench
Oceanic crust
Continental crust
Continental lithosphere
Subducting oceanic lithosphere
Mantle rock melts
Asthenosphere
Water driven from plate

Extrusive Igneous

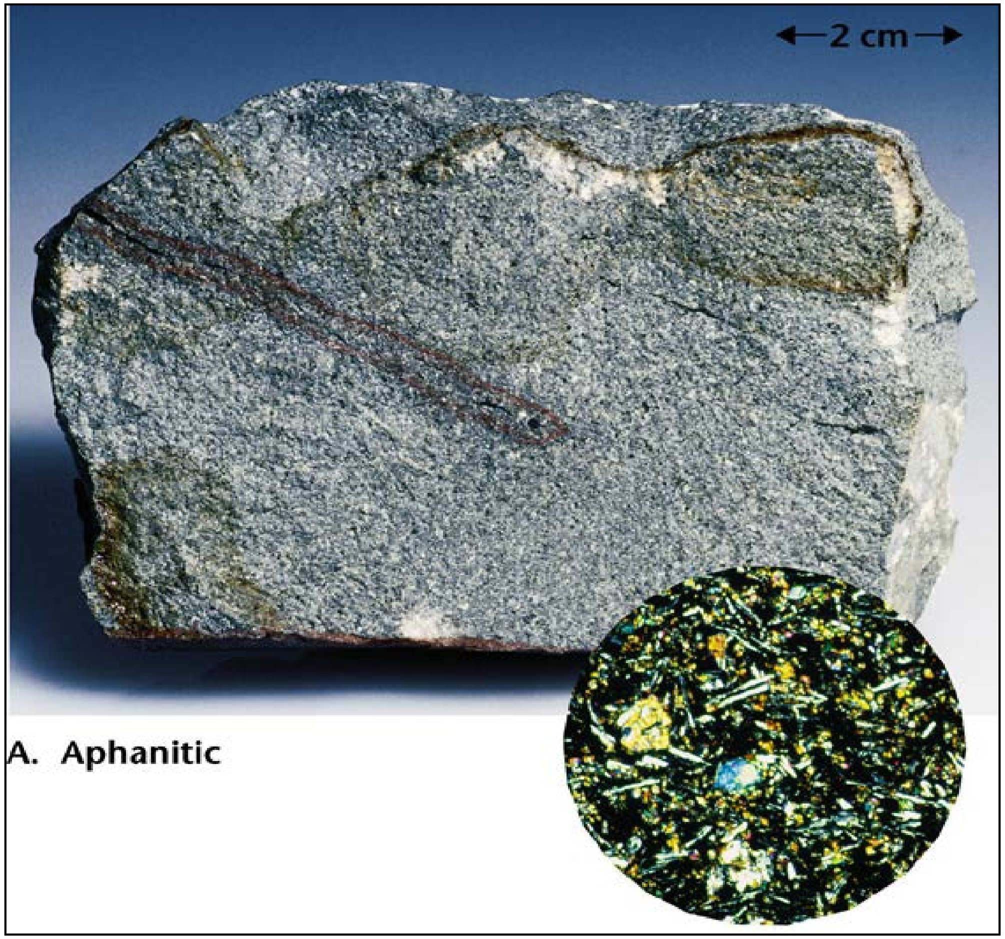
- **Volcanic**
- Erupts at the surface of the Earth
- Magma/lava cools very *RAPIDLY*, crystals do not have time to form, very fine grained crystal structure

Aphanitic texture (Fine Grained)

Rapid rate of cooling of lava or shallow magma

Very small crystals

May contain vesicles (holes from gas bubbles)



Extrusive Igneous

- Basalt is the most common example, dark, black, dense, no mineral grains- iron rich, olivine, dark minerals

Glassy texture

Very rapid cooling of
molten rock at surface

Unordered ions are "frozen" before they can organize as crystals

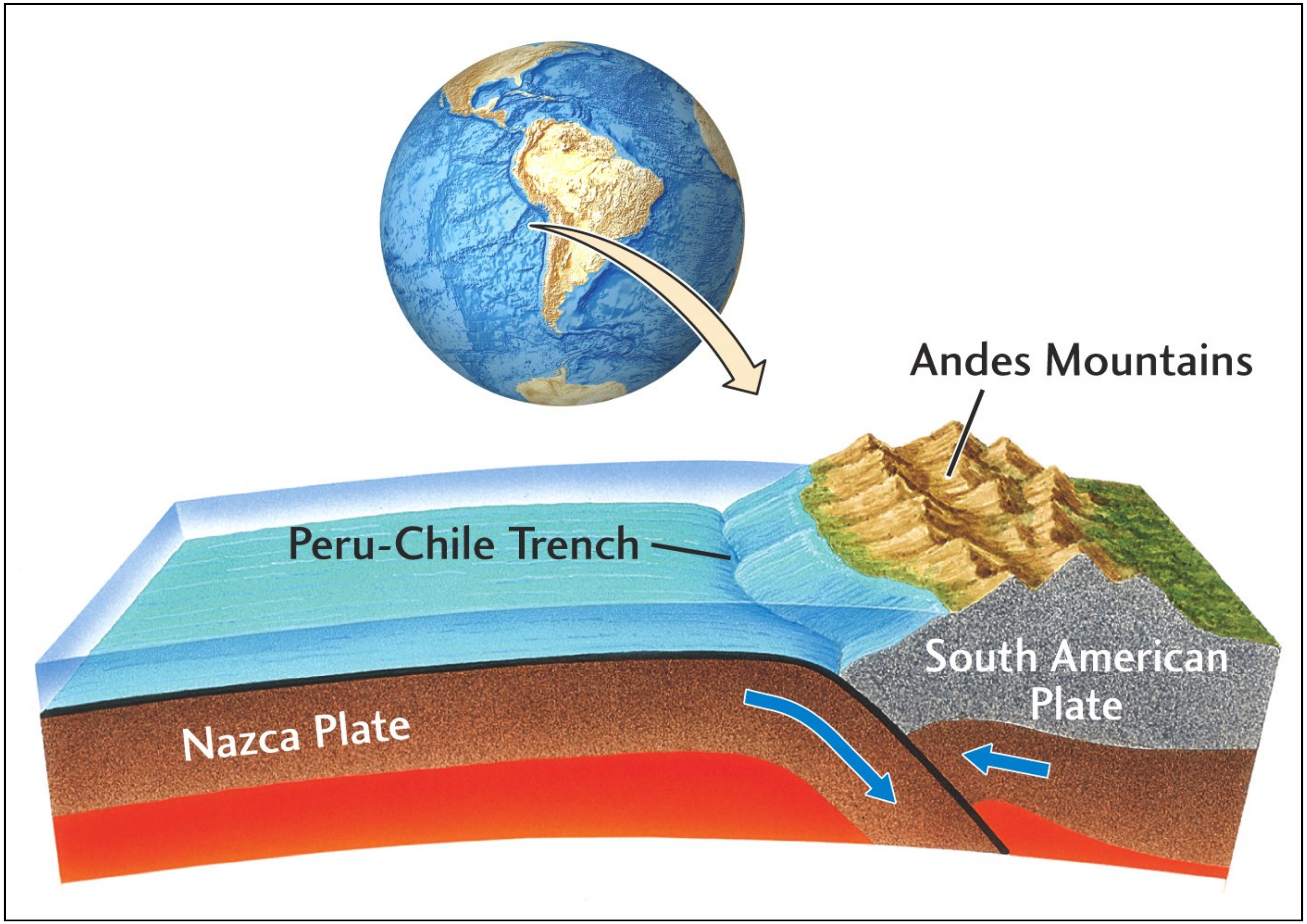
Resulting rock is called obsidian

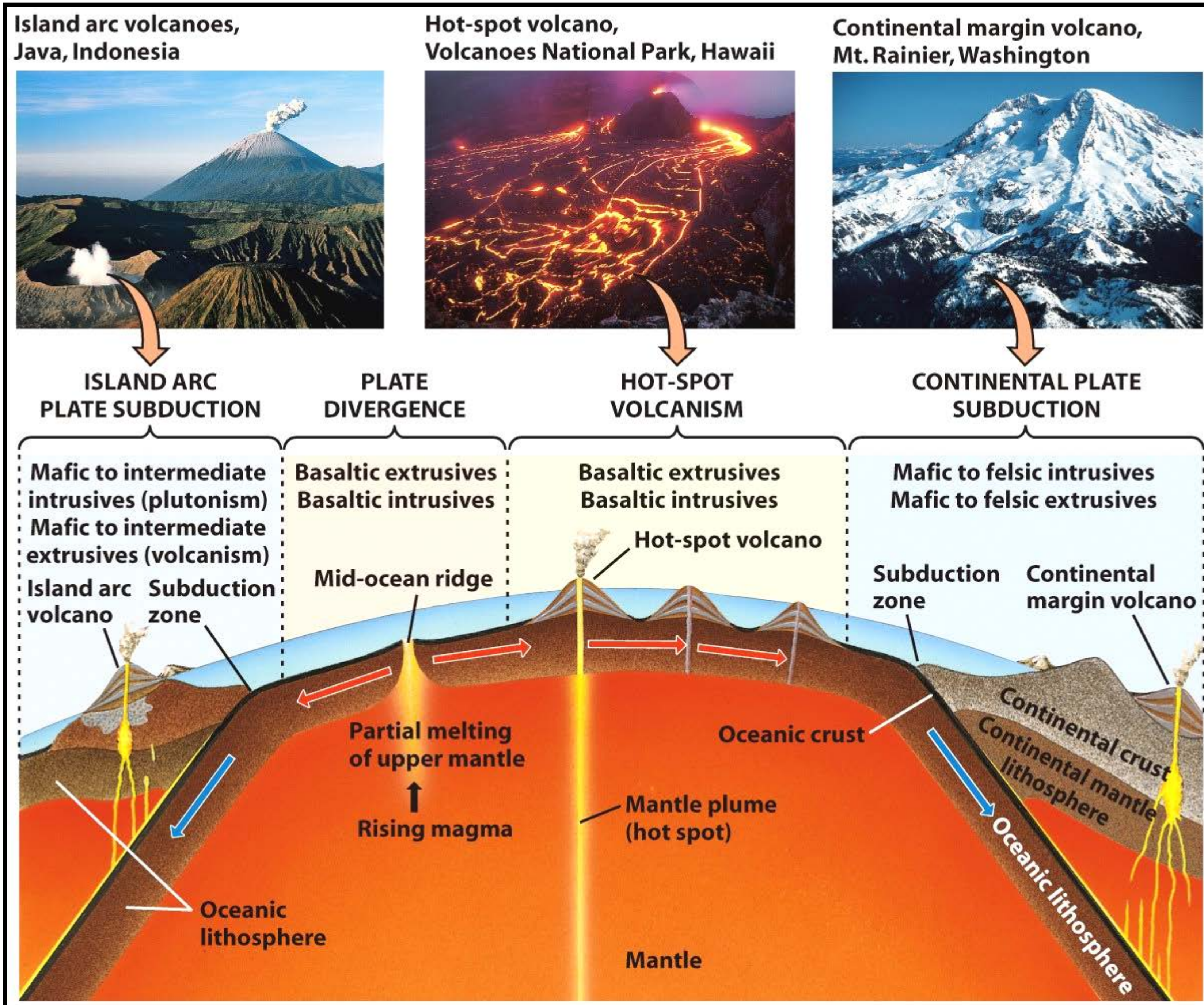
Vesicular Texture

Type of aphanitic texture

Bubbles from volatile gas

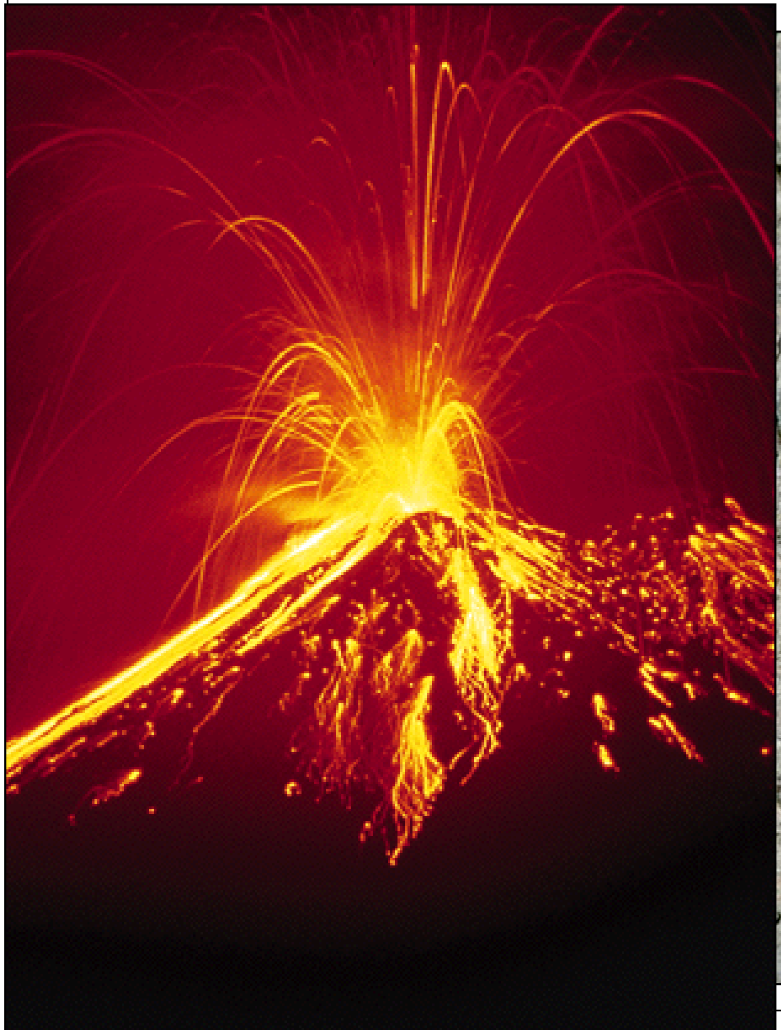
How to make Andesite




Island arc volcanoes,
Java, Indonesia
Hot-spot volcano,
Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii
Continental margin volcano,
Mt. Rainier, Washington
ISLAND ARC
PLATE SUBDUCTION
PLATE
DIVERGENCE
HOT-SPOT
VOLCANISM
CONTINENTAL PLATE
SUBDUCTION
Mafic to intermediate intrusives (plutonism)
Mafic to intermediate extrusives (volcanism)
Basaltic extrusives
Basaltic intrusives
Basaltic extrusives
Basaltic intrusives
Mafic to felsic intrusives
Mafic to felsic extrusives
Hot-spot volcano
Mid-ocean ridge
Island arc volcano
Subduction zone
Subduction zone
Continental margin volcano
Partial melting of upper mantle
Rising magma
Oceanic crust
Continental crust
Continental mantle lithosphere
Mantle plume (hot spot)
Oceanic lithosphere
Oceanic lithosphere
Mantle

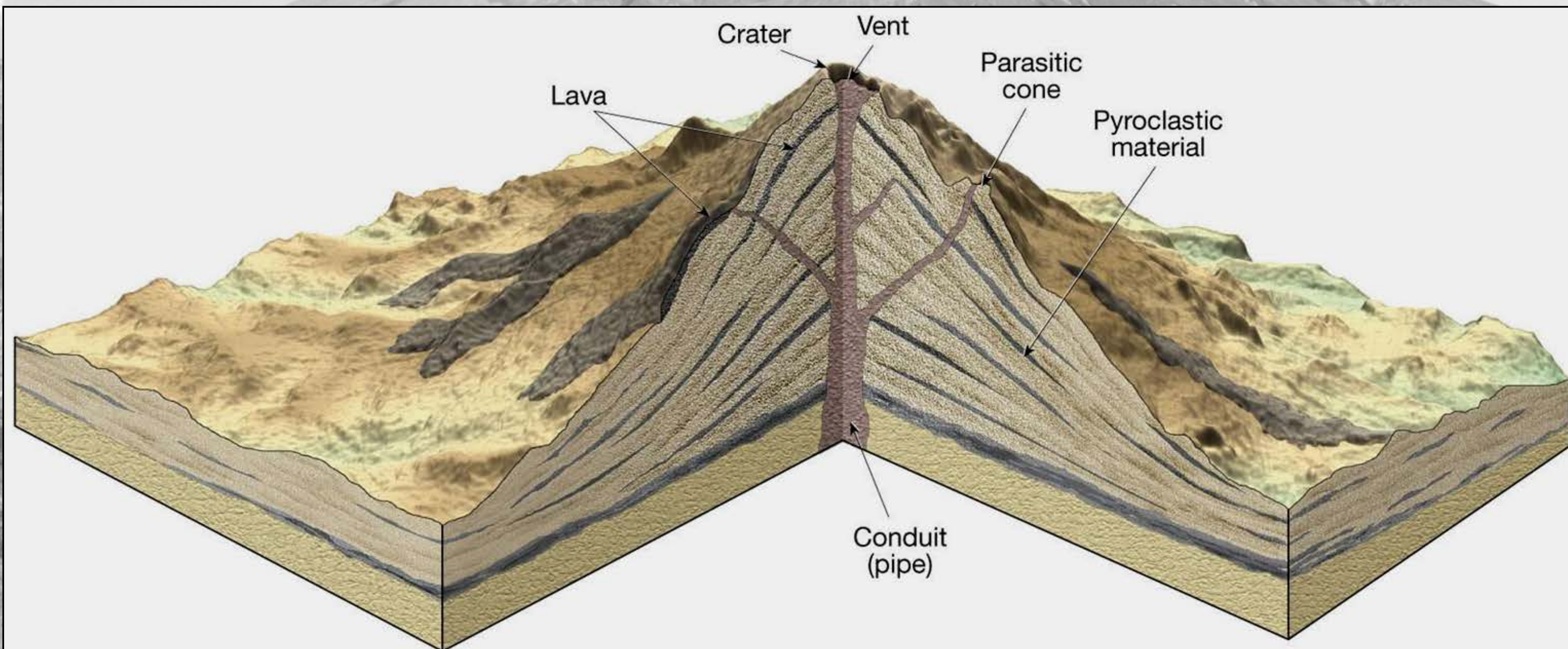
Pyroclastic Texture

Composed of fragments ejected during violent volcanic eruption



Anatomy of a Volcano

Conduit, Pipe, Vent, Crater, Caldera, Parasitic cone, Fumeroles



Materials Extruded During an Eruption

Pyroclastic materials – "Fire fragments"

Classified based on particle size:

- **Ash and dust** - **fine, glassy fragments**
- **Pumice** - **porous rock from "frothy" lava**
- **Cinders** - **pea-sized material**
- **Lapilli** - **walnut-sized material**
- **Particles larger than lapilli**
  - **Blocks** - **hardened or cooled lava**
  - **Bombs** - **ejected as hot lava**

Pyroclastic flows

- Hot ash, dust, and gases ejected from the volcano that rolls down the slope as a glowing avalanche

Pyroclastics

volcanic bomb

- ejected as hot lava, streamlined

Bomb is approximately 10 cm long

B

Photo by C. C. Plummer

Photo by P. Weis, U.S. Geological Survey

Intrusive Igneous

- Magma/lava cools very *SLOWLY*, crystals do have time to form, coarse grained crystal structure
- Three major rocks:

    - Granite: from sialic magma
    - Diorite: from intermediate magma
    - Gabbro: from mafic magma

Intrusive Igneous

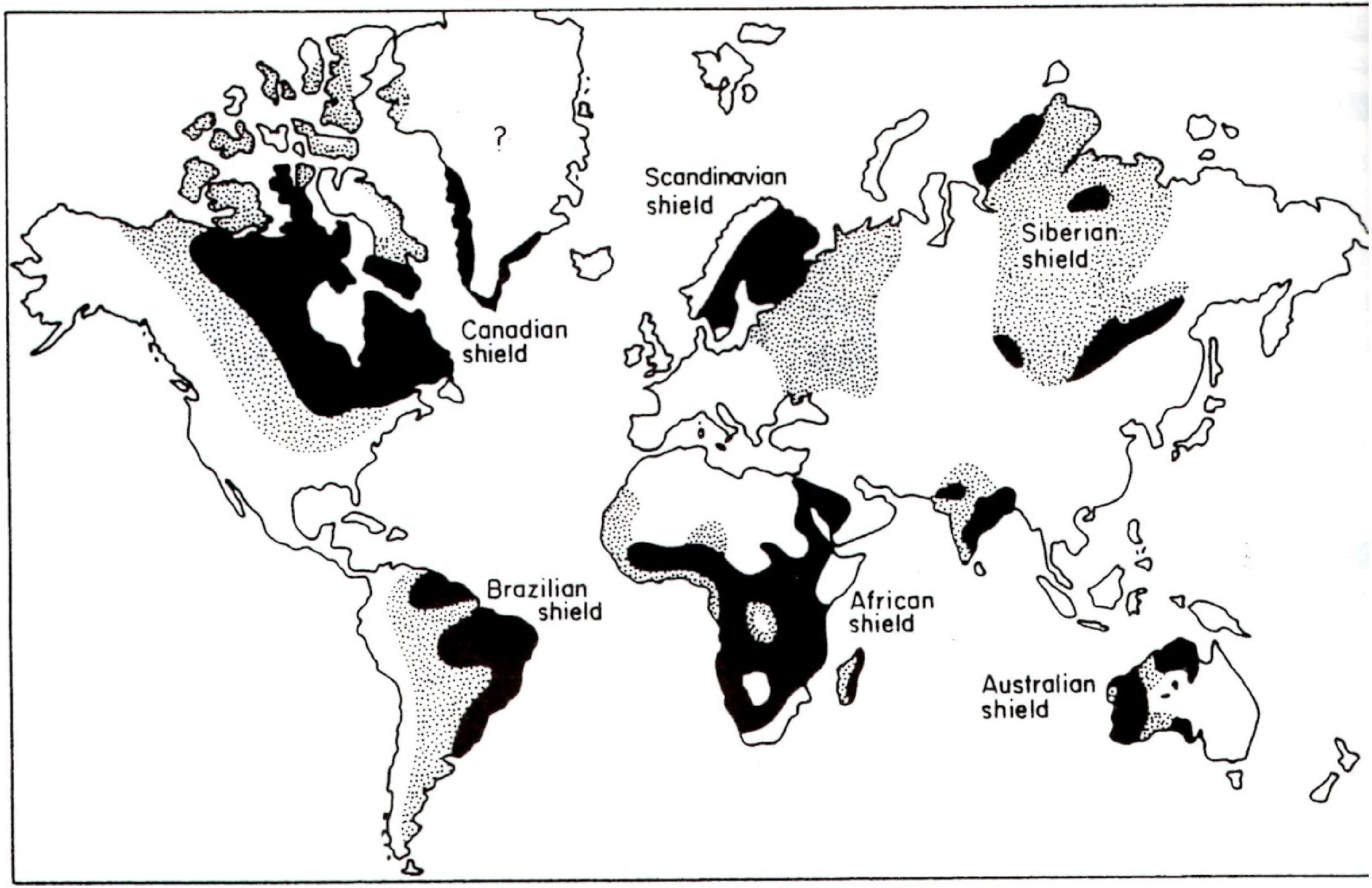
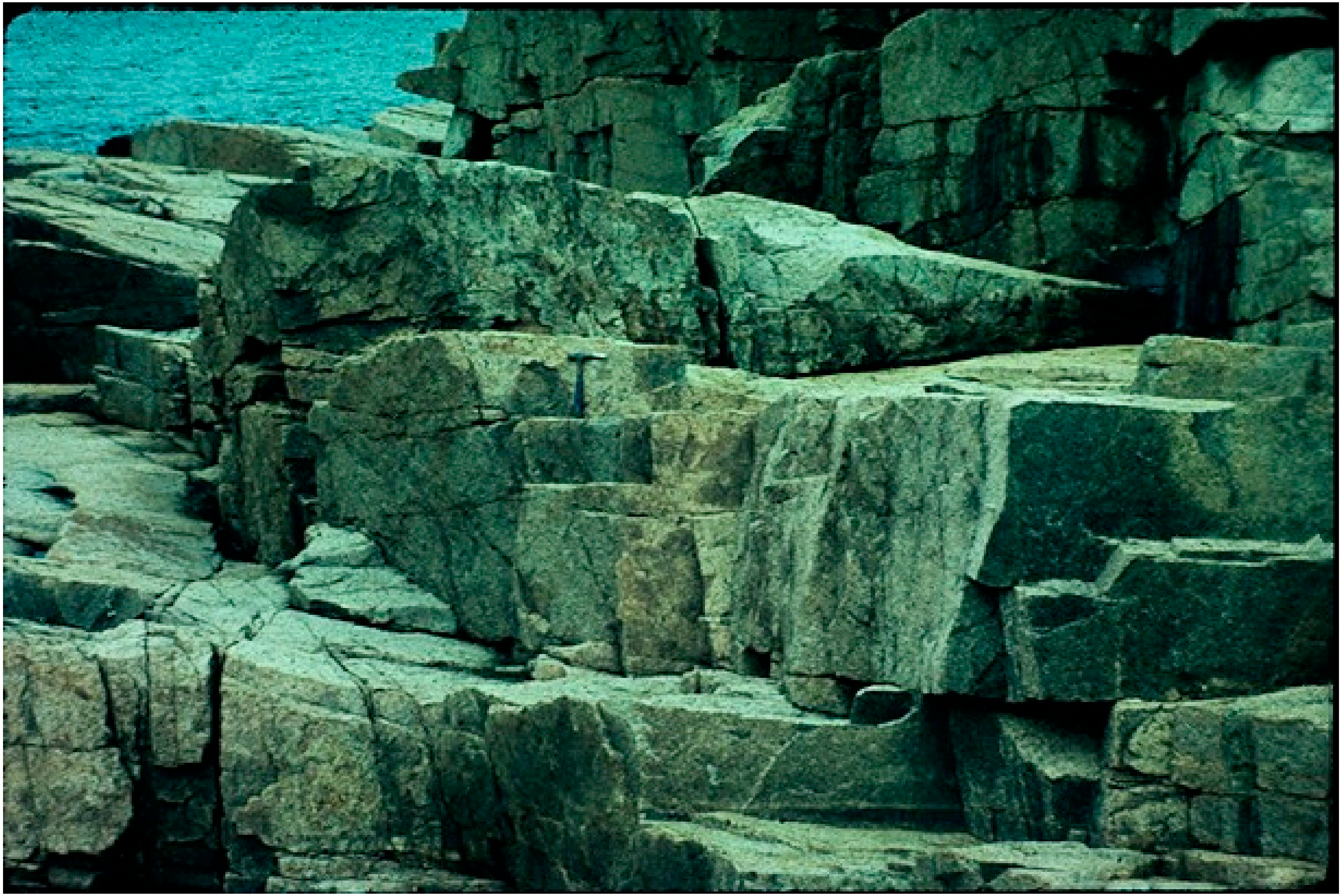
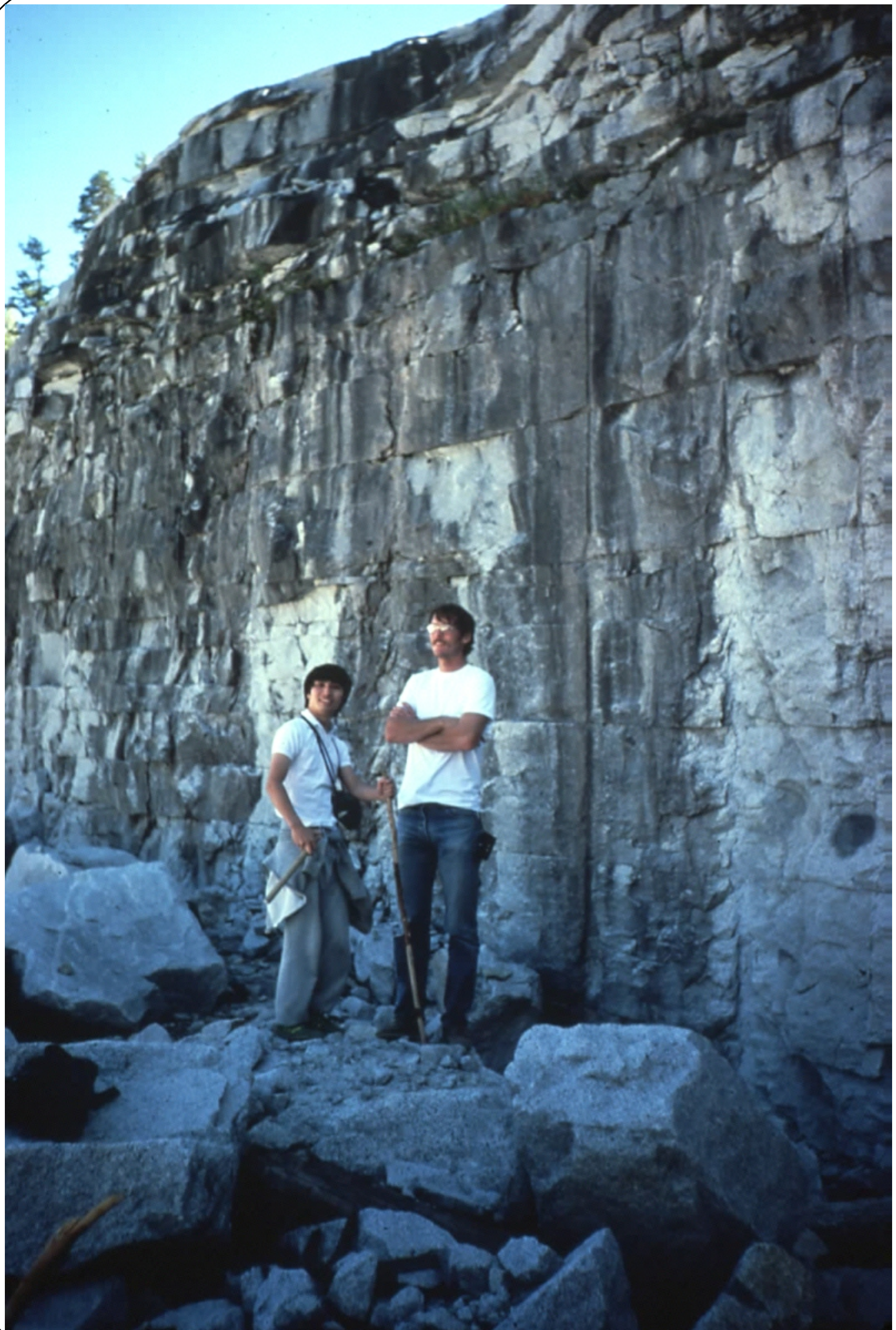


Figure 6.1 Shield regions of the world. (From Blyth and de Freitas, 1984, Fig. 2.5 17.) Reproduced by permission of Edward Arnold (publishers) Ltd.

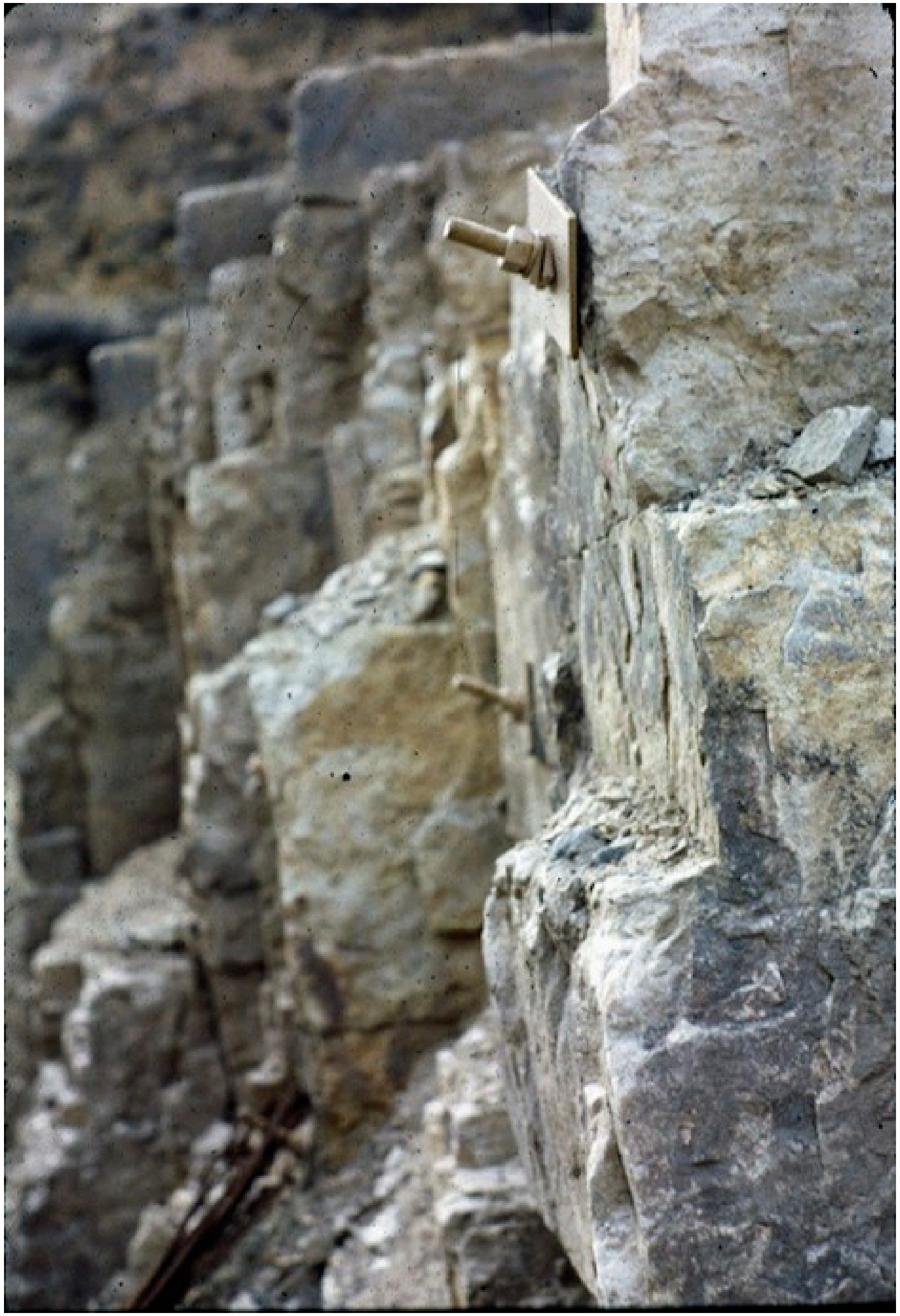


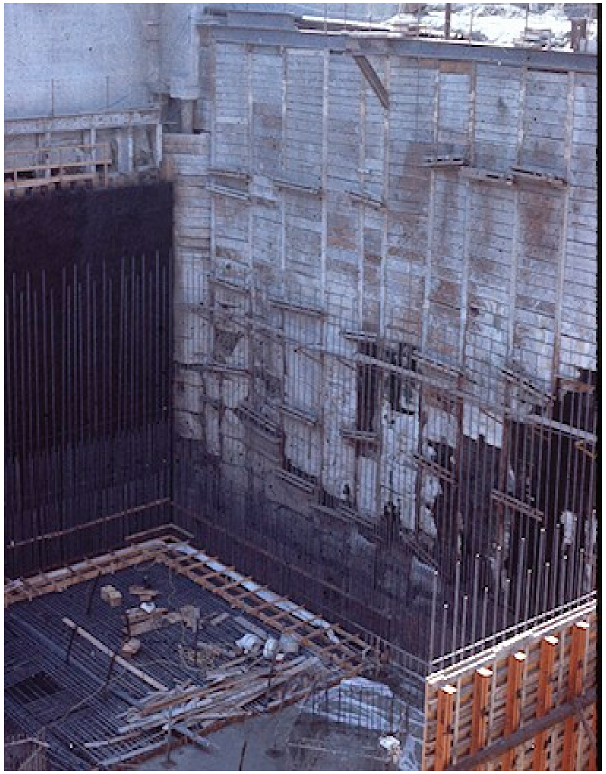
Sheet Joints

- Exfoliation, or sheet joints, are common in massive plutonic rocks, like this Sierra granite. These are likely produced by a combination of mechanisms, not simply load removal.

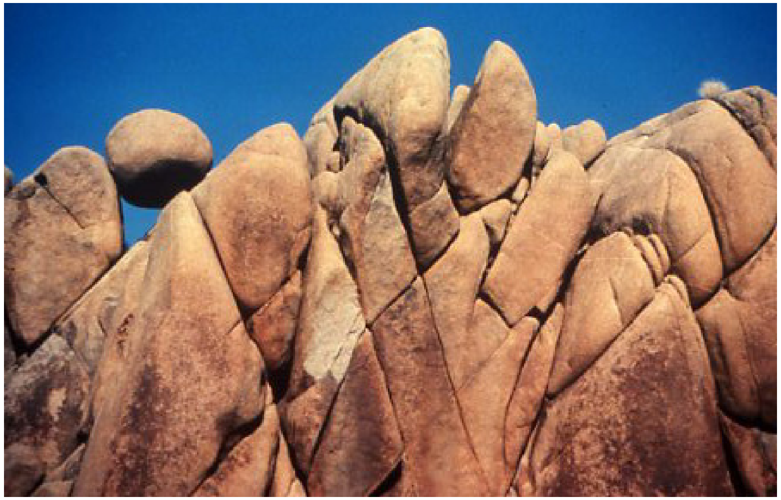


- **The spacings between sheet joints tend to increase with depth and confinement (overburden), as shown in this Yosemite granite quarry**

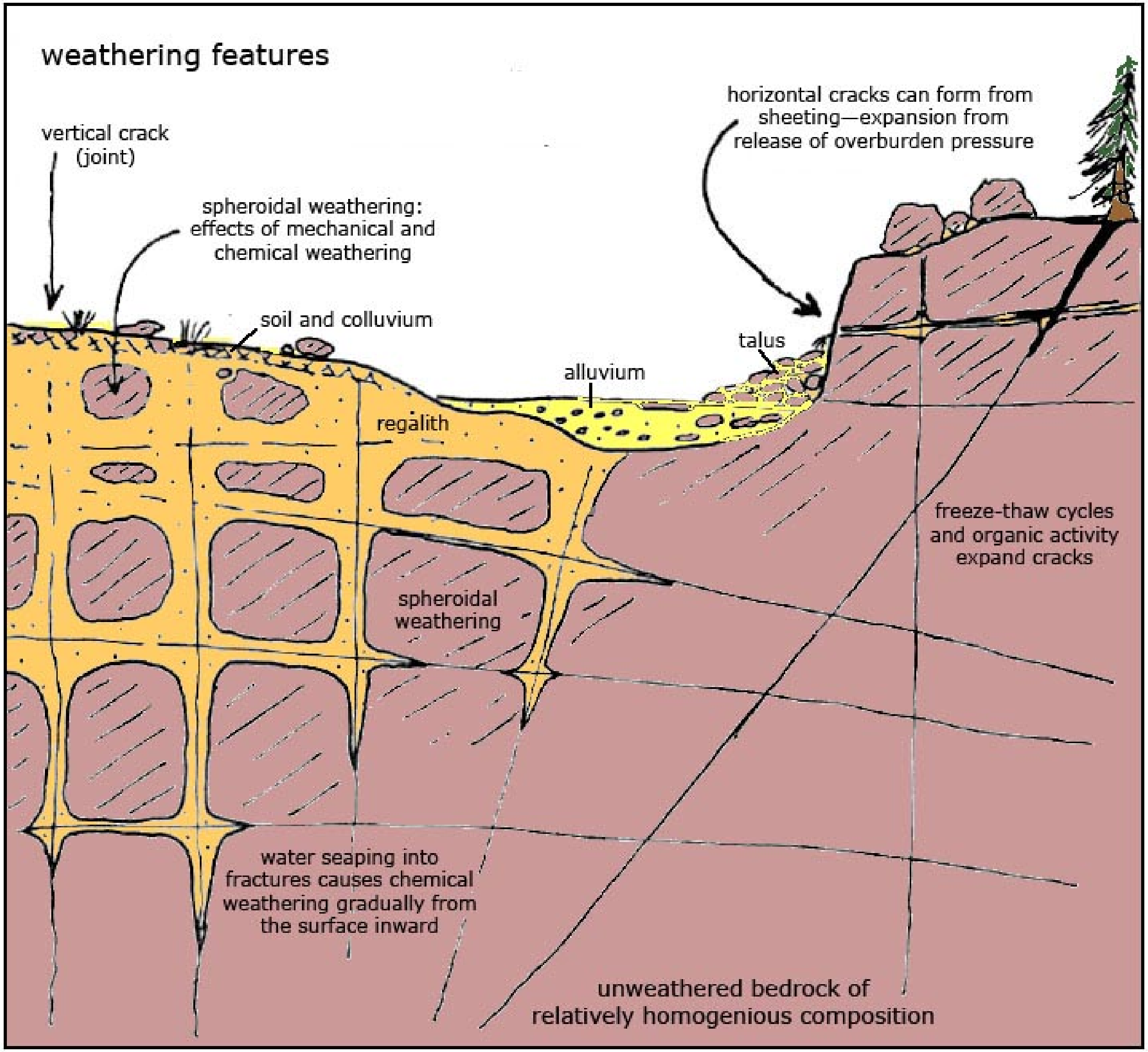




Spheroidal Granite



Weathering


weathering features
vertical crack (joint)
spheroidal weathering: effects of mechanical and chemical weathering
soil and colluvium
horizontal cracks can form from sheeting—expansion from release of overburden pressure
talus
alluvium
regalith
spheroidal weathering
freeze-thaw cycles and organic activity expand cracks
water seaping into fractures causes chemical weathering gradually from the surface inward
unweathered bedrock of relatively homogenious composition

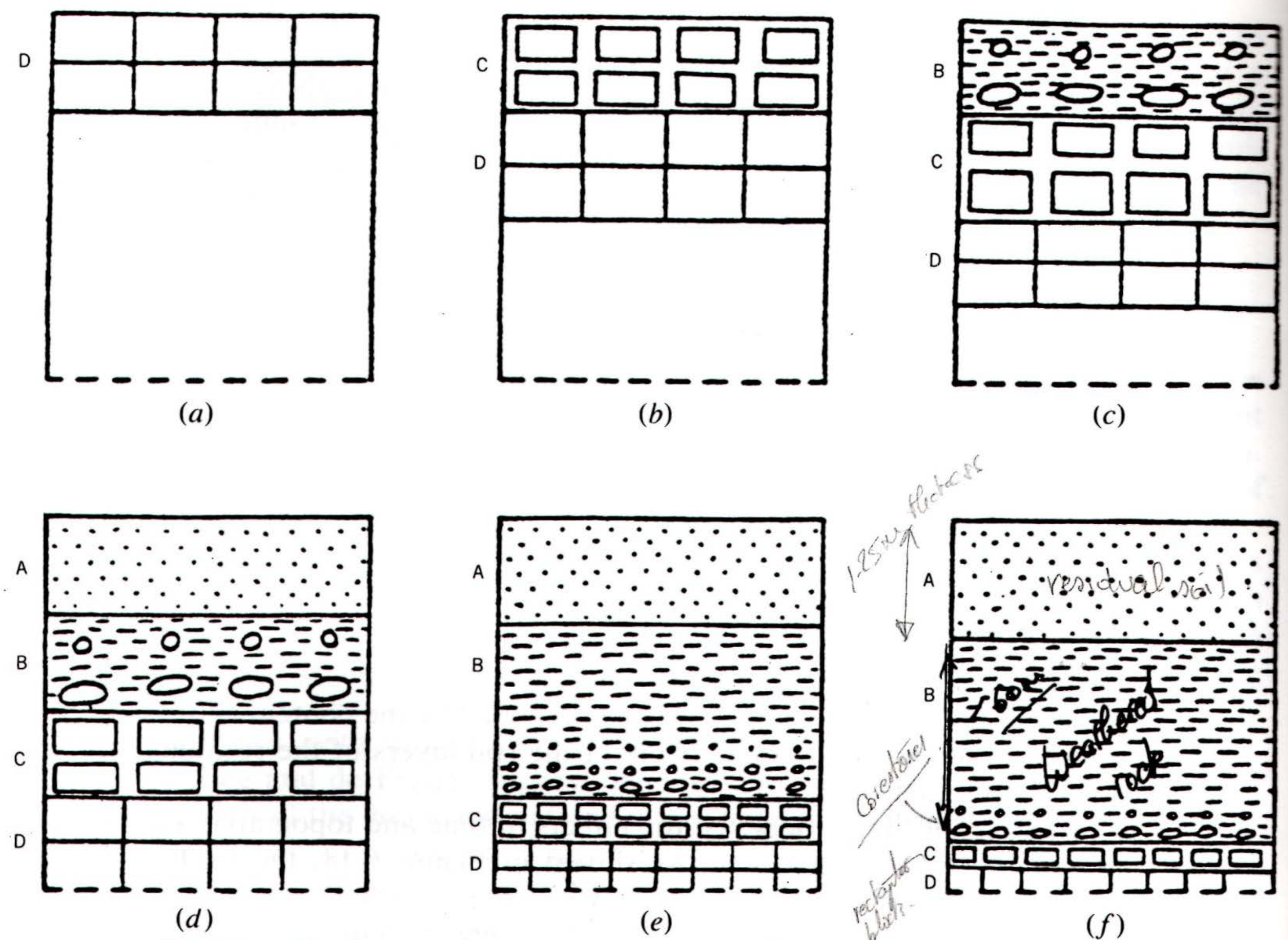
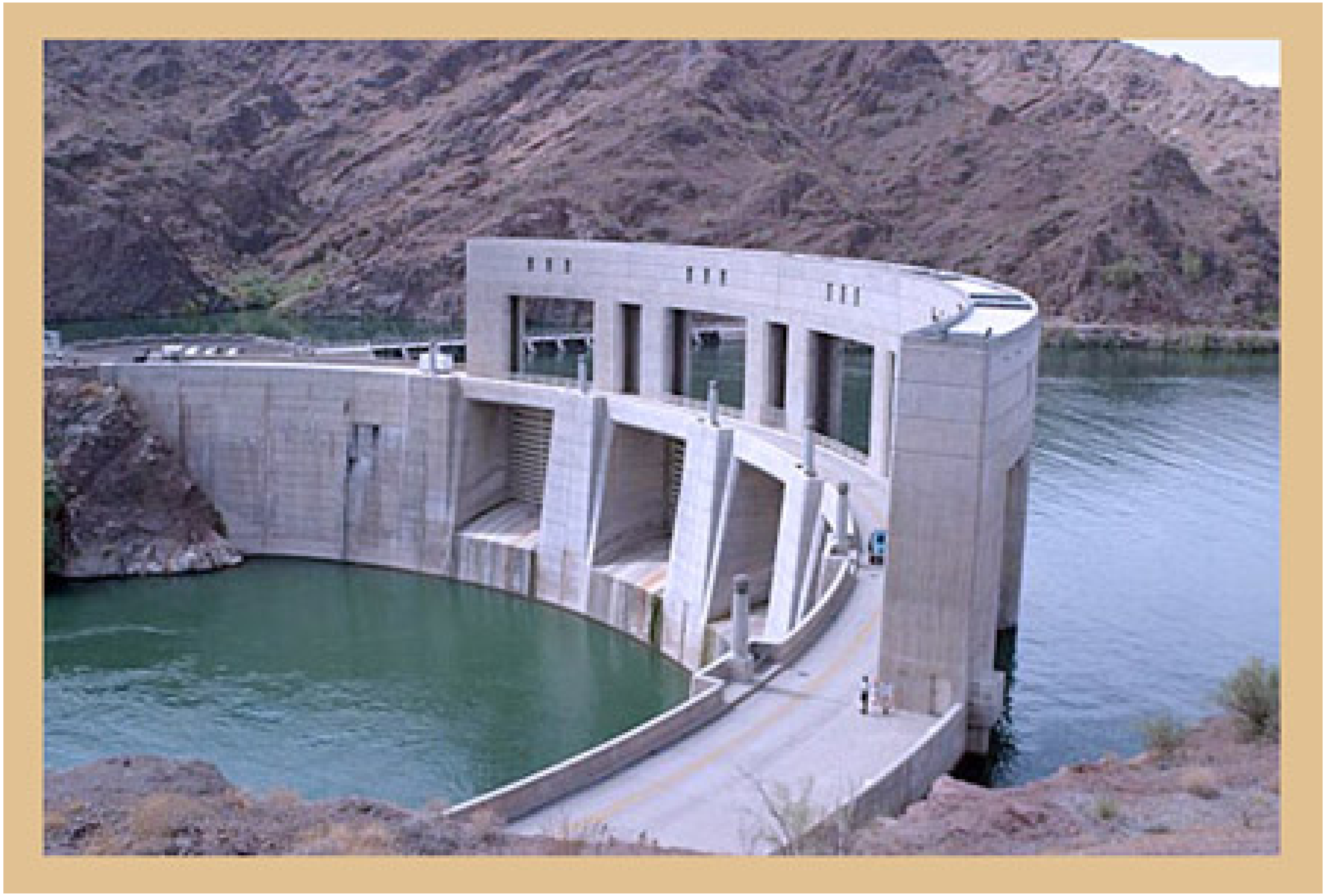


Figure 6.18 Development of weathering profiles on gentle slopes in granite, Hong Kong. (After Ruxton and Berry, 1957, Fig. 6, p. 1272.)

Engineering with Igneous



Parker Dam, AZ (pg. 279)

Engineering with Igneous

Weathering products of volcanic rocks

- Depth of weathering inverse with joint spacing – which can be highly variable
- Basalt deposits include minerals more readily weathered than those of granite
  - However they tend to look fresh because they are geologically young
  - In areas of older deposits – basalt goes to montmorillonite clay

Engineering with Igneous

- Highly variable
- Multiple layers of different material
  - Interbeds of impervious material
- Deposits follow pre eruption topography
  - Inverted topography
- Welded vs. non-welded deposits