

**Geochemistry**

Code: 101035  
ECTS Credits: 7

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2500254 Geology	OB	3	1

The proposed teaching and assessment methodology that appear in the guide may be subject to changes as a result of the restrictions to face-to-face class attendance imposed by the health authorities.

**Contact**

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**Use of Languages**

Principal working language: spanish (spa)  
Some groups entirely in English: No  
Some groups entirely in Catalan: No  
Some groups entirely in Spanish: Yes

**Other comments on languages**

It can be used in the classroom and to answer the exam questions if it is necessary

**Prerequisites**

It is advised to have passed Fundamentals of Geology, Chemistry of the Earth, both subjects of the 1st year, and Mineralogy of the 2nd year.

**Objectives and Contextualisation**

Geochemistry is a compulsory subject of Geology that provides chemical tools to approach different types of geological processes in order to discuss them using physic-chemical fundamentals. The syllabus is thought to enlarge the items included in the subject Chemistry of the Earth (1st Cours). In addition, Geochemistry gives a complementary point of view to other subjects of the Geology Degree, such as Earth Planet, Fundamentals of Geology, Mineralogy, Sedimentology, of 1st and 2n year, and is clue to get further insight into other subjects: Igneous Petrology, Metamorphic Petrology, Sedimentary Petrology, Ore Deposits, Environmental Geochemisty, Edaphology, Present Geological Environments, Geology record of the Global Change and Geology risks of chemical type, which are all of them subjects of 3rd and 4th year.

The general aims of Geochemistry are: (1) to introduce the distribution of chemical elements in the Earth planet as part of the Solar System, and at more detailed scale in rocks, minerals, fluids and the Earth atmosphere; (2) to explain the causes of the chemical compositions of all these Earth materials, taken into account chemical reactions involved in the internal and external geological processes; and (3), to estimate the age of Earth materials using different geochronometers.

Detailed aims to achieve from lectures are:

- To be aware of the importance of geochemical methods to solve geological questions.
- To relate the abundance of chemical elements to their nuclear stability and nuclear reactions to form them.

- To apply the decay of radioactive isotopes to date geological processes; establishing the limitations of these methods.
- To reason the behaviour of chemical elements in natural systems (minerals, magmas, fluids and vapour) based on chemical fundamentals.
- To relate the chemical composition of the Earth and the Solar system to the geochemical differentiation processes that took place during their formation.
- To assess the chemical compositions of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks based on geochemical differentiation.
- To relate the mineral stability in aqueous systems to the chemical composition of natural water.
- To assess the difference between ideal and non-ideal solutions.
- To get skills in applying fundamentals of thermodynamic laws to solve questions of chemical equilibrium relevant to geology: case study (oxidation-reduction reactions in weathering processes).
- To reason the behaviour of stable isotopes in geological processes.

Detailed aims to achieve from practicals are:

- To get skills in using analytical parameters common in Geochemistry.
- To assess geochemical data statistically.
- To relate mineral compositions to whole-rock compositions.
- To get skills in using different sampling methods for rocks and natural water, and in sample preparation previous to the analysis.
- To get insight into some of the most common physical analytical methods for rocks and minerals.
- To estimate and discuss geochronological ages of rocks and minerals
- To get skills in using the adequate software to deal with the presentation of geochemical data in different types of diagrams.
- To solve questions of mineral stability and oxidation-reduction reactions in the environment.

## Competences

- Display knowledge of the applications and limitations of geophysical methods for learning about the Earth.
- Learn and apply the knowledge acquired, and use it to solve problems.
- Process, interpret and present laboratory data using qualitative and quantitative techniques, and suitable computer programmes.
- Show an interest in quality and incorporate it into practice.
- Suitably transmit information, verbally, graphically and in writing, using modern information and communication technologies.
- Synthesise and analyse information critically.
- Use chemistry concepts when solving problems in geology.
- Work independently.

## Learning Outcomes

1. Define geochemical concepts applied to the study of geology, and know their limitations.
2. Depict geochemical and geophysical data graphically: phase diagrams, compositional diagrams and methods of geophysical representation.
3. Learn and apply the knowledge acquired, and use it to solve problems.
4. Show an interest in quality and incorporate it into practice.
5. Suitably transmit information, verbally, graphically and in writing, using modern information and communication technologies.
6. Synthesise and analyse information critically.
7. Use advanced notions in chemistry to understand and solve geological problems .
8. Work independently.

## Content

### Lectures

Chapter 1. Historic development and aims of Geochemistry.

Chapter 2. The abundance of chemical elements: nucleosynthesis.

Chapter 3. Geochemical behaviour of elements in minerals, rocks and Earth fluids.

Chapter 4. isotopic geochronometers.

Chapter 5. Compositions and geochemical differentiation in the Solar System, Earth System, in Igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks and in the hydrosphere.

Chapter 6. Chemical reactions and mineral stability in aqueous systems.

Chapter 7. Elementary thermodynamics for geological systems.

Chapter 8. Oxidation-reduction reactions in nature.

Chapter 9. Isotope fractionation

### Laboratory practicals and seminars.

1. Seminar: the meaning of chemical analysis.
2. Seminar: formation of chemical elements and stellar evolution (Supplementary to chapter 2).
3. Practical: statistic assessment of geochemical data and geochemical estimates.
4. Seminar: sampling methods and preparation of solid samples and water for analysis.
5. Seminar: theoretical fundamentals of the most common physical analytical methods in geology.
- 6- Practical: estimates and evaluation of geochronological ages of minerals and rocks (supplement to chapter 4).
7. Practical: fundamentals of geochemical diagrams (supplement to chapter 5).
- 8- Practical: exercices of mineral stability in aqueous systems.
- 9- Practical: case studies of oxidation-reduction geological processes (supplement to chapter 8).

## Methodology

To achieve competences in geochemistry, the student must attend lectures, seminars and practicals and to complete data doing tasks and using the recommended references. Exercises will be solved either in class or as home work. Later, they will be supervised by the teacher during the practicals or during the tutorials. Also, some issues from the different chapters must be further developed by the students, either working on his/her own or in groups, and presented during the tutorials, where they will be discussed along with other possible questions on any theoretical or practical issues.

Audiovisual media will be used during the lectures, seminars and practicals and provided to the students via Virtual Campus. Other related documents will be also available this way. Part of the practicals will be done in the computing classrooms, if they are available.

Due to the special situation caused by the COVID-19, and following University instructions, this course will be done in-person and online, keeping as much as possible the in-person classes. However, if this were not possible because large enough classrooms were not available, and in order to preserve equal conditions between students, lectures will be recorded and available via Campus Virtual. Most practicals of this course were planned to do in a computer classroom. Remote access to computers are being programmed, but if this method does not present any advantage with respect to practicals online, the latter method will be considered. Nevertheless, all along the course, there will be enough personal and in-person tutorials to solve questions and doubts.

## Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Lectures	32	1.28	6, 1, 4, 7
Seminars and practical works	27	1.08	6, 3, 1, 4, 2, 5, 7
Type: Supervised			
Personal tutorials to clarify topics	14	0.56	3, 1, 7
Type: Autonomous			
To do tasks, to solve exercises and to prepare oral presentations	45	1.8	6, 3, 1, 4, 2, 5, 8, 7
To study the subject	45	1.8	6, 3, 1, 4, 5, 8, 7

## Assessment

The following items will be considered for evaluating the student on the competences of this subject:

1. Skipping lectures, seminars or practicals more than 25%, without a reason, will be punished with 5% discount on the final qualification.

2. Delivering tasks, doing one oral presentation and the regular work on practicals, collaborating in solving exercises will account for 20% of the global qualification (distributed into 15% for the tasks on lectures and oral presentations and 5% for the practicals )

3. Passing either two partial exams on both lecture chapters and practicas or a second-chance final exam of the whole subject will count 80%, distributed into 50% for the exam on lectures and 30% for the exam on practicals. For passing each partial exam a minimum of 4 points is required between the lecture part and the practicals. However, qualifications on the lecture part and on the practicals will not compensate each other if the former is <2 of a total 5 and the latter is <1 of a total 3. Students getting <3 points of total 8 in one or both partial exams, must take the second-chance global exam which has the same rules as the partial exams. To take this second-chance exam, it is required that the student has previously taken the two partial exams.

To be successful, the student must get a minimum of 5 points considering items from 1 to 3. Items 1 and 2 will not have a second-chance opportunity. The exam qualification will be the average qualification of the two partial exams or of the second-chance global exam.

Students who pass the two partial exams, but want to improve their qualification can also take the second-chance exam.

If the continuous assessing of a student is >35%, the student cannot apply for the "Not have been taken" qualification

## Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Delivering tasks, doing oral presentations, regular work and collaboration in solving practical exercises	20% of the global qualification	5	0.2	6, 3, 1, 4, 2, 5, 8, 7
To control the attendance to lectures and practicals (75% minimum)	- 5% of the global qualification if the attendance is less than 25%	0	0	4
Two partial exams on lectures and/or one second-chance exam (see rules)	47,5%	4	0.16	6, 1, 4, 8
Two partial exams on seminars and practical works and/or one second-chance exam (see rules)	32,5%	3	0.12	6, 3, 1, 4, 2, 5, 8, 7

## Bibliography

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