

petrology of metamorphic rock pdf

Petrology (from the Greek *πέτρος*, *pētros*, "rock" and *λόγος*, *lógos*, "subject matter", see -logy) is the branch of geology that studies rocks and the conditions under which they form. Petrology has three subdivisions: igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary petrology. Igneous and metamorphic petrology are commonly taught together because they both contain heavy use of chemistry ...

Petrology - Wikipedia

Metamorphic rocks arise from the transformation of existing rock types, in a process called metamorphism, which means "change in form". The original rock is subjected to heat (temperatures greater than 150 to 200 °C) and pressure (100 megapascals (1,000 bar) or more), causing profound physical or chemical change. The protolith may be a sedimentary, igneous, or existing metamorphic rock.

Metamorphic rock - Wikipedia

The rock cycle is the process by which rocks of one kind change into rocks of another kind.. There are three main kinds of rocks: igneous rock, metamorphic rock, and sedimentary rock. Each of these rocks can change into the other kinds by physical processes: cooling, melting, heat, weathering/erosion, compacting (squeezing tightly together), cementing, and pressure.

Rock cycle - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Society for the advancement of mineralogy, crystallography, geochemistry, and petrology, and promotion of their uses in other sciences, industry, and the arts.

Mineralogical Society of America - Mineralogy, Petrology

Minerals and energy - an overview of rocks, minerals , rock types, identification, mineralogy, mineral deposits, types, energy, alternate energy.

ENERGY / MINERALS - Earth science

A fundamental geochemical tool in petrology is the Harker diagram with weight percent alkalis on the ordinate. Although primarily used as a measure of alkalis in igneous

