

ALVEOLIZATION

Mostra

Roman Wall of Tarragona. Spain. Portal de Sant Antoni.

Causes de la patologia

Limestone of the Miocene age from Tarragona quarries. This partially dolomitized calcisiltite rock presents an idiosyncratic zoned fabric, with anomalous intracrystalline distribution, deficient in magnesium by geological processes. These crystals undergo a differential dissolution of their nuclei, which produces abundant intracrystalline moldic porosity and subsequent disaggregation favoring the formation of sand.

This predisposition to alteration of diagenetic origin, is speeded by existing gypsum and other sulphates efflorescences, external to the rock.

Imatge de visu



Autor: J.L.Prada

Descripció: Altered ashlars from the Portal. The disaggregation processes and the formation of sand have

been produced by differential dissolution the anomalous dolomite crystalline.

Imatge detall / macro



Autor: Africa Pitarch

Augments: x100. MOP -thin section- crossed polar (XPL).

Descripció: These processes are very difficult to observe with stereomicroscope, because the dolomite crystals are smaller than a millimeter (micrometer scale)

Imatge Microscòpia



Autor: Figure 1.Africa Pitarch. Figure 2. J.L.Prada

Augments: Figure1. x120. Figure 2. x1570

Descripció: Figure 1. MOP -thin section- crossed polar (XPL). Dolomitic limestone with distinctly zoned crystal. The nuclei of euhedral rhomb-shaped crystal is unstained because it is not dedolomitized. The external zone is red stained because it is dedolomitized. These anomalous minerals undergo a differential dissolution and produce the subsequent disaggregation of material.

Figure 2. SEM-BSEI electron image. Differential dissolution of the nuclei produces abundant intracrystalline moldic porosity.

Patologies associades

Flaking,
Sanding.
Soluble salts.

Altres anàlisis



Figure1. X Ray image. Mg - EPMB CamecaX50-1500X

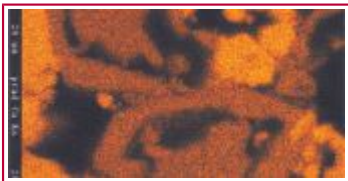


Figure 2. X Ray image. Ca - EPMB CamecaX50-1570X

Observacions

Figure 1. Anomalous intracrystalline magnesium distribution. The anomalous dolomite due to a deficiency in magnesium is frequently found in the nuclei of the dolomite crystal.

Figure 2. Differential dissolution of the nuclei of dolomite crystal.

These mechanisms may be determined using the new techniques of electron microscopy -Electron Probe Micro Analyzer (EPMA)- that allow crystallochemical studies. The figures show the anomalous intracrystalline distribution of calcium and magnesium. In conclusion, this mineral is non-stoichiometric and deficient in magnesium. This composition is a favourable factor of stone decay process.

Bibliografia

PRADA, J.L. .Caracterización de Formas y Procesos de Alteración observados en Piedra de Construcción de Edad Miocénica del Área Monumental Romana de Tarragona".1995. PhD.<o:p></o:p>

Autor

Jose Luis Prada Pérez. prada43@wanadoo.es
Geologo

Institució o Empresa

Articles publicats

PRADA, J.L.; VALENCIANO, A.; NAVARRO, A. 1995. Procesos de alteración de materiales pétreos en edificios de interés histórico. *Acta Geológica Hispánica*, vol 30, nº 13. Universidad de Barcelona. pp. 97-110.

PRADA, J.L.; VALENCIANO, A. 1995. Alteración de unas dolomitas zonadas del Mioceno de Tarragona. XVII Reunion Bienal de la Sociedad Española de Microscopía Electrónica. Oviedo. pp. 282-283
