

a.-c. The pyroxene enstatite (MgSiO_3) occurs in three different polymorphs. Clinoenstatite is monoclinic with cell edges $a = 9.605 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 8.813 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 5.166$, $\beta = 108.46^\circ$ and $Z = 8$. Protoenstatite is orthorhombic with $a = 9.251 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 8.773 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 5.337$, and $Z = 8$. Orthoenstatite is orthorhombic with $a = 18.216 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 8.813 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 5.179$, and $Z = 16$. Calculate the density of each.

d. Orthoferrosilite (FeSiO_3) is isostructural with orthoenstatite, but has cell edges $a = 18.418 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 9.078 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 5.237$. Compute its ideal density.

GEOL3010**Mineral Densities****Problem Set 6**

2. The garnet end-member pyrope $\text{Mg}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$ is cubic, has a density of 3.58 g/cm^3 , and Z of 8. Calculate the cubic cell edge.

3. The common sulfide mineral pyrite (FeS_2) has a density of 5.02 g/cm^3 and a unit cell edge of 5.42 \AA . Calculate Z, the number of formula units per cell.