

underformed acid and base styles

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SEDIMENTARY BASINS.

It has 7 major sedimentary basins

Calabar flank

Benue trough

Chas Basin

sokoto basin

Dahomy basin

Niger Delta Basin

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MINERAL RESOURCES.

These are naturally occurring crystalline
~~to~~ organic substance that has a specific
chemical formula and a crystal structure

MINERAL RESOURCES

Types are

Energy minerals

metalliferous minerals

Industrial minerals

There is a transition
minerals from liquid to gaseous states

Clay minerals classified by its structure
The interaction between clay depends on the
structure they are:

Absorption
layer change
mixed layers structures

GEOLOGY OF NIGERIA.

From the Archaic and proterozoic
eras of the pre cambrian, the country
forms the Nigeria province and more
than half of its surface.

BASEMENT COMPLEX

- ① This forms a part of the mobile belts
- ② It lies between the west African and
Congo craters.
- ③ It has 4 major petro-geological units
are:
Migmatite gneiss complex
the schist Belt
the other gneiss

CLAY BASED MEMBRANES.

Clay minerals as electron acceptor for donor in organic reaction.

The electron-accepting and the electron-donating sites can be explained by the fact that the electron acceptor sites are aluminium at crystal edges and transition metals in their valent state. The catalysed polymerisation involves the conversion of the organic molecule to a ~~reactive~~ reactive intermediate. Hence, the clay mineral accepts an electron from the radical cation & forms.

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SWELLING BEHAVIOUR

Clay mineral swelling is present in clay mineral type, the electrolyte concentration, and the nature of cations in the solution.

The ~~swell~~ swelling mechanism can be divided into mechanical and physical process.

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ABSORPTIVE PROPERTIES

There are 3 ways clay minerals and clay-based minerals can exert non-covalent absorption ^{for} per a various