Chapter 9 Geologic Time

Relative Time-Principles

- Superposition
- Originally Horizontal
- X-Cutting
- Unconformities
- Continuity of Layers

Which Event(s) Came First--"Sequencing"

Absolute Time??



Bishop Ussher (1581)--6000 yrs Biblical Geneology

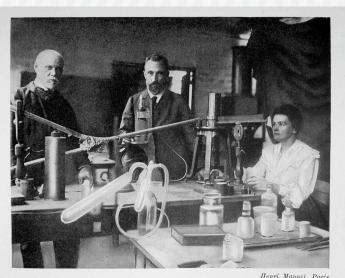


Lord Kelvin (1890)--20-40 million yrs
Magma Cooling



Radioactivity

- Bacquerel 1896
- Curie 1867-1934



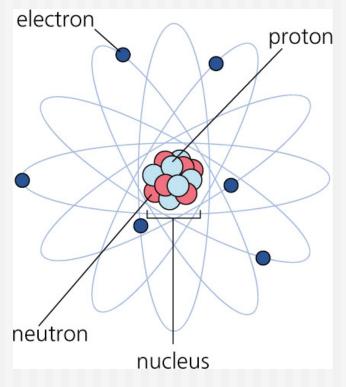
Pierre and Marie Curie in their laboratory, where radium was discovered

Rocks...Minerals....Elements "some elements decay at known rates and can act like a clock"



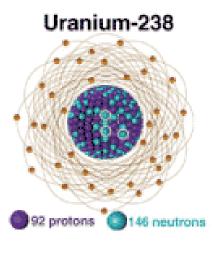
Reviewing basic atomic structure

- Atomic number
 - Equal to the number of protons
- Mass number
 - Sum of protons and neutrons



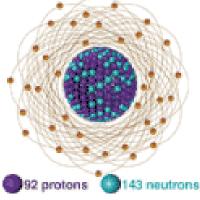
Reviewing basic atomic structure

• Isotope-element with varying number of neutrons (protons are the same)



extra neutrins - heavier





lighter and more active

- Radioactivity
 - Spontaneous decay in the atom
- Types of radioactive decay
 - Alpha emission
 - Beta emission
 - Gamma Rays

- Parent an unstable radioactive isotope
- Daughter product the isotopes resulting from the decay of a parent
- Half-life the time required for one-half of the radioactive nuclei in a sample to decay

Radioactive decay curve

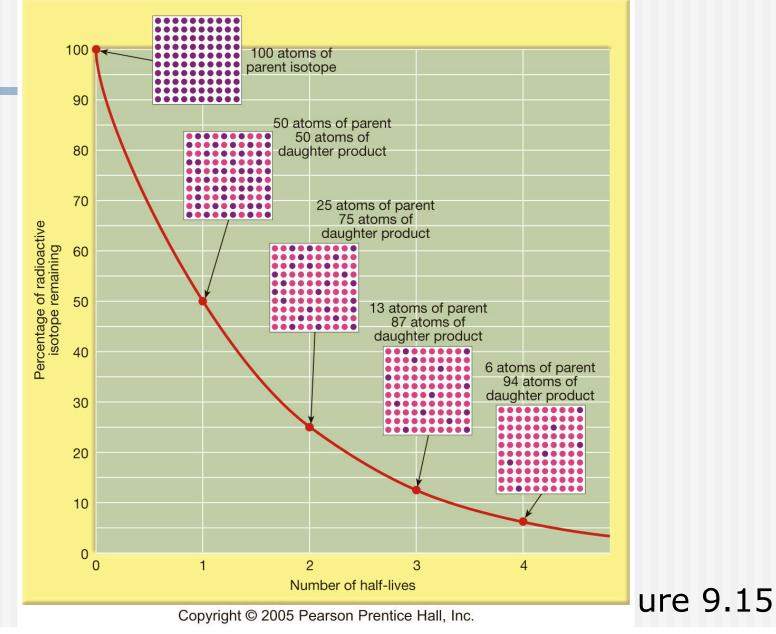
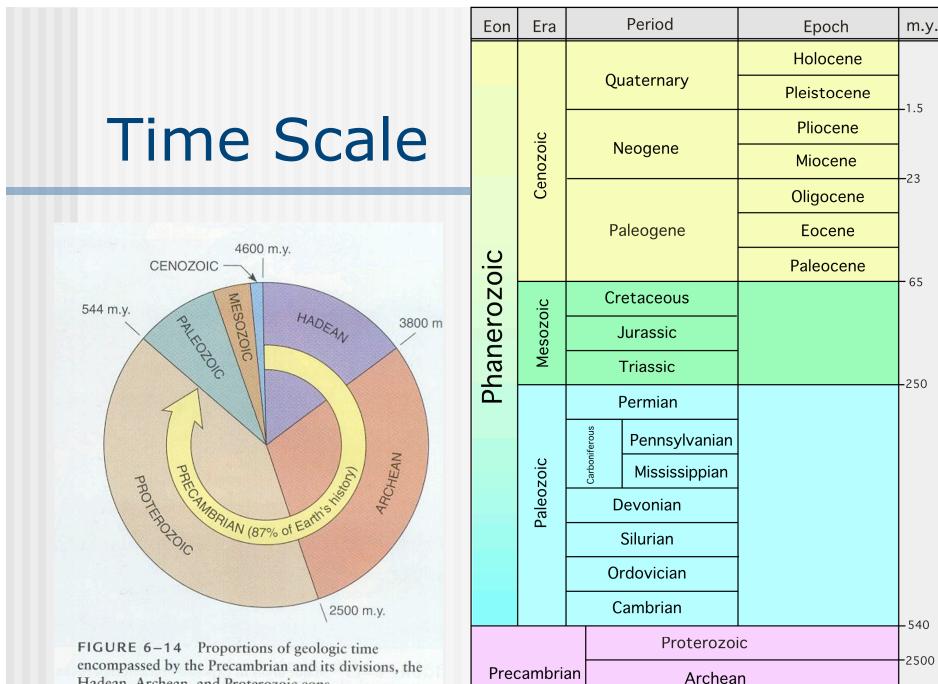


TABLE 9.1 Isotopes Frequently Used in Radiometric Dating		
Radioactive Parent	Stable Daughter Product	Currently Accepted Half-life Values
Uranium-238 Uranium-235 Thorium-232 Rubidium-87 Potassium-40	Lead-206 Lead-207 Lead-208 Strontium-87 Argon-40	4.5 billion years713 million years14.1 billion years47.0 billion years1.3 billion years

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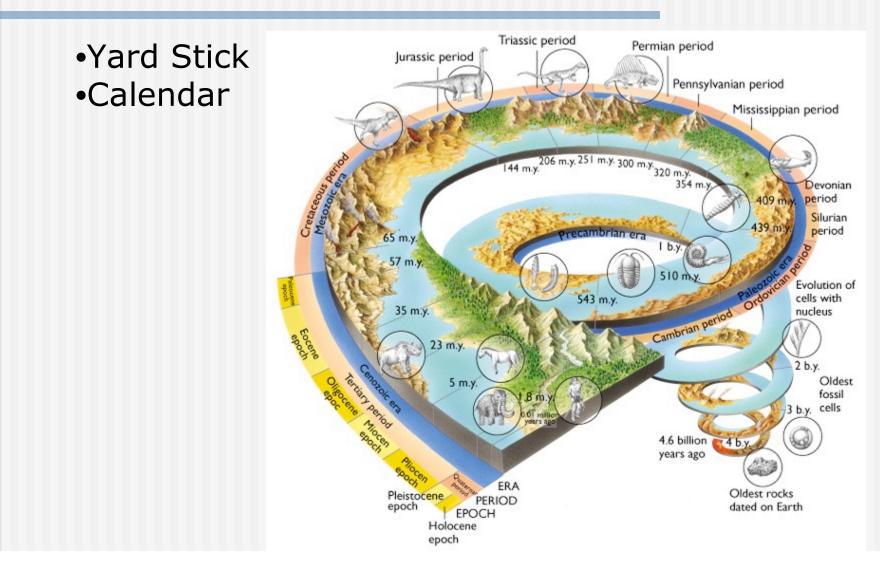
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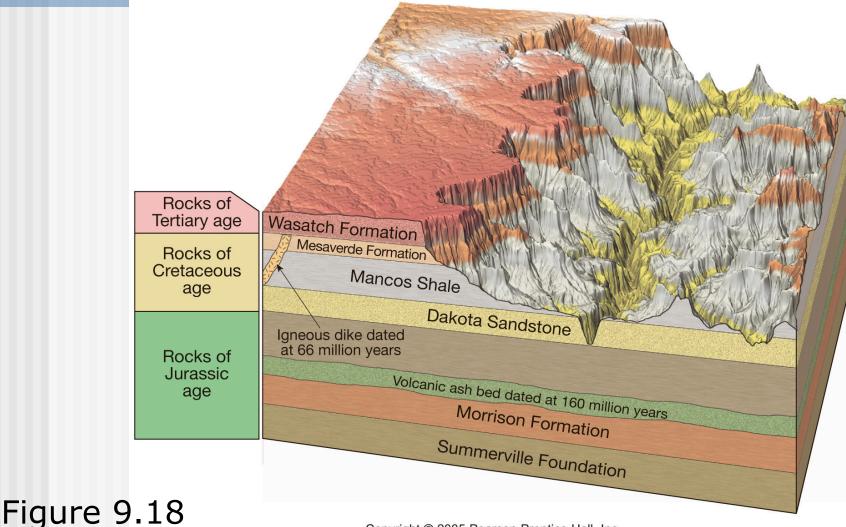
Hadean

Hadean, Archean, and Proterozoic eons.

Geologic Time Perspectives



Bracketing sedimentary ages using igneous rocks



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End of Chapter 9