

DATA & DEFINITIONS

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Characters

The names of characters, locations and events portrayed in this paper are fictitious (but fun). Enjoy!

Units and conversions

Degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) to Degrees Kelvin (K): $T_{(\text{K})} = T_{(\text{C})} + 273.15$

Physical constants

Constant	Symbol	Value
Speed of light	c	299,792,458 m/s effectively 3×10^8 m/s
Lightyear (distance)	ly	1 ly is approx. 9.46×10^{12} km
Parsec (distance)	pc	1 pc is approx. 3.26 lightyears
Universal gravitational constant	G	6.67×10^{-11} Nm ² kg ⁻²
Earth's gravitational acceleration	g	9.8 ms ⁻²
Earth mass	M _⊕	5.98×10^{24} kg
Earth radius	R _⊕	6.37×10^6 m
$g_{\text{planet}} = G \times M_{\text{planet}} / R_{\text{planet}}^2$		

Periodic Table of the Elements

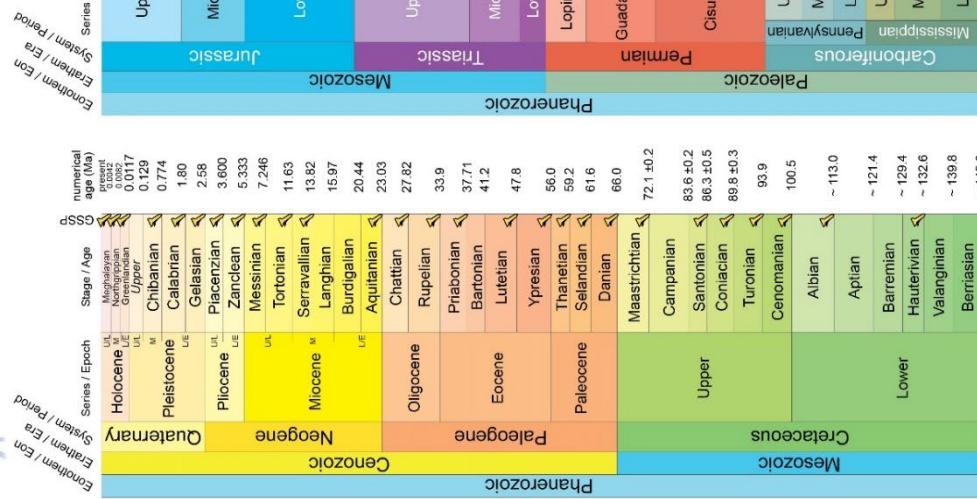
H Hydrogen 1.01	He Helium 4.00	Li Lithium 6.94	Be Beryllium 9.01	Mg Magnesium 24.31	Na Sodium 22.99	K Potassium 39.10	Rb Rubidium 84.47	Sc Scandium 44.96	Ti Titanium 47.87	V Vanadium 50.94	Cr Chromium 51.99	Mn Manganese 54.94	Fe Iron 55.85	Co Cobalt 58.93	Ni Nickel 58.69	Pd Palladium 106.42	Ag Silver 107.87	Zn Zinc 65.38	Ga Gallium 69.72	Cu Copper 63.55	Ge Germanium 72.63	As Arsenic 74.92	Se Selenium 78.97	Br Bromine 79.90	F Fluorine 19.00	Ne Neon 20.18	He Helium 4.00		
Fr Francium 223.02	Cs Cesium 132.91	Ba Barium 137.33	Ra Radium 226.03	La Lanthanum 138.91	Pr Praseodymium 140.91	Nd Neodymium 144.24	Pm Promethium 144.91	Sm Samarium 150.36	Gd Gadolinium 157.25	Tb Terbium 158.93	Dy Dysprosium 162.50	Ho Holmium 164.93	Er Erbium 167.26	Tm Thulium 168.93	Yb Ytterbium 173.06	Lu Lutetium 174.97	Th Thorium 232.04	Ac Actinium 227.03	Pa Protactinium 231.04	U Uranium 238.03	Uuo Ununoctium unknown	Rn Radon 222.02	Xe Xenon 131.25	Kr Krypton 84.80	Ar Argon 39.95	O Oxygen 16.00	F Fluorine 19.00	Ne Neon 20.18	He Helium 4.00
Fr Francium 223.02	Cs Cesium 132.91	Ba Barium 137.33	Ra Radium 226.03	La Lanthanum 138.91	Pr Praseodymium 140.91	Nd Neodymium 144.24	Pm Promethium 144.91	Sm Samarium 150.36	Gd Gadolinium 157.25	Tb Terbium 158.93	Dy Dysprosium 162.50	Ho Holmium 164.93	Er Erbium 167.26	Tm Thulium 168.93	Yb Ytterbium 173.06	Lu Lutetium 174.97	Th Thorium 232.04	Ac Actinium 227.03	Pa Protactinium 231.04	U Uranium 238.03	Uuo Ununoctium unknown	Rn Radon 222.02	Xe Xenon 131.25	Kr Krypton 84.80	Ar Argon 39.95	O Oxygen 16.00	F Fluorine 19.00	Ne Neon 20.18	He Helium 4.00
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Periodic Table of the Elements courtesy of

<http://scienzenotes.org/category/chemistry/periodic-table-chemistry/>



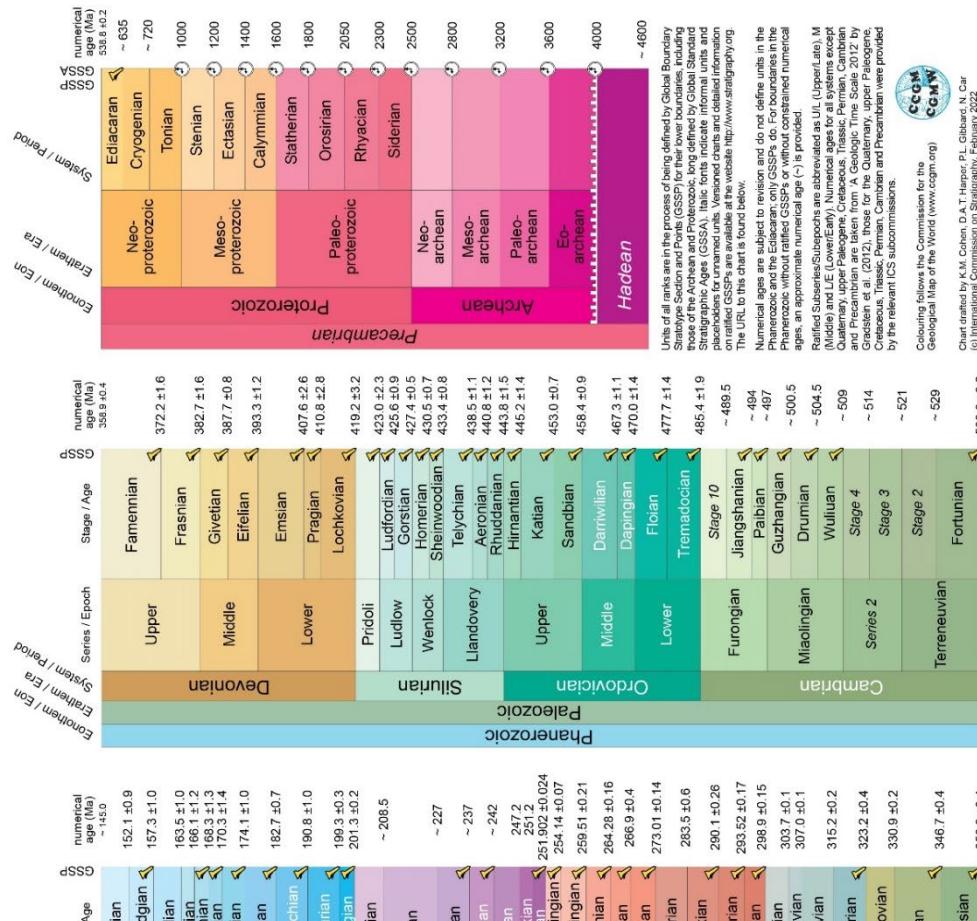
INTERNATIONAL CHRONOSTRATIGRAPHIC CHART
www.stratigraphy.org



International Chronostratigraphic Chart 2022/02 courtesy of

<http://www.stratigraphy.org/index.php/ics-chart-timescale>

Note: Numerical age (Ma) means the age in millions of years



Units of all ranks are in the process of being defined by Global Boundary Stratotype Section and Point (GSSP) for their lower boundaries, including those of the Archean and Proterozoic, long defined by Global Standard Stratigraphic Ages (GSSA). Units below the GSSPs are indicated by italicized numbers. Approximate numerical ages (–) are provided.

Radiolaria Subseries/Subgroups are abbreviated as U.L. (Upper Late), M. (Middle) and L.U. (Lower Early).

Quaternary, upper Paleogene, Cretaceous, Tertiary, Permian, Cambrian and older units are taken from the Geologic Time Scale 2012 by Bergstrasser et al. (2012). Units of the Quaternary, Tertiary, Upper Paleogene, Cretaceous, Tertiary, Permian, Cambrian and Proterozoic were provided by the relevant ICS subcommisions.

Colouring follows the Commission for the Geological Map of the World (www.cgm.org)

Chart drafted by J.M. Cohen D.A.T. Harper, P.L. Gibbard, N. Carr

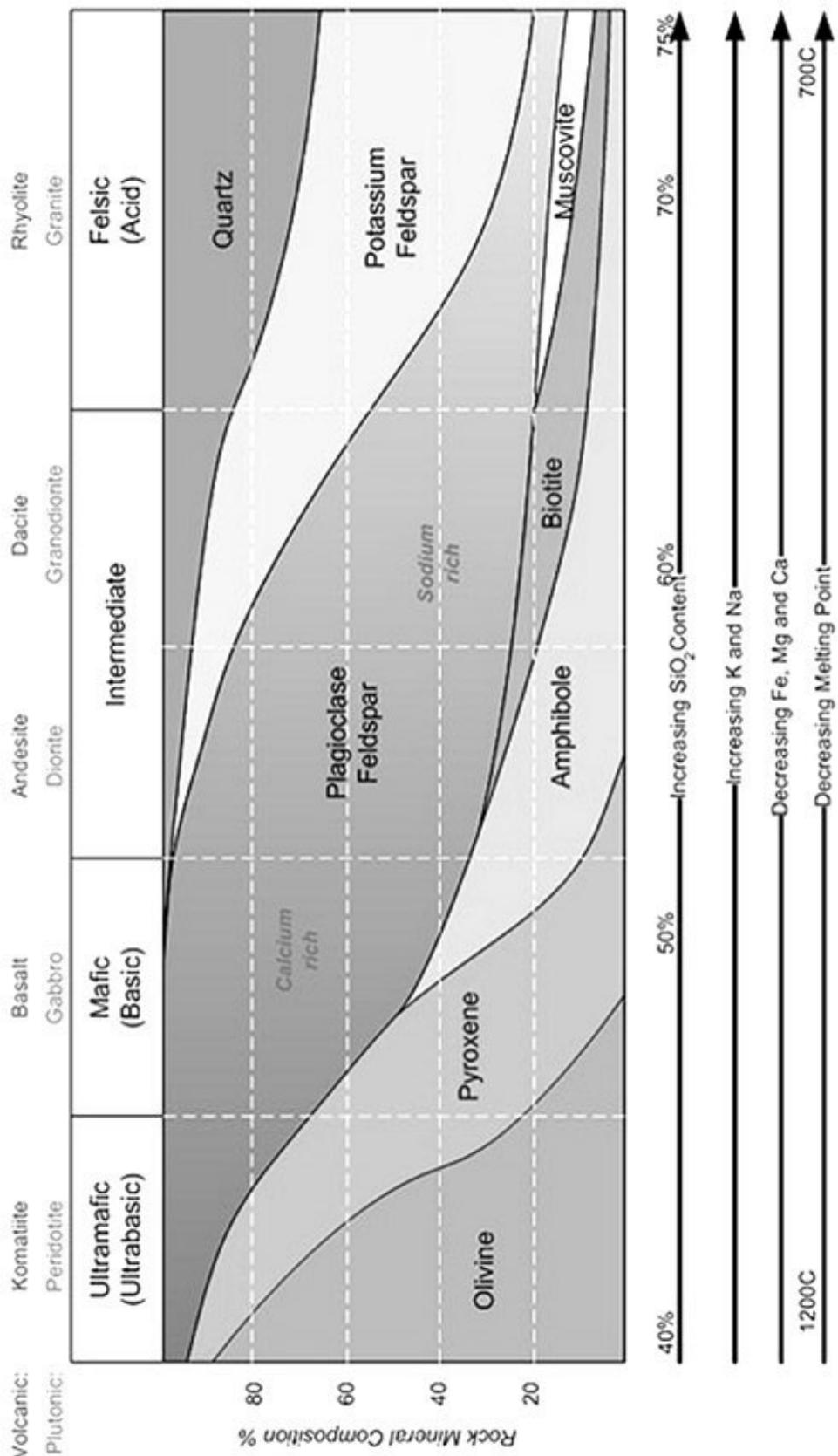
(c) International Commission on Stratigraphy 2022

To date: Cohen, K.M., Finney, S.C., Gibbard, P.L., & Fortey, N. (2013, updated.)

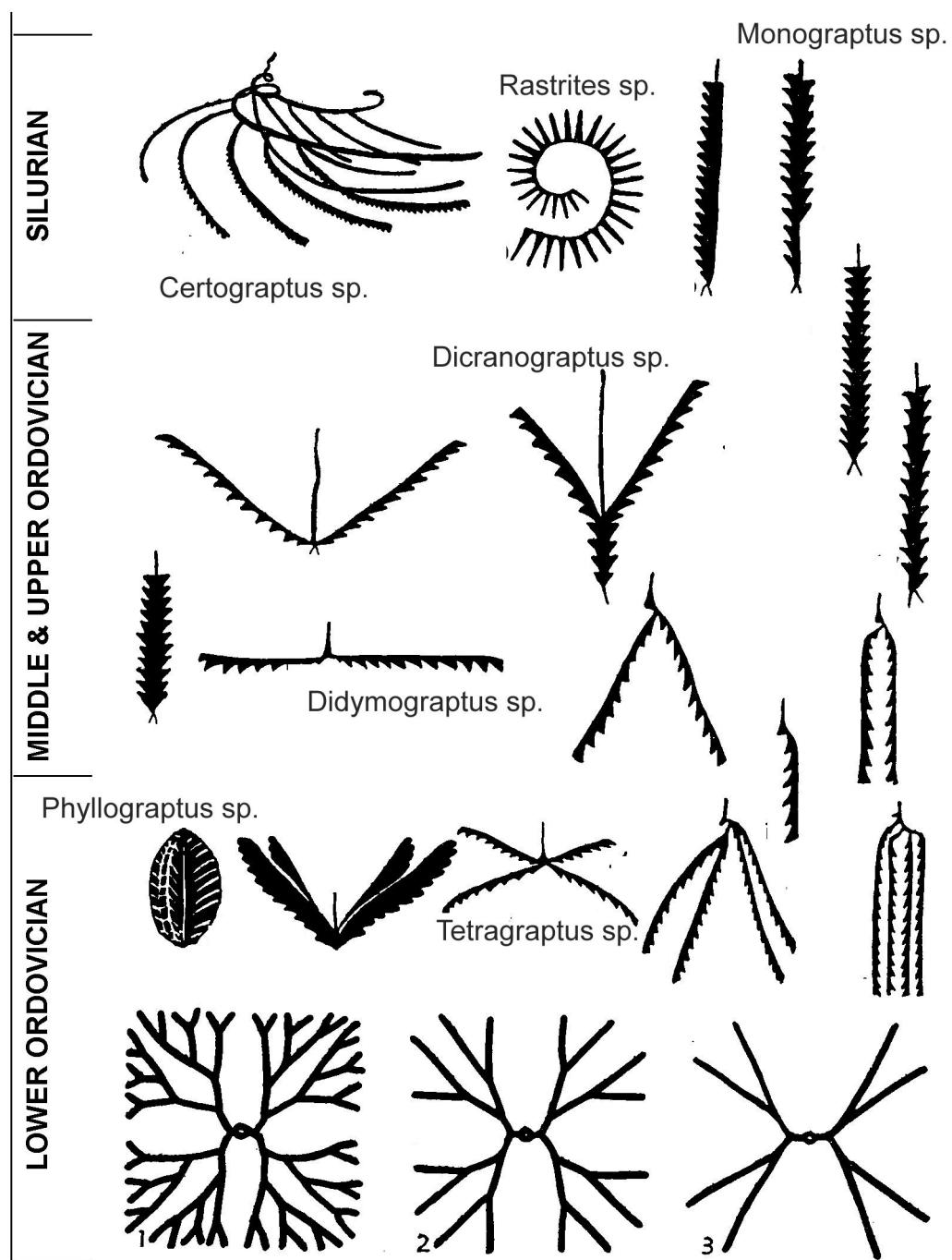
The ICS International Chronostratigraphic Chart Episodic 36 (19-24).

URL: <http://www.stratigraphy.org/ics/ChartChronostratChart2022-02.pdf>





Igneous rock classification chart



Graptolite shapes through time
Modified from Moore, Lalicker & Fischer (1952), Figure 22-7

Graptolites through time

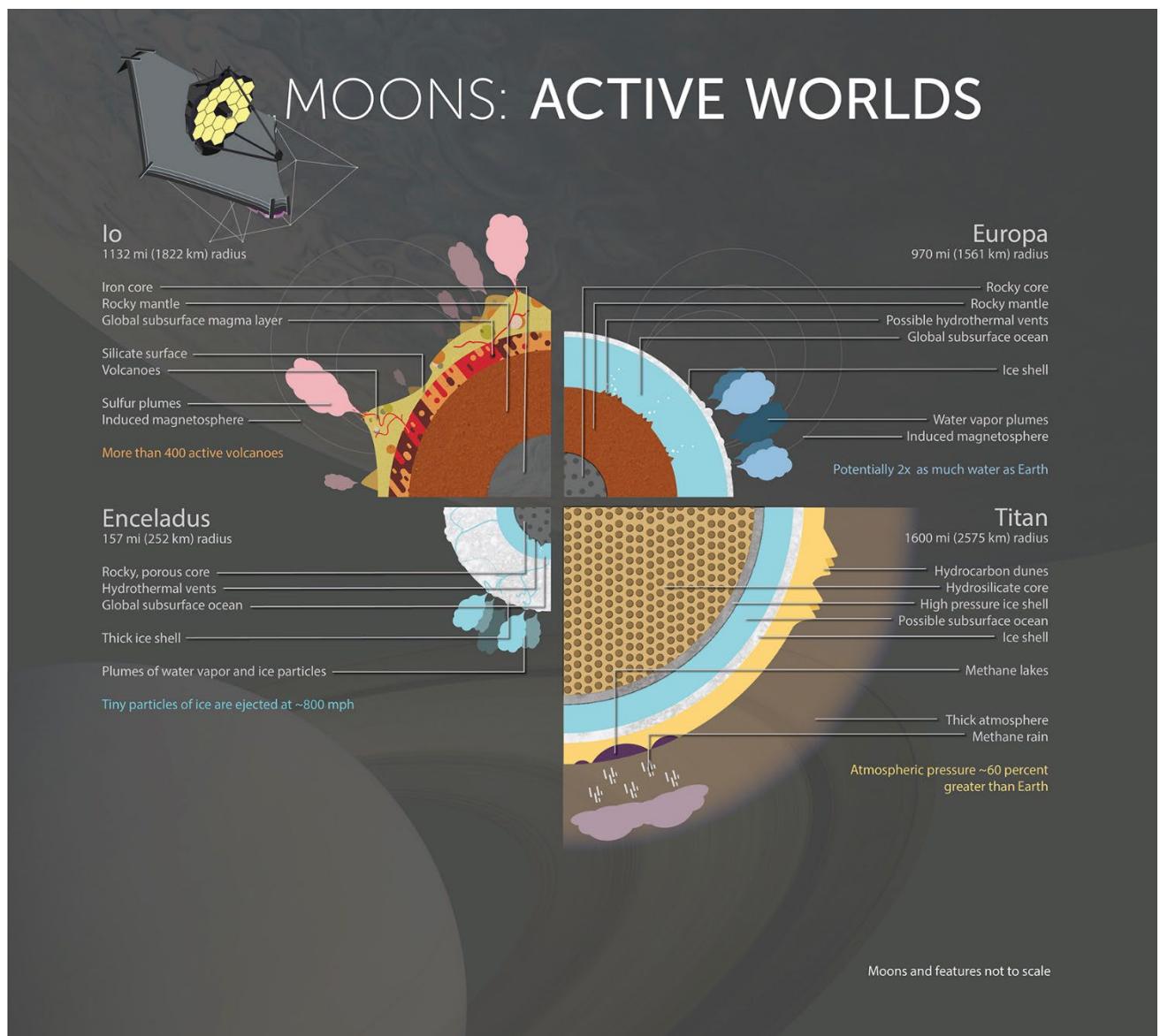
Hardness	Example Minerals/materials
1	Talc
2	Gypsum
2.5	Fingernail, pure gold, silver, aluminium
3	Calcite, copper coin
4	Fluorite
4.5	Platinum, iron
5	Apatite, Pyroxene group (5 to 6)
6	Orthoclase feldspar, titanium, spectrolite , Pyroxene group (5 to 6)
6.5	Plagioclase feldspar, steel file, iron pyrite, glass, vitreous pure silica
7	Quartz, amethyst, citrine , agate, olivine, tridymite (high temp quartz)
7.5	Garnet, coesite (high pressure quartz)
8	Hardened steel, topaz, beryl, emerald, aquamarine
9	Corundum, ruby, sapphire
9.5	Carborundum
10	Diamond

Hardness scale

Location	Surface Temperature	Surface Pressure	Crustal material/s	Atmospheric composition
Earth Surface Gravity (g) 9.81 m/s ²	+70°C (most extreme ever recorded) to -89°C (most extreme ever recorded) (normal global average ~14°C)	1 atm	Dominantly silicates, carbonates, water and ice. Many other mineral classes in minor amounts.	Nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, water vapour, methane and traces of other natural and anthropogenic gasses.
Europa Surface Gravity 0.134g	-160°C (equator) to -220°C (poles)	~1 x 10 ⁻¹² atm	Water ice	Extremely thin oxygen atmosphere with some water vapour.
Io Surface Gravity 0.183g	-183°C to -143°C (mean is -130°C)	4.93x10 ⁻⁹ to 3.95x10 ⁻⁸ atm	Silicate rock (basaltic), sulphur and sulphur frost.	Extremely thin sulphur dioxide atmosphere with traces of sulphur monoxide, sulphur, sodium chloride and oxygen.
Titan Surface Gravity 0.138g	-179°C on average	1.5 atm	Water ice bedrock plus sand-sized grains of organic molecules forming a surface regolith.	Thick dense atmosphere of methane (95%), ethane (5%) and small amounts of other carbon-rich compounds. Clouds form and it rains liquid methane and ethane that runs off in rivers to lakes.

Useful planetary data

Geologically active moons of the solar system



Jupiter's moons Io and Europa, and Saturn's moons Enceladus and Titan. They show remarkable geological activity for their small size, with features ranging from volcanoes and water plumes to possible subsurface oceans. Image courtesy of NASA (2019). <https://tinyurl.com/47cu9jfp>