

Mass of planets available at the following:
<http://www.nineplanets.org/data1.html>

Distance from Earth:

<http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/planetfact.html>
Scroll down for distance for each planet and

multiply by 109 meters (e.g. Jupiter at its closest is 588.5 x 109 m from Earth)

Greg Durocher
USGS Alaska Science Center
Earth Science Information Center – Anchorage

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The Alaska Museum of Natural History
invites you to the opening of its new exhibit "Bone to Stone".
Friday, February 2nd from 5:00 to 8:00 pm.
201 North Bragaw, across from the old Brewster's Store. 274-2400
No RSVP required
Join us for light refreshments and come see Alaska's fossil history!

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Diamonds from Outer Space:
Geologists Discover Origin of Earth's
Mysterious Black Diamonds
National Science Foundation
01/08/07 Press Release

If indeed "a diamond is forever," the most primitive origins of Earth's so-called black diamonds were in deep, universal time, geologists have discovered. Black diamonds came from none other than interstellar space.



Black, or carbonado, diamonds, came from outer space, geologists have discovered.
Credit: Steve Haggerty

In a paper published online on December 20, 2006, in the journal *Astrophysical Journal Letters*,

scientists Jozsef Garai and Stephen Haggerty of Florida International University, along with Case Western Reserve University researchers Sandeep Rekhi and Mark Chance, claim an extraterrestrial origin for the unique black diamonds, also called carbonado diamonds.

Infrared synchrotron radiation at Brookhaven National Laboratory was used to discover the diamonds' source.

"Trace elements critical to an 'ET' origin are nitrogen and hydrogen," said Haggerty. The presence of hydrogen in the carbonado diamonds indicates an origin in a hydrogen-rich interstellar space, he and colleagues believe.

The term carbonado was coined by the Portuguese in Brazil in the mid-18th century; it's derived from its visual similarity to porous charcoal. Black diamonds are found only in Brazil and the Central African Republic.

"Conventional diamonds are mined from explosive volcanic rocks [kimberlites] that transport them from depths in excess of 100 kilometers to the Earth's surface in a very short amount of time," said Sonia Esperanca, program director in the National Science Foundation's Division of Earth Sciences, which funded the research. "This process

preserves the unique crystal structure that makes diamonds the hardest natural material known."

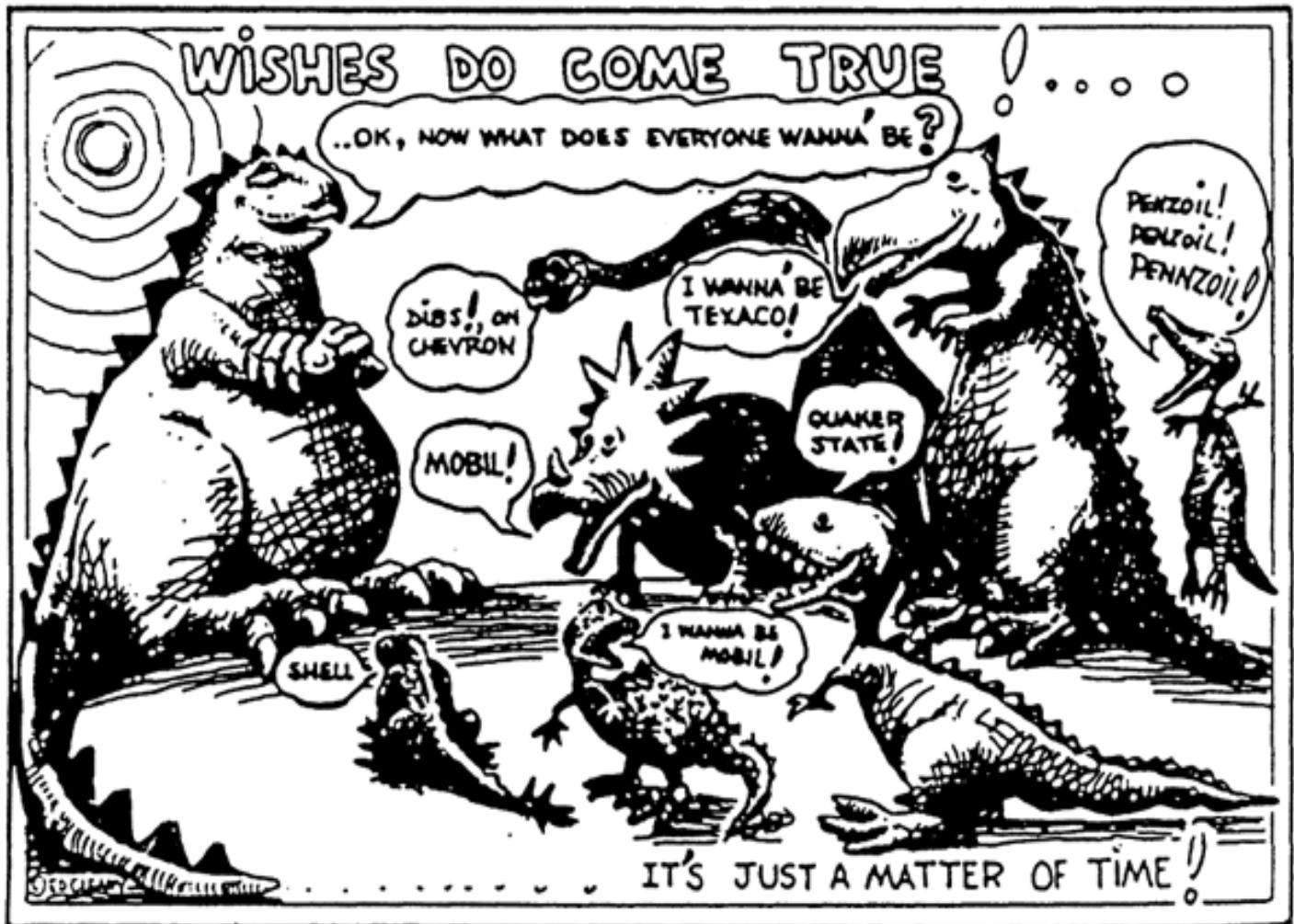
From Australia to Siberia, from China to India, the geological settings of conventional diamonds are virtually identical, said Haggerty. None of them are compatible with the formation of black diamonds.

Approximately 600 tons of conventional diamonds have been mined, traded, polished and adorned

since 1900. "But not a single black/carbonado diamond has been discovered in the world's mining fields," Haggerty said.

The new data support earlier research by Haggerty showing that carbonado diamonds formed in stellar supernovae explosions. Black diamonds were once the size of asteroids, a kilometer or more in diameter when they first landed on Earth.

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