

1: How much gold is there in the world? - BBC News

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Feb 15, Jim rated it it was amazing I was very intrigued by the cover of this book, so I bought it off Amazon. We know that airplanes have been disappearing for years. Some are never found and no traces of them are ever located; they are just gone. In this book, some of these missing airplanes start to reappear, suddenly and with drastic I was very intrigued by the cover of this book, so I bought it off Amazon. In this book, some of these missing airplanes start to reappear, suddenly and with drastic consequences. It starts off with an F-4 taking off from a base in California in April of , only to reappear near Guam in August Yet, the very disoriented pilot reported he had sixty percent fuel left from what to him had just been a short routine test flight. So startled that he missed his landing on Guam and crashed with fatal results. Even the Russians get into the book. They have a Ilyushin flying freight in March of The Russians quickly intercept the plane and successfully get it to land. Both pilot and co-pilot cannot understand what happened. They feel they have only been gone for a few minutes, yet they take off in spring and are found again in mid-winter no where near their origin or destination. Both seem healthy, even better than healthy for awhile. Of course, the United States has put together a crack team of experts trying to figure out what is going on with these planes. Where have they gone and what happened to them during the time they were out of sync with the rest of the world? Then, in September of , another plane went missing with a total of over 90 people on-board. Most were elderly with a few younger ones including the flight crew. They came back too, in December of , and something came with them. I might not be sitting here writing a review. Still, the reading was great. Good sentence structure although there were a little too many words misspelled or just used wrong. It seemed like the spell checker got carried away. It is heavy on military jargon and technical explanations, so I suppose it would seem as if it was narrated by Dana Scully. However, it is filled with the elements that made that series so popular. Initially, I wondered if I would care for the book. The descriptions seemed a bit cold and the matter-of-fact style of narration reduced my invo For fans of the television series, THE X-FILES, this one may be just the ticket even though the story was written long before that series was first broadcast. The descriptions seemed a bit cold and the matter-of-fact style of narration reduced my involvement. However, the writer soon introduced characters that I enjoyed and the circumstances became especially intriguing. Two themes stood out for me. Society is about to experience a dramatic upheaval and a very different kind of control, so the nod to George Orwell is fun. The less successful theme was a link to God or gods intervening in our lives. It was an interesting side concept, but one that is never sufficiently developed to have much impact. For me, the references only served as a distraction from the narrative. This book demonstrates that his fascination with unusual "invasion" stories from unexpected sources has gone unabated. This was a great deal of fun and I recommend it. Two years later, a Russian cargo plane experiences a similar disappearance, with its crew completely unaware that ten months have passed for them. As the American and Soviet governments investigate the parallel cases, a jumbo jet returning tourists to New York from Paris also disappears over the Atlantic Ocean, only to reappear over the continental United Sta A United States Air Force jet fighter on a test flight vanishes from the California skies. As the American and Soviet governments investigate the parallel cases, a jumbo jet returning tourists to New York from Paris also disappears over the Atlantic Ocean, only to reappear over the continental United States weeks later. Though initially the people involved seem little affected by their disappearance, over time they begin to experience unusual cravings, then suddenly develop cysts and lapse into comas which signal the arrival of a new type of alien invader. This, his penultimate work, exhibits all of his strengths and weaknesses as a writer within the genre. The concept at the heart of his novel, the emergence of invasive species, is eerily prescient to readers living in a world increasingly concerned with the consequences of exotic flora and fauna appearing in different habitats. Yet most of the characters remain stuck in two dimensions throughout the novel, often displaying a curious lassitude that negates much of the tension Jones tries to build. What might have provided a refreshing take on the alien-invasion novel instead seems little more than a Cold-War era

commentary on the emptiness of Soviet ideology. This cheapens rather than enriches his work, which is enjoyable enough but lacks the power that Jones seems to have wanted his work to have. The people on board the planes have no memory of time passing and seem to have not experienced any time. One moment they were in their own time and suddenly they are in to them the future. The mystery deepens when the return An older story - written in the 70s - from the same author who brought us Colossus this story follows a group of doctors, scientists and military people set in the very early s when planes that had disappeared months or even decades earlier suddenly reappear in the sky. The mystery deepens when the returnees begin to fall into comas and soon we learn that alien parasites have come to the world with them. Is this an invasion force sent by the mighty other dimensional beings who could pluck planes out of space time only to return them elsewhere? The ending is both predictable if you pay attention along the way and shocking in that it is not what you normally expect in an invasion type tale. Dark, and gripping as long as you can ignore the dated stereotypes of people contained within.

2: Remnants of Earth's Oldest Dirt May Have Been Found in Greenland - Conspiracy Inquirer

Earth's oldest soil could be tucked away in an ancient rock outcrop in Greenland, according to new research. Dating back some billion years, the suspected soil "exposed underneath a

February 27, By dating the rocks in the ever-changing crust, as well as neighbors such as the moon and visiting meteorites, scientists have calculated that Earth is 4.54 billion years old. How old are your rocks? Several attempts to scientifically date the planet have occurred over the past years. Scientists attempted to predict the age based on changing sea levels, the time it took for Earth or the sun to cool to present temperatures, and the salinity of the ocean. As science progressed, these methods were proven to be unreliable; for instance, the rise and fall of the ocean was shown to be an ever-changing process rather than a gradually declining one. In an effort to calculate the age of the planet, scientists turned to the rocks that cover its surface. However, because plate tectonics constantly changes and revamps the crust, the first rocks have long since been recycled, melted down and reformed into new outcrops. In the early 20th century, scientists refined the process of radiometric dating. Earlier research had shown that isotopes of some radioactive elements decay into other elements at rates that can be easily predicted. By examining the existing elements, scientists can calculate the initial quantity, and thus how long it took for the elements to decay, allowing them to determine the age of the rock. A fist-size sample of the Acasta Gneisses, rocks in northwest Canada that are the oldest known rocks on Earth. Rocks older than 3.8 billion years. Greenland boasts the Isua Supracrustal rocks 3.8 billion years old. Samples in Western Australia run 3.8 billion years old. Research groups in Australia found the oldest mineral grains on Earth. These tiny zirconium silicate crystals have ages that reach 4.4 billion years. Their source rocks have not yet been found. The rocks and zircons set a lower limit on the age of Earth of 4.54 billion years. Meet the neighbors In an effort to further refine the age of Earth, scientists began to look outward. The material that formed the solar system was a cloud of dust and gas that surrounded the young sun. Gravitational interactions coalesced this material into the planets and moons at roughly the same time. By studying other bodies in the solar system, scientists are able to find out more about the early history of the planet. As such, rocks from early lunar history should be present on the moon. Samples returned from the Apollo and Luna missions revealed ages between 4.5 billion years. The source rocks for the small shards have not yet been identified. John Valley, University of Wisconsin. In addition to the large bodies of the solar system, scientists have also studied smaller rocky visitors to that fell to Earth. Meteorites spring from a variety of sources. Some are cast off from other planets after violent collisions, while others are leftover chunks from the early solar system that never grew large enough to form a cohesive body. Although no rocks have been deliberately returned from Mars, samples exist in the form of meteorites that fell to Earth long ago, allowing scientists to make approximations about the age of rocks on the red planet. Some of these samples have been dated to 4.5 billion years. More than 70 meteorites have fallen to Earth to have their ages calculated by radiometric dating. The oldest of these have ages between 4.5 billion years. Fifty thousand years ago, a rock hurled down from space to form Meteor Crater in Arizona. Shards of that asteroid have been collected from the crater rim and named for the nearby Canyon Diablo. The Canyon Diablo meteorite is important because it represents a class of meteorites with components that allow for more precise dating. Samples of the meteorite show a spread from 4.5 billion years. Scientists interpret this range as the time it took for the solar system to evolve, a gradual event that took place over approximately 50 million years. By using not only the rocks on Earth but also information gathered about the system that surrounds it, scientists have been able to place the age of the Earth at approximately 4.54 billion years. For comparison, the Milky Way galaxy that contains the solar system is approximately

3: Earth Has Been Found: Dennis Feltham Jones: www.enganchecubano.com: Books

That's Earth Has Been Found in a nutshell. Planes are disappearing in mid-air and reappearing months, years, or even decades later on the other side of the world. Many of the pilots crash from disorientation, but several manage to put down safely.

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4: Consent Form | Popular Science

If Earth didn't have water, it wouldn't have life, and the universe would be sorely lacking in dank www.enganchecubano.com exactly how water sprung up on this planet has always been a perpetual mystery.

Relative dating Studies of strata , the layering of rocks and earth, gave naturalists an appreciation that Earth may have been through many changes during its existence. These layers often contained fossilized remains of unknown creatures, leading some to interpret a progression of organisms from layer to layer. In the Comte du Buffon tried to obtain a value for the age of Earth using an experiment: He created a small globe that resembled Earth in composition and then measured its rate of cooling. This led him to estimate that Earth was about 75, years old. Other naturalists used these hypotheses to construct a history of Earth , though their timelines were inexact as they did not know how long it took to lay down stratigraphic layers. This was a challenge to the traditional view, which saw the history of Earth as static,[citation needed] with changes brought about by intermittent catastrophes. Many naturalists were influenced by Lyell to become "uniformitarians" who believed that changes were constant and uniform. His calculations did not account for heat produced via radioactive decay a process then unknown to science or, more significantly, convection inside the Earth, which allows more heat to escape from the interior to warm rocks near the surface. For biologists, even million years seemed much too short to be plausible. According to modern biology, the total evolutionary history from the beginning of life to today has taken place since 3. The physicist Hermann von Helmholtz in and astronomer Simon Newcomb in contributed their own calculations of 22 and 18 million years respectively to the debate: However, they assumed that the Sun was only glowing from the heat of its gravitational contraction. The process of solar nuclear fusion was not yet known to science. Darwin , proposed that Earth and Moon had broken apart in their early days when they were both molten. He calculated the amount of time it would have taken for tidal friction to give Earth its current hour day. His value of 56 million years added additional evidence that Thomson was on the right track. Radiometric dating Overview By their chemical nature, rock minerals contain certain elements and not others; but in rocks containing radioactive isotopes, the process of radioactive decay generates exotic elements over time. By measuring the concentration of the stable end product of the decay, coupled with knowledge of the half life and initial concentration of the decaying element, the age of the rock can be calculated. Convective mantle and radioactivity In , Thomson had been made Lord Kelvin in appreciation of his many scientific accomplishments. Kelvin calculated the age of the Earth by using thermal gradients , and he arrived at an estimate of about million years. In , John Perry produced an age-of-Earth estimate of 2 to 3 billion years using a model of a convective mantle and thin crust. The discovery of radioactivity introduced another factor in the calculation. Geologists quickly realized that this upset the assumptions underlying most calculations of the age of Earth. These had assumed that the original heat of the Earth and Sun had dissipated steadily into space, but radioactive decay meant that this heat had been continually replenished. George Darwin and John Joly were the first to point this out, in Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. October Radioactivity, which had overthrown the old calculations, yielded a bonus by providing a basis for new calculations, in the form of radiometric dating. Ernest Rutherford in Ernest Rutherford and Frederick Soddy jointly had continued their work on radioactive materials and concluded that radioactivity was due to a spontaneous transmutation of atomic elements. In radioactive decay, an element breaks down into another, lighter element, releasing alpha, beta, or gamma radiation in the process. They also determined that a particular isotope of a radioactive element decays into another element at a distinctive rate. This rate is given in terms of a " half-life ", or the amount of time it takes half of a mass of that radioactive material to break down into its "decay product". Some radioactive materials have short half-lives; some have long half-lives. This suggested that it might be possible to measure the age of Earth by determining the relative proportions of radioactive materials in geological samples. In reality, radioactive elements do not always decay into nonradioactive "stable" elements directly, instead, decaying into other radioactive elements that have their own half-lives and so on, until they reach a stable element. These " decay chains ", such as the

uranium-radium and thorium series, were known within a few years of the discovery of radioactivity and provided a basis for constructing techniques of radiometric dating. The pioneers of radioactivity were chemist Bertram B. Boltwood and the energetic Rutherford. Boltwood had conducted studies of radioactive materials as a consultant, and when Rutherford lectured at Yale in , [29] Boltwood was inspired to describe the relationships between elements in various decay series. Late in , Rutherford took the first step toward radiometric dating by suggesting that the alpha particles released by radioactive decay could be trapped in a rocky material as helium atoms. At the time, Rutherford was only guessing at the relationship between alpha particles and helium atoms, but he would prove the connection four years later. Soddy and Sir William Ramsay had just determined the rate at which radium produces alpha particles, and Rutherford proposed that he could determine the age of a rock sample by measuring its concentration of helium. He dated a rock in his possession to an age of 40 million years by this technique. Rutherford wrote, I came into the room, which was half dark, and presently spotted Lord Kelvin in the audience and realized that I was in trouble at the last part of my speech dealing with the age of the Earth, where my views conflicted with his. To my relief, Kelvin fell fast asleep, but as I came to the important point, I saw the old bird sit up, open an eye, and cock a baleful glance at me! Then a sudden inspiration came, and I said, "Lord Kelvin had limited the age of the Earth, provided no new source was discovered. That prophetic utterance refers to what we are now considering tonight, radium! Boltwood focused on the end products of decay series. In , he suggested that lead was the final stable product of the decay of radium. It was already known that radium was an intermediate product of the decay of uranium. Rutherford joined in, outlining a decay process in which radium emitted five alpha particles through various intermediate products to end up with lead, and speculated that the radium-lead decay chain could be used to date rock samples. Boltwood did the legwork, and by the end of had provided dates for 26 separate rock samples, ranging from 92 to million years. He did not publish these results, which was fortunate because they were flawed by measurement errors and poor estimates of the half-life of radium. Boltwood refined his work and finally published the results in His studies were flawed by the fact that the decay series of thorium was not understood, which led to incorrect results for samples that contained both uranium and thorium. However, his calculations were far more accurate than any that had been performed to that time. Rutherford remained mildly curious about the issue of the age of Earth but did little work on it. Holmes focused on lead dating, because he regarded the helium method as unpromising. He performed measurements on rock samples and concluded in that the oldest a sample from Ceylon was about 1. For example, he assumed that the samples had contained only uranium and no lead when they were formed. More important research was published in It showed that elements generally exist in multiple variants with different masses, or " isotopes ". In the s, isotopes would be shown to have nuclei with differing numbers of the neutral particles known as " neutrons ". In that same year, other research was published establishing the rules for radioactive decay, allowing more precise identification of decay series. Many geologists felt these new discoveries made radiometric dating so complicated as to be worthless. Holmes published *The Age of the Earth, an Introduction to Geological Ideas* in in which he presented a range of 1. No great push to embrace radiometric dating followed, however, and the die-hards in the geological community stubbornly resisted. They had never cared for attempts by physicists to intrude in their domain, and had successfully ignored them so far. Holmes, being one of the few people on Earth who was trained in radiometric dating techniques, was a committee member, and in fact wrote most of the final report. Questions of bias were deflected by the great and exacting detail of the report. It described the methods used, the care with which measurements were made, and their error bars and limitations. Techniques for radioactive dating have been tested and fine-tuned on an ongoing basis since the s. Forty or so different dating techniques have been utilized to date, working on a wide variety of materials. Dates for the same sample using these different techniques are in very close agreement on the age of the material. The quoted age of Earth is derived, in part, from the Canyon Diablo meteorite for several important reasons and is built upon a modern understanding of cosmochemistry built up over decades of research. Most geological samples from Earth are unable to give a direct date of the formation of Earth from the solar nebula because Earth has undergone differentiation into the core, mantle, and crust, and this has then undergone a long history of mixing and unmixing of these sample reservoirs by plate tectonics , weathering and hydrothermal circulation. All of

these processes may adversely affect isotopic dating mechanisms because the sample cannot always be assumed to have remained as a closed system, by which it is meant that either the parent or daughter nuclide a species of atom characterised by the number of neutrons and protons an atom contains or an intermediate daughter nuclide may have been partially removed from the sample, which will skew the resulting isotopic date. To mitigate this effect it is usual to date several minerals in the same sample, to provide an isochron. Alternatively, more than one dating system may be used on a sample to check the date. Some meteorites are furthermore considered to represent the primitive material from which the accreting solar disk was formed. Nevertheless, ancient Archaean lead ores of galena have been used to date the formation of Earth as these represent the earliest formed lead-only minerals on the planet and record the earliest homogeneous lead-lead isotope systems on the planet. These have returned age dates of 4.567 billion years for ordinary chondrite 1.

5: How Old Is Earth? - How Scientists Determine Its Age

Still, Barnard's Star has long been buttoned into the lore of science fiction, inspiring astronomers to propose the presence of orbiting worlds as far back as the 1920s, and prompting fiction.

6: www.enganchecubano.com: Customer reviews: Earth Has Been Found

the study of life on earth and beyond; it emphasizes research into questions of the origin of life, the conditions under which life can survive and the search for life beyond earth "the study of life in the universe".

7: Finding Another Earth | NASA

Using NASA's Kepler Space Telescope, astronomers have discovered the first Earth-size planet orbiting a star in the "habitable zone" -- the range of distance from a star where liquid water might pool on the surface of an orbiting planet.

8: How much gold is there in the world? | HowStuffWorks

Rare-earth metals are crucial in the making of high-tech products such as electric vehicles, mobile phones and batteries, and the world has relied on China for almost all of its rare-earth material.

9: Rare Diamond Confirms That Earth's Mantle Holds an Ocean's Worth of Water - Scientific American

Meet the Kordylewski dust clouds, shimmering pseudo-satellites that orbit Earth near the moon. A team of Hungarian astronomers say they have spotted light scattered from one of these clouds.

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