

Researchers Find Strange Rock that Contains Over 30,000 Diamonds

By: Enozia Vakil
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A note from Pastor Kevin Lea follows this article.

Talk about coolness- a team of Russian miners have now pulled out a strange-looking red and green stone from the depths of the earth, which is unlike any stone ever seen in the history. These workers at Alrosa's Udachnaya diamond mine have unearthed a rock measuring around 30mm which contains around 30,000 diamonds- a concentration which is 1 million times higher than normal.



This rock is however, donated to the Russian Academy of Sciences- mostly because the diamonds are too small to be used as gems. The researchers have scanned the rock with X-rays and found that the diamonds measure just around 1 mm and are octahedral in shape- which is similar to two pyramids stuck together at their base.

The distinct red and green color of this stone is possibly due to larger crystals of pyroxene, olivine and garnet. "The exciting thing for me is there are 30,000 itty-bitty, perfect octahedrons, and not one big diamond," said

Larry Taylor, a geologist at the University of Tennessee, who presented the findings at the [American Geophysical Union](#)'s annual meeting. "It's like they formed instantaneously. This rock is a strange one indeed."

Scientists are excited at the prospect of these findings and hope that it could help them shed light on how diamonds are actually made. It is already known that diamonds are crystals made of pure carbon that is subjected to crushing pressures and intense heat, probably under the surface of the Earth at the depth of 150 kms, However, the exact process of their creation is still a mystery. "The [chemical] reactions in which diamonds occur still remain an enigma," Mr. Taylor told [Live Science](#)...

To read this article in its entirety, go to:

<http://americanlivewire.com/2014-12-18-researchers-find-strange-rock-contains-30000-diamonds/>

Note from Pastor Kevin Lea: *As Mr. Taylor says, scientists do not know why we find diamonds in shallow crust, where the conditions to form them do not exist.*

Dr. Walt Brown has developed a theory that very easily explains how diamonds were formed and why they are found where they are. Those interested in reading about his explanation can go to:

<http://www.creation-science.com/onlinebook/HydroplateOverview2.html>

The following is an excerpt from Dr. Brown's overview chapter:

"Metamorphic Rock. Rocks change structurally and chemically when their temperatures and/or pressures exceed certain high values. The new rock is called a metamorphic rock. For example, limestone becomes marble (a metamorphic rock) when its temperature exceeds 1,600°F and confining pressures correspond to the weight of a 23-mile-high column of rock. Diamonds, another metamorphic rock, form under confining pressures corresponding to the weight of a 75-mile-high column of rock and 1,600°F, yet diamonds are found in crustal rocks that were never deep. Most metamorphic rocks were formed in the presence of water, often flowing water. What accounts for the extreme temperature, pressure, and abundance of water needed to form metamorphic rock?"

“The standard answer is that the original rock, such as limestone, was heated and compressed under a tall mountain or deep in the earth. Later, over millions of years, either the mountain eroded away or the deep rock rose to the earth’s surface. It is difficult to imagine mountains 23 or 75 miles high, because the world’s tallest mountain, Mount Everest, is only 5 1/2 miles high. Raising buried layers of rock 23 or 75 miles to the earth’s surface is even more difficult to explain, but with millions of years supposedly available, few consider the problem. Most don’t know of the problem, and almost no one addresses it.”