Softest mineral on earth

What does the softest mineral on earth. What is the hardest and softest mineral. What is the softest mineral in the world. Softest mineral on earth talc. Softest mineral found on earth. Name the softest mineral on earth.

URL of this page: Minerals are important for your body to stay healthy. Your body uses minerals for many different jobs, including keeping your bones, muscles, heart and brain functioning properly. Minerals are also important for the production of enzymes and hormones. There are two types of minerals: macro and oligo minerals. You need large amounts of macrominerals. They include calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, sodium, potassium, chloride and sulphur. You only need small amounts of trace elements. They include iron, manganese, copper, iodine, zinc, cobalt, fluoride and selenium. Most people get the amount of minerals they need by eating a wide variety of foods. In some cases, your doctor may recommend a mineral supplement. People who have some health problems or take some medications may need to get less than one of the minerals. For example, people with chronic kidney disease should limit foods high in potassium. Chromium (National Institutes of Health, Office of Dietary Supplements) Iodine (National Institutes of Health, Office of Dietary Supplements) Also in Spanish Magnesium (National Institutes of Health, Office of Dietary Supplements) Also in Spanish Manganese (National Institutes of Health, Office of Dietary Supplements) Selenium (National Institutes of Health, Office of Dietary Supplements, Office of Dietary Supplements) Supplements Also in Spanish Zinc (National Institutes of Health, Office of Dietary Supplements) Also in Spanish ClinicalTrials.gov: Minerals (National Institutes of Health) Minerals (Nemours Foundation) Vitamins and Minerals (Nemours Foundation) Also in Spanish The information contained on this site should not be used as a substitute for professional medical care. a tip. Contact a health care provider if you have questions about your health. What is as strong as steel if not half its weight; able to live in almost all parts of the body and a significant part of both airplanes and cake icing? Would you believe, titanium?From Dave RoosFrom the Hope Diamond to the shiny tips in instant coffee, crystals have always kept the power to fascinate us humans. Are they more than a bunch of pretty facets?By Nicholas GerbisDiamonds are some of the brightest and most expensive natural features Earth has to offer. This collection of images shows diamonds in all their rough and glossy shapes and sizes. Mandatory images of very large diamonds are included of course.By HowStuffWorks.com Contributors Diamond engagement rings. Diamond anniversary bands. Diamond earrings and necklaces. And now, the right diamond ring! The four C â cut, clarity, carat and color. Find out what it is kevin bonsor diamonds are beautiful and popular – but not everyone can afford these gems. While artificial versions are less expensive, most lack of gloss and shine of the real thing, except moissanite. by melissa Russell-Ausley returns to the previous page [PDF-2.64 mb] title cites: trapped electromagnetic through earth earthLocalization systems: a review personnel (s): Pittman, Walter E., Jr.; Church, Ronald H.; Mclendon, J. T.; Corporate Authors (s): Tuscalo Research Center (United States. Publication Date: 1985 Series: Open Report File (United States. Mining Office: 1985-127 URL: CDC / 9144 File format: Ris Details: "In its role of technical assistance to the mining industry, the Bureau of Mines' Tuscaloosa research center conducted research to develop trapped miner localization systems that could help localize miners trapped by Underground mining disasters. Efforts to produce electromagnetic systems for the position of underground trapped miners and to communicate with them have been examined, from 1920 to 1981. The theoretical studies of electromagnetic transmissions through land are described and studies on the electrical characteristics of various Rocks, minerals and soil. Different trapped miner localization systems are examined including Westinghouse systems, the Develco system and a system D Automated three-dimensional location, and the phase difference of the arrival technique. Tangential search, relevant to trapped miner localization systems is described. A complete bibliography that covers all aspects of the trapped miner, through the earth electromagnetic and communication location systems is attached. "- Nioshtic-2 Nioshtic n. 10004821 National Institute for Safety and Health at work more for almost Four years, NASA's spaceship Kepler ran into space, investigating our corner of the galaxy. He monitored more than 150,000 stars, looking for planets on the size of the land that belonged to other solar systems. The mission did not disappoint; Kepler found Countless examples of a type of planet known as super-earth. These distant planets could remind you of home â € "are rocky, smaller than gas giants, located near their star and sport a relatively thin atmosphere. But they are much more Large blue marble: these super-ears are a haven two to 10 times bigger in the mass of our land. Because there are so many super-o Release outside, wonder: what would happen to our planet if it were two or even 10 times the size is now? Related: What if the earth is flat? It is possible that the earth and the other internal planets of our solar system were directed in that direction, Mickey Rosenthal, a medical candidate that studies the formation of the planet at the University of California, Santa Cruz, told Live Science. A theory is that the Gargantuanian planet Jupiter has become so great that he cut access to the cosmic building blocks needed to make the internal planets larger â € "effectively Starving Them, Rosenthal said. No matter the reason Current greatness of the earth, there is no way to really know what would happen to the Earth if it were super. But scientists have ideas based on what they have learned about our distant distant avtazzi, you would be shorter â€ â If the earth were twice its size, you would be heavier, because the gravity force increases as the density and radius of the planet increase. it would take more energy to resist pulling gravitational, so the structures we have today would not be strong enough to stay as high as they do now. with a larger planet and a stronger gravitational field, the earth would also have more collisions, rory barnes, a theorist studying the planet's habitability at the University of Washington, told live science. as superplanet, the gravitational traction of the earth would effectively attract larger asteroids, so the "Armageddon-Type" collisions would become more than a concern than they are now, said Barnes." if the super-ground hypothetical was even bigger, for example 10 times its current mass, dramatic changes could begin to happen inside the earth. the iron core and the liquid mantle would also be 10 times larger, and with more gravity acting on a larger mass, the pressure under the surface of the earth would increase. this high pressure could make the iron core solidify, said Barnes. Â for now, convection currents in our partially liquid core generate the magnetic field of the earth. but if the solidified core, the currents would stop and the magnetic field could be weakened or eliminated, said barnes. If our magnetic field faded or disappeared, it would be bad for life on earth, said barnes. our magnetic field "discuss life on the planet from the evil of space," noted barnes. without it, charged particles that fly into space, also called solar storms, could crash the earth. and these tiny particles can cause all kinds of problems, including breaking the dna and increasing the risk of cancer, he said. barnes also underlined that a wider interior could make the super-ground more volcanicly active than now. While the planet's radius increases, there is more energy inside and less places for that energy to escape. More volcanic eruptions would not be surprising, he said. the canopy of the dish would be different from a super land. but the exact effect is still an open question. a larger cloak would also be warmer, probably causing more vigorous convection currents that would push the plates more. On the contrary, it is possible that under high pressure, the crust would be totally melted together and the tectonic of the dish would not exist at all. enough on the super-terrestrials that scientists have found so far, we cannot really be a certain landto be habitable if it was a super land. The telescope of the Kepler space was the best in detecting the planets near their star - much closer to Earth is in the sun. Most of the super-terrest known to science are almost close to their star as the mercury is in our sun. For the earth is comparable, it would need to have an orbit of about 100 days, days,Hilke Schlichting, associate professor of astrophysics at the University of California, Los Angeles. This orbit could be habitable in systems with a smaller star than the Sun, but if our Earth were so close to the Sun, all the water on the planet would vaporize, Schlichting said. In other words, Earth would be outside the habitable area and, in essence, it would become a steamed planet. Rodrigo Luger, Flatiron Research Fellow at the Simon Foundation Center for Computational Astrophysics in New York, said in an interview. It is possible that these planets have formed from large pieces of ice and then migrated near their stars, causing the dissolution of their ice. However, these planets may not be inhabitable, as their deep oceans fall into a layer of solid ice. This ice is not formed by low temperatures, but by intense deep ocean pressure, which forces water molecules to the solid state. According to Luger, this layer of ice blocks any interaction between the atmosphere and the interior of the planet, which means that there is no carbon cycle (a process in which carbon moves through the atmosphere, the ocean and the crust) or a mineral exchange (which regulates the Earth's long-term temperature through the interaction between the atmosphere and the mantle). This does not favor habitability, at least for life as we know it. The reality is that scientists have more questions about super-earths than answers. And we do not fully understand the physics of our interior, much less that of a planet to many distant solar systems, said Luger. We don't know what would happen if Earth was oversized or closer to the Sun. But, so far, it seems very lucky that we do not live on a planet that is one of these things. Editor's Note: This story has been updated to note that if Earth had a double mass, gravity would increase, but not twice. In addition, to clarify that the super-earths are planets that have two to ten times the mass of our planet. Originally published on Live Science. Science.

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