Structure of Earth 10SCIE - Geology

Finn LeSueur

2019

Learning Outcomes

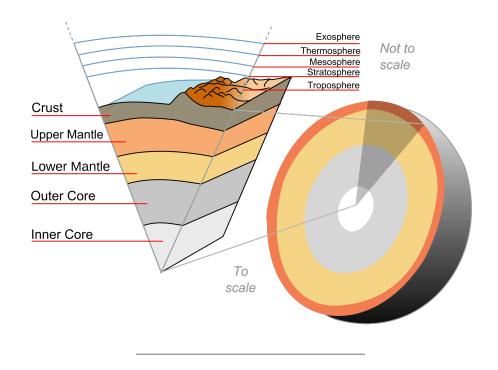
• To recall the layers of the Earth and distinguish between oceanic and continental crust.

Starter (20min)

Using a device, research one method that scientists use to measure the age of Earth, and what evidence they have used. Work in pairs and be ready to tell the class about your findings!

Structure of Earth

- Earth is a large sphere of gasses, liquids and solids flying through space.
- These different components are arranged in layers.
- Each layer has a specific role in supporting life and keeping our planet in a constant state of change.



What is Earth made of?

- If it were possible to dig to the centre of the Earth, what would you find?
- Crust: The rocky, outer layer beneath your feet.
- Mantle: The semi-liquid, very high temperature layer below the crust. The cooler section near the crust is less mobile than the section near the core (asthenosphere)
- Core: The layer at the centre. This layer is divided into two sections, the liquid outer core and the solid inner core.

The Crust

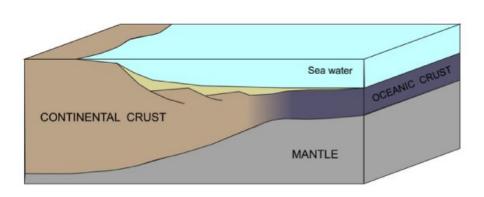
- Oceanic Crust is 5-10km thick and made up mostly of denser rocks like basalt.
- Continental Crust is 30-50km thick and made up mostly of less dense rocks like granite.

Outer Core

Around 2,200km thick and made of molten nickel and iron (around 4,500C).
It spins around as Earth rotates and is responsible for Earth's magnetic field.

Inner Core

• It is solid and around 1,250km thick. It is around 6,000C but is under such great pressure that it remains solid (not liquid).



How Dense is Earth?!

Calculate the approximate density of Earth using the following information:

- Earth's volume is around $1 \times 10^{21} m^3$

Answer

$$\begin{aligned} density &= |fracmass volume|\\ density &= \frac{6\times 10^{24} kg}{1\times 10^{21} m^3}\\ density &= 6000 kg/m^3 \ 6000 \text{kg per cubic meter} \end{aligned}$$

By comparison air is $1.225kg/m^3$ and water is $997/m^3$

Relative Densities

- Continental Crust has a density of around $2.7g/cm^3 \ ({\rm mostly \ granite})$
- Oceanic Crust has a density of around $2.9g/cm^3$
- Mantle has a density of around 3.3g/cm³
- Continental crust makes up about 70% of the volume of Earth's crust

How do we Know?

- Earthquakes and nuclear explosions generate seismic waves that travel through Earth
- We can measure the intensity and timing of seismic waves at many locations and use this information to calculate the density inside Earth
- This is very similar to tapping on a wall to see if there is something inside

