### Earth's Interior at are the different parts of Earth's in

What are the different parts of Earth's interior and how did we come to define their characteristics?





- Earth's interior structures are known through the study of seismic waves
- Seismic waves refract, reflect, change velocity and are absorbed depending on the material they are transmitted through



 Lithosphere - the rigid outer part of the Earth consisting of the crust and rigid mantle

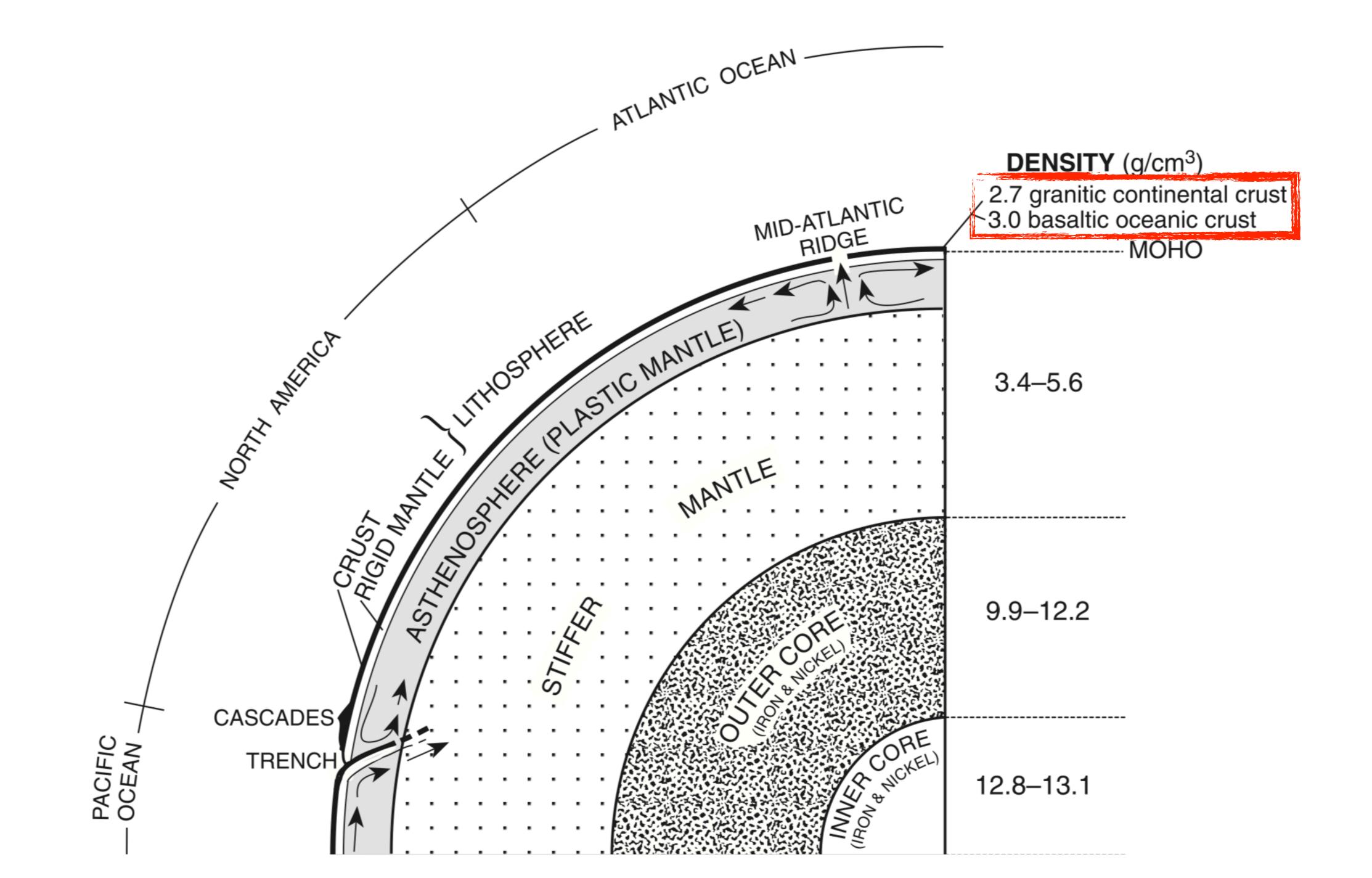




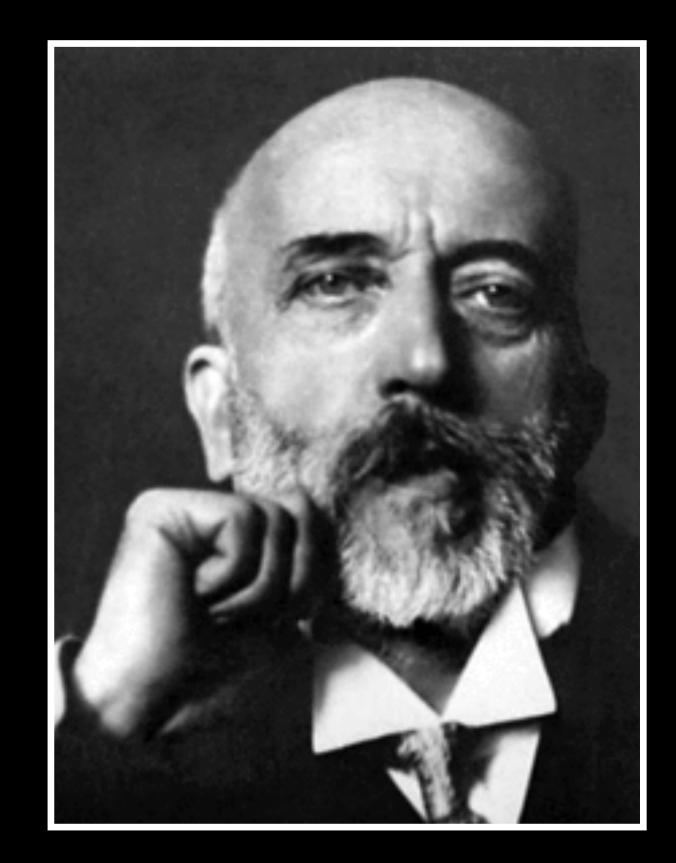


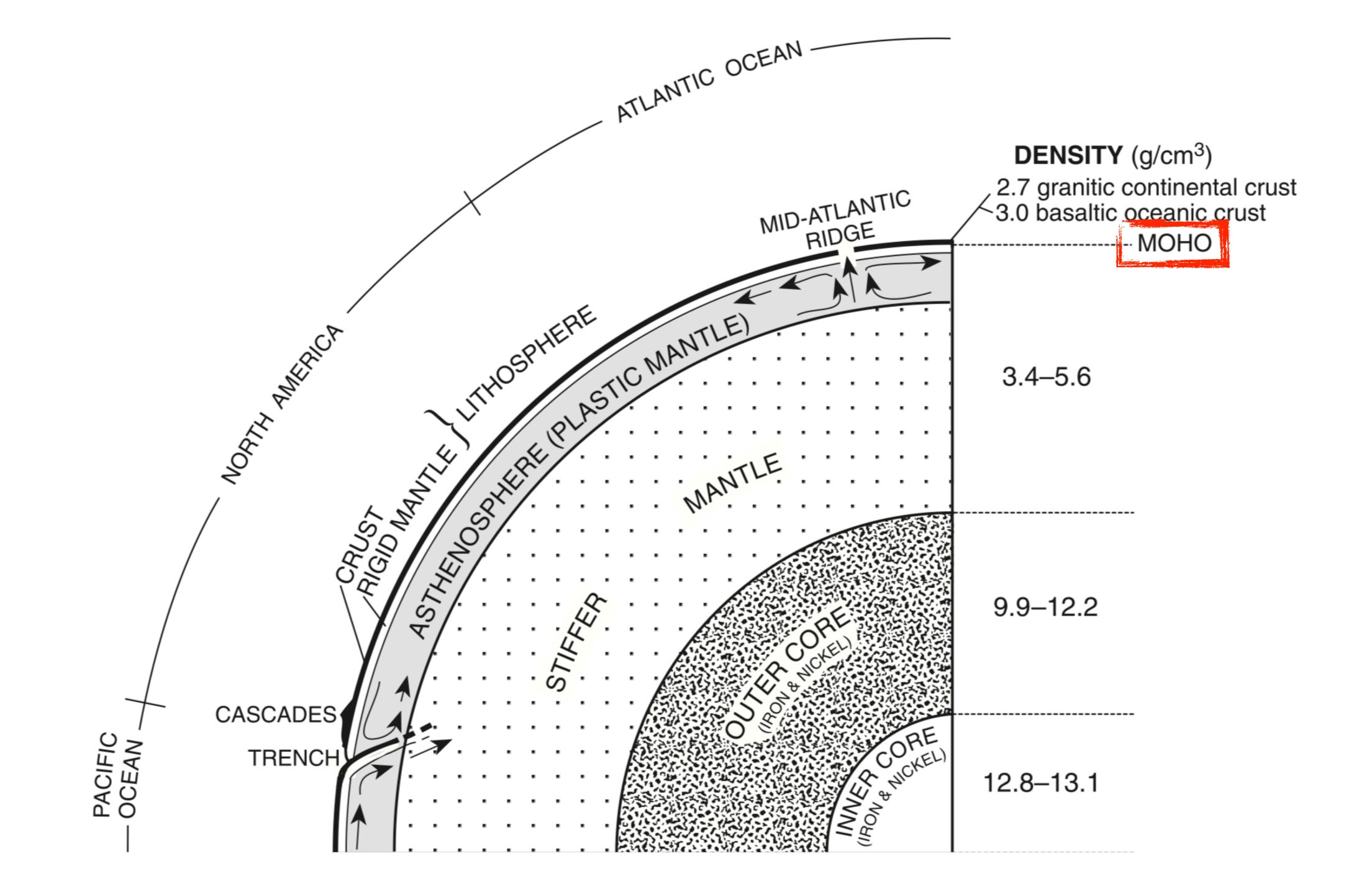
### Lithosphere

- Granitic Continental Crust thickest part of the crust [100 km] that has a density of 2.7 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- Basaltic Oceanic Crust thinnest part of the crust [2-3 km] that has a density of 3.0 g/cm<sup>3</sup>



- Moho thin interface separating the lithosphere from the asthenosphere
  - Andrija Mohorovicic' discovered it the boundary when seismic waves changed velocity

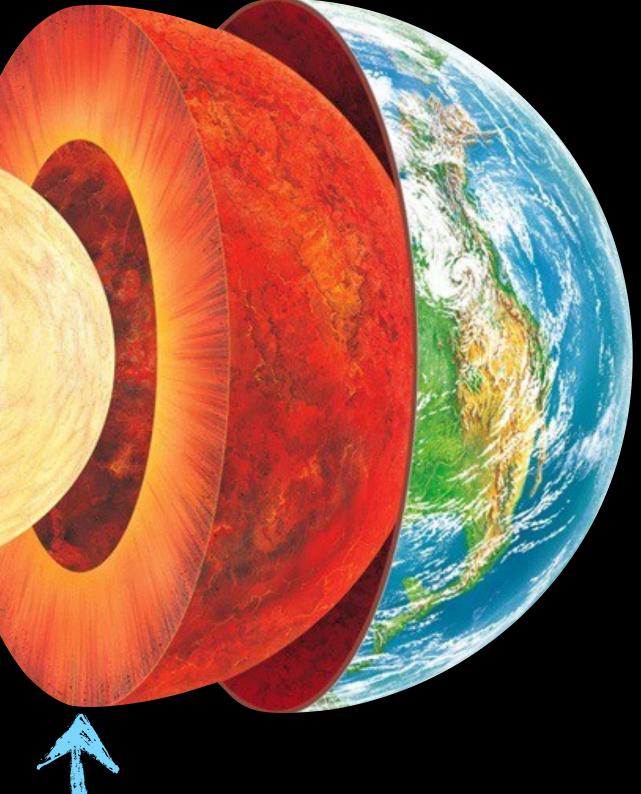




- Asthenosphere [plastic mantle] upper portion of the mantle that is composed of partially melted rock
  - Convection currents within the asthenosphere cause the continents to move
  - Seismic waves decrease in velocity







 Stiffer Mantle - the thickest portion of Earth's interior [80% of Earth's volume] that is solid



#### Stiffer Mantle



- Outer Core liquid layer of Earth's interior composed of iron and nickel
  - Seismic waves are absorbed or refracted





#### Refraction



- Inner Core solid layer of Earth's interior composed of iron and nickel
  - Seismic waves increase in velocity

#### Inner Core



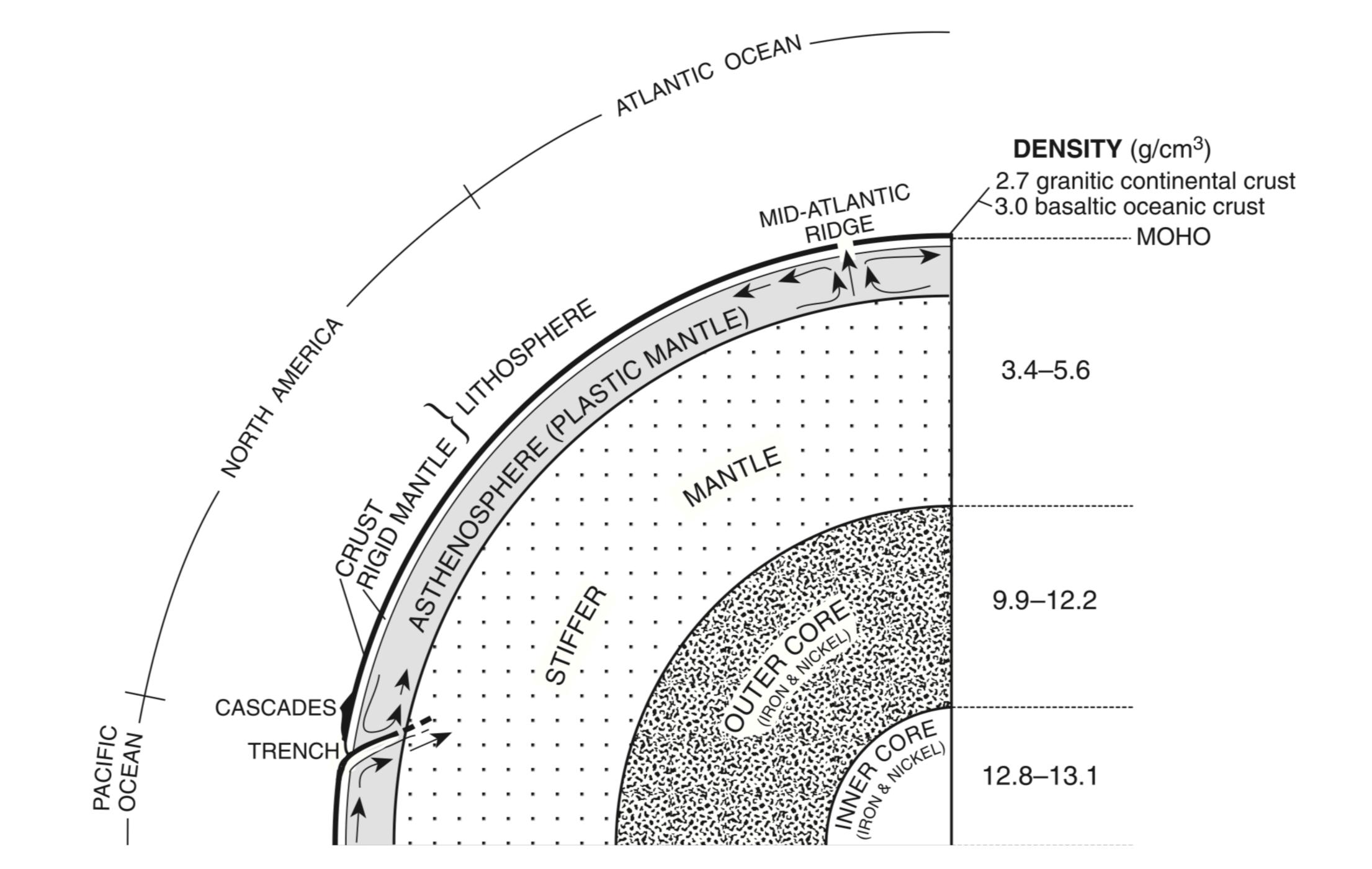
#### Outer Core

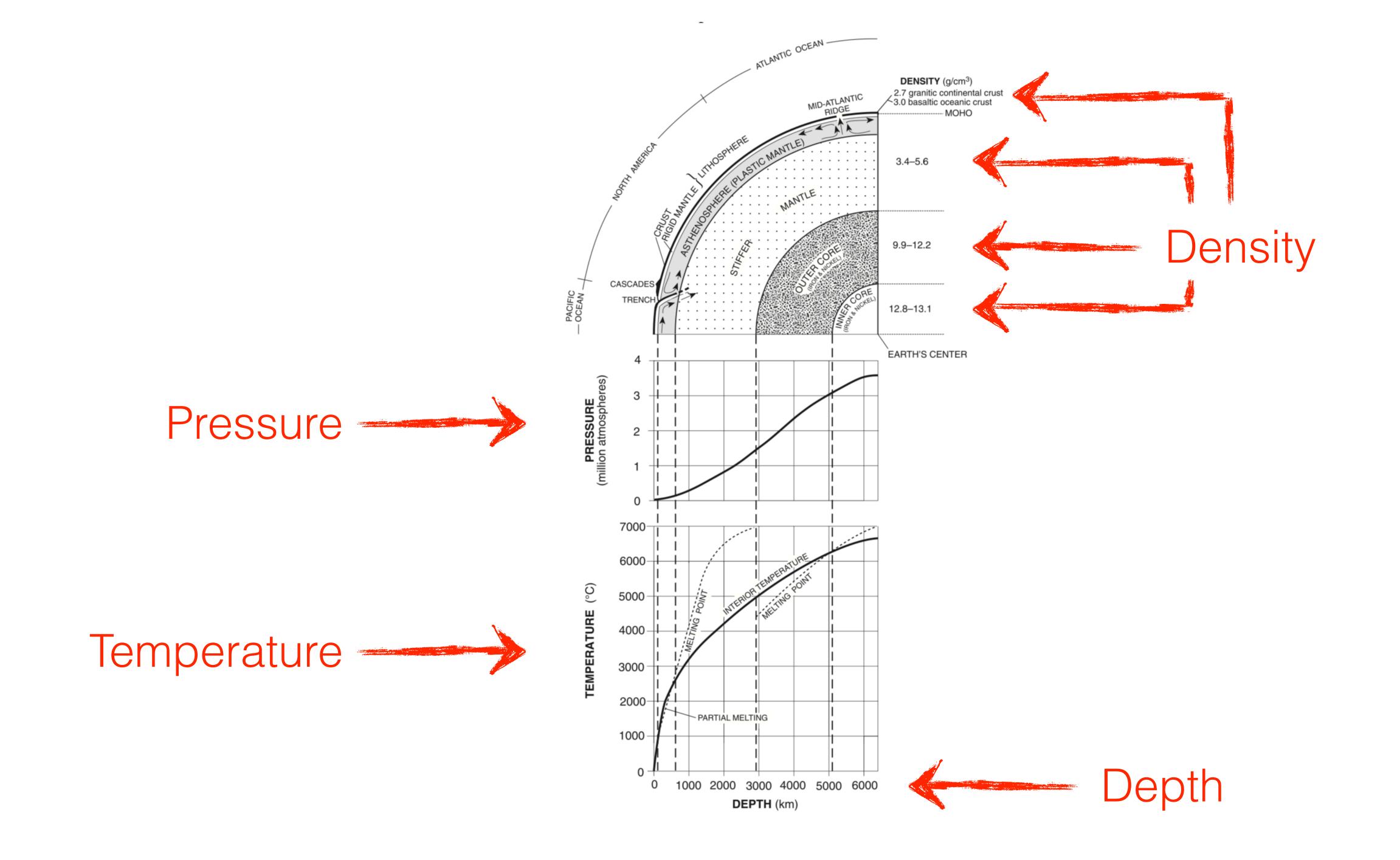


#### Stiffer Mantle

Asthenosphere

### sphere Lithosphere





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