

The Composition and Structure of Earth

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The earth is made up of three different layers: the crust, the mantle and the core. This is the outside layer of the earth and is made of solid rock, mostly basalt and granite. There are two types of crust; oceanic and continental. Oceanic crust is denser and thinner and mainly composed of basalt. Earth was discovered to have a solid inner core distinct from its molten outer core in 1936, by the Danish seismologist I. Lehmann, who deduced its presence by studying seismograms from earthquakes in New Zealand. ... The rigidity of the inner core was confirmed in 1971. The structure of the earth is divided into four major components: the crust, the mantle, the outer core, and the inner core. Each layer has a unique chemical composition, physical state, and can impact life on Earth's surface. Core, mantle, and crust are divisions based on composition. The crust, which is made up mostly of oceanic and continental crust, accounts for less than 1% of the Earth's total mass. The mantle is extremely hot, accounting for roughly 68 percent of the Earth's mass. Last but not least, the heart is primarily made of iron alloy. Around 31% of the Earth's mass is made up of the nucleus. The divisions of lithosphere and asthenosphere are based on mechanical properties and asthenosphere, respectively. The crust of the Earth is a cold, thin, and brittle outer layer of rock. In comparison to the planet's radius, the crust is extremely thin. There are two types of crust, each with its own set of physical and chemical characteristics.

The seafloor is covered in sediments, mostly muds and the shells of small marine creatures. Sediment is thickest near the sea, where it is transported by rivers and wind currents from the continents. Many different types of igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks make up the continental crust. Granite is the most common rock type, and it is much less dense than the mafic igneous rocks found in the oceanic crust. Continental crust rises higher on the mantle than oceanic crust, which sinks into the mantle to form basins, due to its thickness and low density. These basins fill with water to shape the planet's oceans. The lithosphere is the planet's outermost mechanical sheet, which is brittle and rigid. The lithosphere has a thickness of around 100 kilometres. The lithosphere has a thickness of around 100 kilometres. The crust and uppermost mantle, both of which are brittle, are included in the classification of the lithosphere, which is based on how earth materials act. When stresses work on the lithosphere, it breaks because it is rigid and brittle. This is how we feel as a person. Earth is made of four layers, the crust, mantle, and outer core, and the inner core. Inside and around Earth there is five spheres, the Geosphere (Lithosphere), the Atmosphere, the Hydrosphere, the Cryosphere, and the Biosphere. These spheres all interact to make what life what it is here on Earth.

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Received: April 07, 2021; **Accepted:** April 21, 2021; **Published:** April 28, 2021

Citation: Ahmad M (2021). The Composition and Structure of Earth. J Geol Geophys. S2:e002.

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