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Layers of the earth coloring page answers

Earth might have more layers than scientists thought.New research finds that there may be a hidden layer inside the Earth's solid inner core — an inner-inner core, if you will. The precise nature of this layer is mysterious, but it could have something to do with changes in the structure of iron under extreme temperatures and pressure. The study reveals that there is more complexity to the inner core than previously appreciated, said Jo Stephenson, a doctoral student in seismology at Australian National University in Canberra, who led the research."It's not just a solid ball of iron," Stephenson told Live Science.Related: Earth's 8 biggest mysteriesA complex coreEarth's core comes in two parts. The liquid outer core starts about 1,800 miles (2,897 kilometers) from the surface of Earth and is made of liquid metals at temperatures of 4,000 to 9,000 degrees Fahrenheit (2,204 to 4,982 degrees Celsius). At about 3,200 miles (5,150 km) below Earth's surface, the core transitions to solid iron (and a bit of nickel).The first inklings that there might be something interesting lurking at the center of the inner core came as far back as the 1980s. Because there's no way to get to the inner core, where temperatures approach those at the surface of the sun, scientists use earthquake waves to make images of the core. Waves from an earthquake on one side of the planet that are detected on the other side of the planet carry subtle changes that scientists can use to recreate an image of what they've passed through.Strangely, when waves pass through the core from north to south, they travel faster than waves passing through the core parallel to the Earth's equator. No one knows why this is, Stephenson said, but it's a consistent finding. The technical term for this oddity is anisotropy.Deep mysteriesBut at the very center of the inner core, something seems to be different, scientists noticed in the early 2000s. At this depth, the anisotropy seemed not to match that of the rest of the inner core."For the last two decades it has been very, very unclear what this signal in the center of the Earth in the data is and why we see it," Stephenson said.Stephenson and her colleagues brought together a dataset of about 100,000 earthquake waves that passed through this level of the core and applied an algorithm that searches for the best physical explanation of what's going on to explain the data. What they found was that in the inner-inner core, starting about 400 miles (650 km) from the center of Earth, the anisotropy in the slow direction isn't quite parallel with the equator anymore, but 54 degrees off."This isn't just noise in the data, this is really something that's there," Stephenson said.But it's not easy to say what that something is. The researchers are now working with mineral physicists and geodynamicists to try to come up with models of the inner-inner core that would explain this change. As the planet cools, the inner core is cooling and expanding, Stephenson said, so the inner-inner core structure could have something to with the way iron crystallizes as it cools, or it could be due to changes in the way the metal behaves at great temperatures and pressures.Imaging the core is complex, in part because the deep earthquakes that scientists use for imaging don't occur evenly across the globe. This spotty dataset leads to blind spots. Seismologists and geophysicists are now working on ways to tease out subtle types of earthquake waves called exotic phases that have passed through the inner core. These phases are usually too subtle to make out from a single earthquake, but they can be detected in large datasets of thousands of earthquakes.The core is important to understand, Stephenson said, because its swirling interactions create Earth's magnetic field. The magnetic field, in turn, shields the planet from charged particles streaming from the sun. This protection enabled the evolution of life. "It's really, really important," Stephenson said.The research was published Dec. 7, 2020, in the Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth.Originally published on Live Science. Recent news Page 2 Credit: Emma Darvick Coloring pages aren't just for kids! Indeed, according to Beaumont Health in Michigan, coloring pages can help reduce stress and anxiety in teenagers. 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The second smallest adventr/Getty ImagesAt least in regards to the planets in our solar system. The planets in order from largest to smallest are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Earth, Venus, Mars, and Mercury. And then there's the dwarf planet, Pluto. If you were in school before 2006, you probably learned that Pluto was the 9th planet, but just like these other facts you learned in school that are no longer true, you're going to have to update your knowledge about that one. blvdone/ShutterstockA. 7 billionB. 7.3 billionC. 7.5 billion lovelyday12/Getty ImagesA. 3.8 billion years agoB. 4.5 billion years agoC. 6 billion years ago K.D.P/ShutterstockA. At least 700 yearsB. At least 1,000 yearsC. At least 2,000 years Flavio Vallenari/Getty ImagesA. It is made mostly of rock.B. It has dirt on its surface.C. It has an atmosphere that can sustain life. Kichigin/Getty ImagesA. ThreeB. FourC. Five buradaki/Getty ImagesThey are the inner core, the outer core, the mantle, and the crust. MicroStockHub/Getty ImagesA. 8,600 degrees FahrenheitB. 9,200 degrees FahrenheitC. 9,800 degrees Fahrenheit buradaki/ShutterstockA. More than 580 million milesB. More than 106 milesC. More than 84 million miles Raw18/Getty ImagesA. OxygenB. NitrogenC. Carbon dioxide Originally Published: April 01, 2020 Enjoy the best stories, advice & jokes delivered right to your inbox! 1 The 30 Wealthiest Female Entertainers of 2019 2 Strange Americana: The Best Roadside Attractions in the Southwest 3 What Is the WIC Car Seat Program? 4 How Do You Spell the Number 90? 5 What Is a High School Degree Called? 1 35 Years Later, the World Still Grapples With Chernobyl's Lasting Effects 2 The Pros and Cons of a Flexible Spending Account 3 What Is an Example of Parasitism in the Rainforest? 4 Barometric Pressure Explained 5 Is the Story of Teresa Fidalgo True? Most kids learn about the earth's layers at some point during their years in middle school or high school. Their teacher may ask them to make a model of the earth's layers as a homework assignment, and they can do so easily by following the steps provided below. Paint your small Styrofoam ball red and set it aside to dry. Take four toothpicks and fold a 4-inch section of masking taping in half onto each toothpick. This should result in each toothpick having a 2-inch flag of masking tape on one end. On your four toothpick masking tape flags, write the words "Inner Core," "Outer Core," "Mantle" and "Crust." Cover your red Styrofoam ball in orange clay, leaving a triangular wedge of the red Styrofoam ball exposed. Cover your orange clay with your yellow clay, leaving the same triangular wedge of red Styrofoam exposed, as well as a small wedge of orange clay exposed. Cover your yellow clay with your blue clay, leaving the wedges of red and orange exposed, as well as a small wedge of yellow; then, you can add chunks of green clay on top of your blue clay to show areas of land on the Earth's surface. Place your toothpick flags into your Earth so that the "Inner Core" flag is stuck in the red Styrofoam, the "Outer Core" flag is stuck in the orange clay, the "Mantle" flag is stuck in the yellow clay and the "Crust" flag is stuck in the blue or green clay. Small Styrofoam ball Red paint Orange clay Yellow clay Blue clay Green clay Toothpicks Thin masking tape Fine-tip permanent marker If you would like a stand for your model of the Earth's layers, then you can use a cup to make your Earth stand up on its own. Simply place the cup right-side up on the table and then set your earth in the cup's opening. If you want to get really detailed with your model, you can add more toothpick flags to your model that explain what each layer of earth is made of. Play-Doh will not work well for this project as a replacement for clay, because it will dry out, which may cause it to crack and fall off your Styrofoam ball.

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