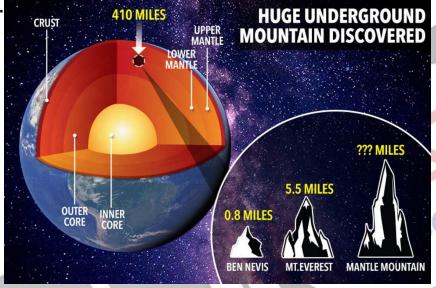


Massive Mountains Discovered under Earth's Crust

Scientists have discovered massive mountains in the Earth's mantle.

The mountains were located at the boundary of the outer and lower mantle at a depth of





Lacking a formal name for this layer, the researchers simply call it "the 660-km boundary."

How it was Discovered?

- Scientists have used the earthquake data from the 8.2 magnitude earthquake which shook
 Bolivia in 1994.
- This earthquake was the second-largest deep earthquake ever recorded, with a focal point estimated at a depth of 650 kilometers.
- This earthquake was also the first big earthquake to be measured on a modern seismic network, providing researchers with unprecedented data.
- Data was gathered from earthquakes waves that travel in all directions and can travel through the core to the other side of the planet.

Findings

- From earthquake waves, the researchers came to know that the **upper and lower mantle** boundary at 660 km depth is rough.
- The researchers also examined a layer 410 km down, at the top of the mid-mantle "transition zone," and the surface is not similarly rough.

Significance

 Due to technical limitations, scientists were not able to determine the height of these mountains, but there's a chance that these mountains are bigger than anything on the surface of the Earth. This discovery is also important for understanding how the earth formed and continues to function.

Interior of the Earth

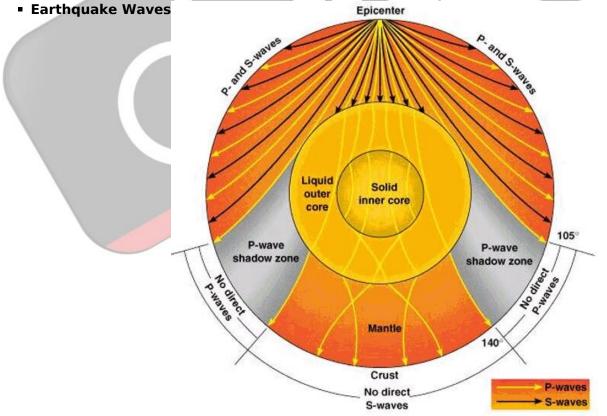
The Earth has three layers: a crust, mantle, and core, which is subdivided into an inner and outer core.

Information about Interior of the Earth

- There are two sources of information for scientists about the interior of the earth: Direct and Indirect.
- Direct Sources
 - Surface rock or the rocks from mining.
 - **Deep Ocean Drilling Projects:** The deepest drill is at Kola, in the Arctic Ocean, which has reached a depth of 12 km.
 - Volcanic eruptions.
- Indirect Sources
 - **Meteors** from space.
 - **Gravitation**, **magnetic** field.
 - **Seismic activity**: Seismic activity is one of the most important sources of information about the interior of the earth.

Earthquake

- An earthquake in simple words is **shaking of the earth.** It is a natural event. It is caused due to the release of energy, which generates waves that travel in all directions.
- Focus and Epicenter
 - The release of energy occurs along a fault. The point where the energy is released is called the focus of an earthquake.
 - The energy waves traveling in different directions reach the surface of the earth. The point
 on the surface, nearest to the focus, is called Epicenter.



Earthquake waves are basically of two types — body waves and surface waves.

Body waves

- Body waves are generated due to the release of energy at the focus and move in all directions traveling through the body of the earth. Hence, the name body waves.
- There are **two types of body waves**. They are called P and S-waves.
- **P-waves:** P-waves move faster and are the first to arrive at the surface. These are also called **primary waves.**
 - The P-waves are similar to sound waves. They travel through gaseous, liquid and solid materials.
- **S-waves:** S-waves arrive at the surface with some time lag. These are called **secondary waves.**
 - An important fact about S-waves is that they can travel only through solid materials.
 - This characteristic of the S-waves is quite important. It has **helped** scientists to understand the structure of the interior of the earth.

Surface waves

• The **body waves interact with the surface rocks** and generate a new set of waves called surface waves.

Shadow Zones

Earthquake waves get recorded in seismographs located at far off locations. However, there exist some specific areas where the P and S waves are not reported. Such a zone is called the 'shadow zone'.

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