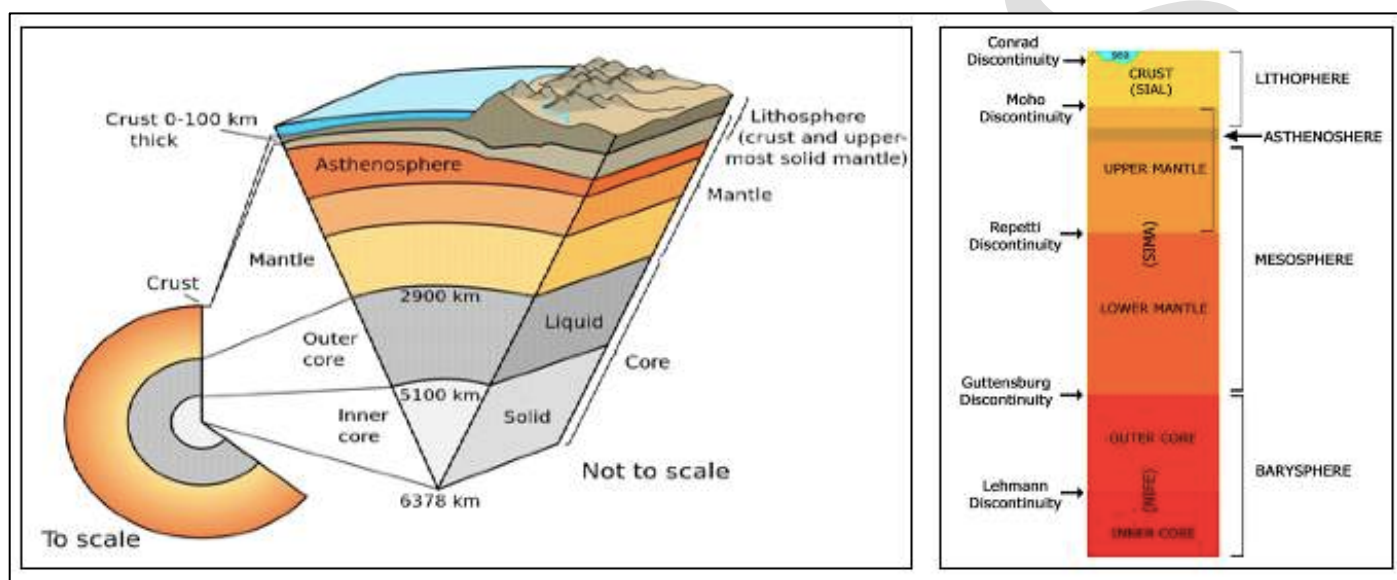


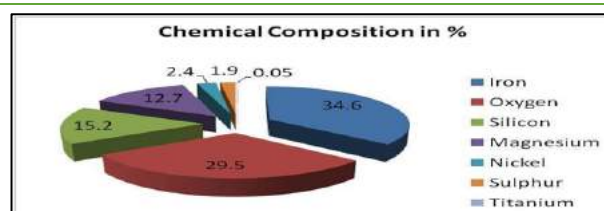
<b>MANTLE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The upper portion of the mantle is called asthenosphere. (=400KM)</li> <li>The material in the upper mantle portion is called magma</li> <li>Once it starts moving towards the crust or it reaches the surface, it is referred to as lava.</li> <li>Density = 3.4g/cm<sup>3</sup></li> <li>The lower mantle extends beyond the asthenosphere. It is in <b>solid state</b>.</li> </ul>		
<b>CORE</b>	Core mantle boundary is located at the depth of 2,900 km. Referred as Nife layer (Iron + Nickel)	Outer Layer	Liquid state
		Inner Layer	Solid State



**NOTE: Trick to remember the different boundary names: “May Ram Guide Lakshman” for the Mohorovicic, Repetti, Gutenberg and Lehmann discontinuities in order from top to bottom.**

### CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF EARTH

- Iron is the most abundant element in the Earth followed by Oxygen, Silicon, and Magnesium and so on.
- But if we talk about only the crust, then oxygen is the most abundant element in the crust followed by Silicon, Aluminium, Iron and so on.



### EARTH'S GEOMAGNETIC FIELD

- Approximately, it is the field of a magnetic dipole currently tilted at an angle of about 11 degrees with respect to Earth's rotational axis, as if there were a bar magnet placed at that angle at the center of the Earth.
- The geomagnetic field is a dynamic field and it changes with location and time.
- Study of this magnetic field and its variations gives us a better understanding about the metallic core of the Earth.

### CAUSES OF GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

