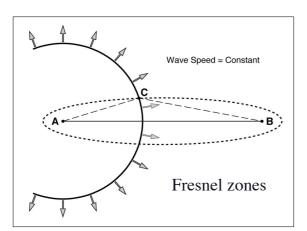
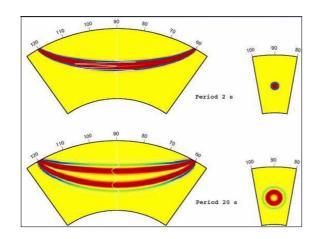
Lecture 8

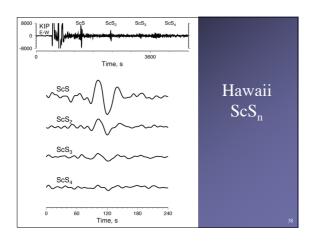
Earth structure

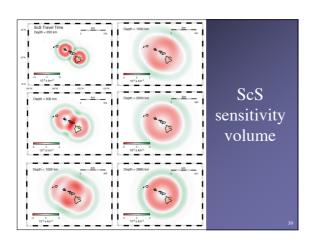
Whole mantle tomography

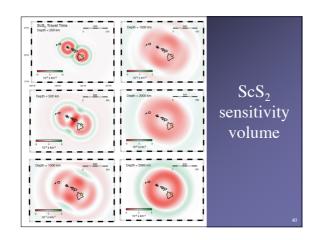
- Earth is a sphere
- Outer core is fairly homogenous because liquid
- Extremely long wavelengths–structures of the order of 1000 km in size best that can be achieved

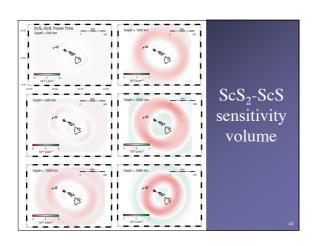


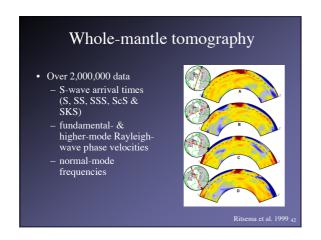


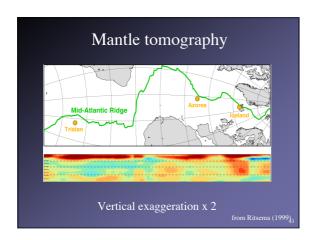


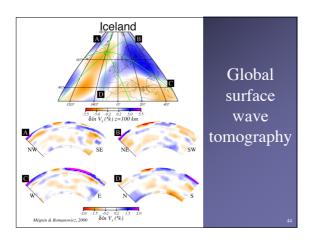


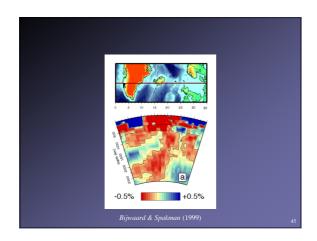




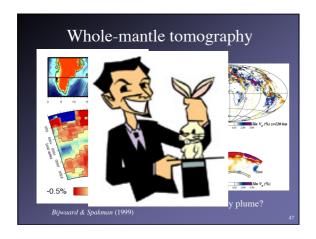


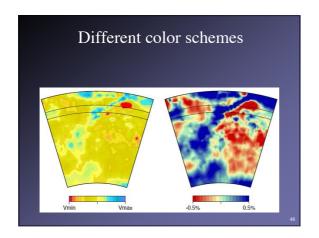


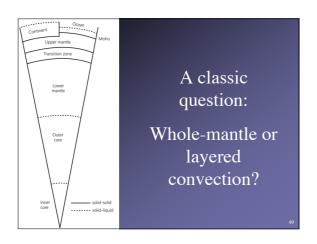


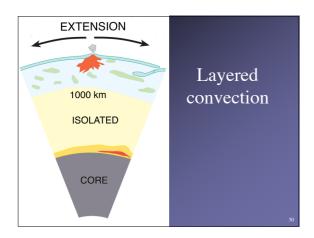


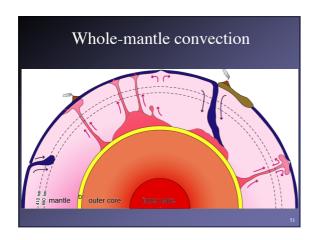
Whole-mantle tomography The data used by Bijwaard & Spakman have no resolution in the lower mantle Depth 410 km Depth 410 km Trom Foulger et al. (2001) 46

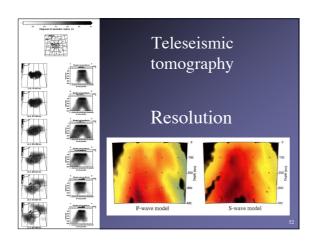


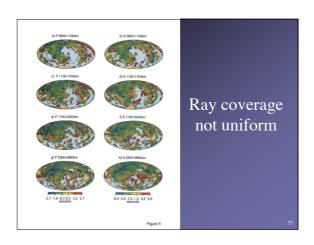


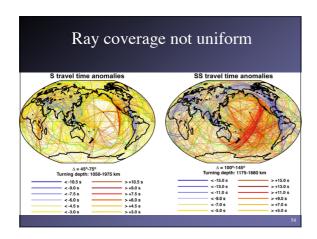




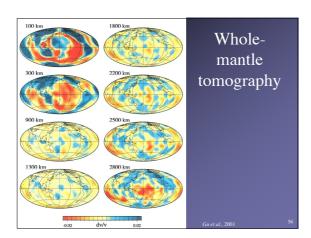


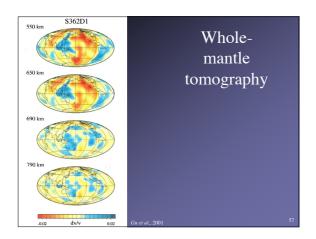


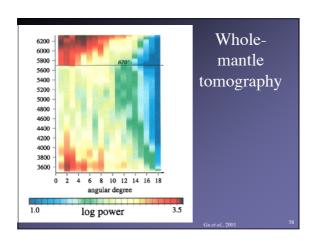


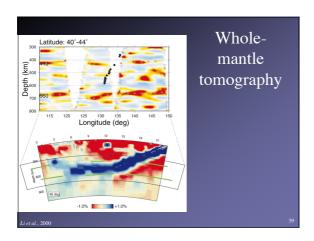


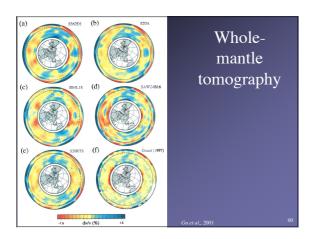
1-layered or 2-layered convection? a) Downwellings



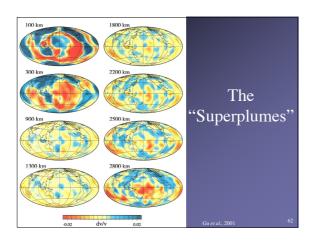


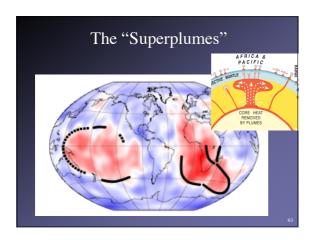


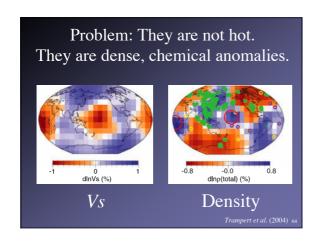


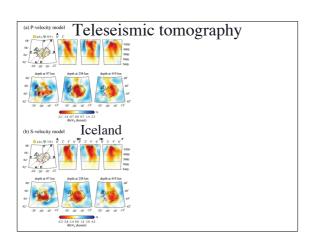


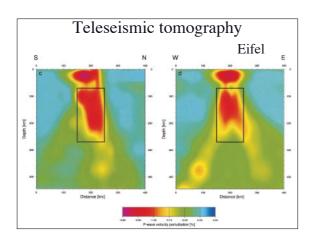
1-layered or 2-layered convection? b) Upwellings

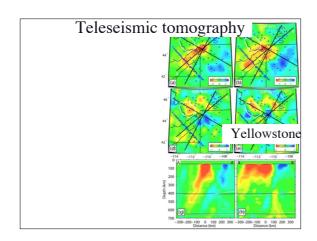




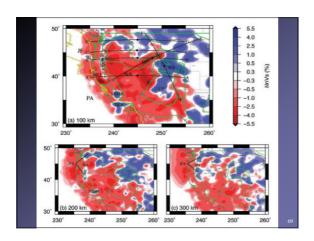


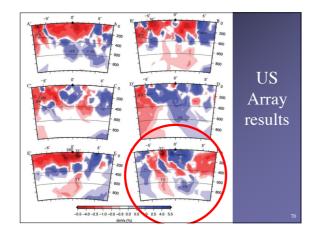












Critical question

How to interpret seismic wave speeds?

Interpretation is ambiguous

- Phase
 - -Mineral
 - -State
- Composition
- Temperature

...

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Seismology is not a thermometer	
Alatha Annual Mariana	
	•
	_
_	
Seismology cannot detect melt	
_	
	_
Seismology cannot simply be	
assumed to "see" slabs and	
plumes	

The big question is still out there:

Is there material transfer across the transition zone?

