

Global Warming Explained

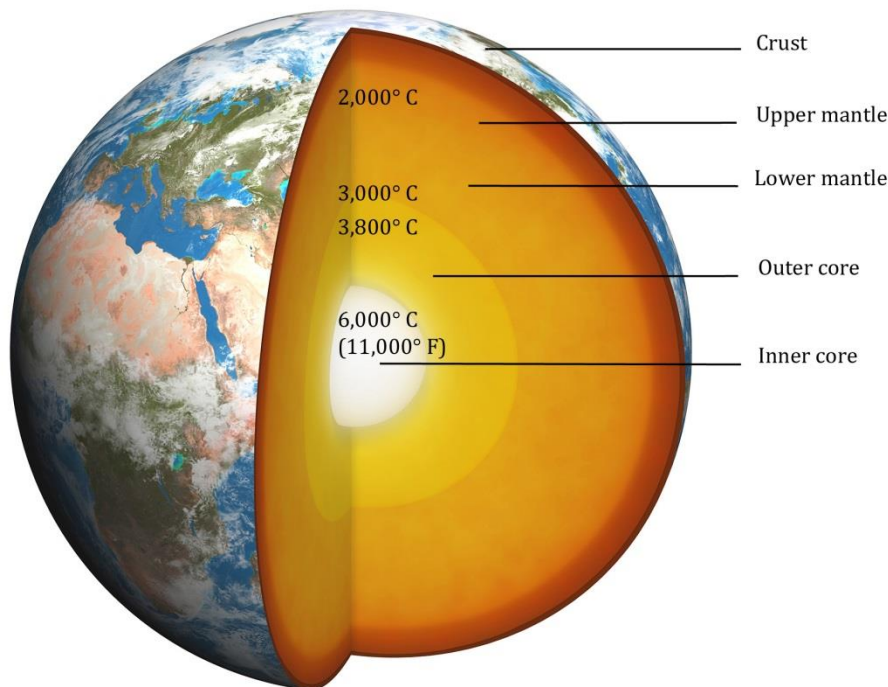
7 Causes of Global Warming Man Cannot Reverse and Cannot Insure For

Cause One, The Earth's Core Temperature

The earth's core is hotter than the scientists previously thought. 10,800F
Just how hot is that? Consider this: the earth's core is as hot as the surface of the sun! 9,941F

Is it scientifically possible, in your understanding of science and physics, that some of this incredible heat, just below where you are standing, could migrate to the deep waters of the oceans of the world and affect the temperature by 1.1 degree F? What you may want to know is just how thick the crust of the earth is below your home.

The temperature of the sun 93,000,000 miles away and its effect on the surface of your skin can rise and fall 10-28° in mere minutes by the passing of a cloud between you and the sun (as in the recent total eclipse of the sun in the USA in 2017).

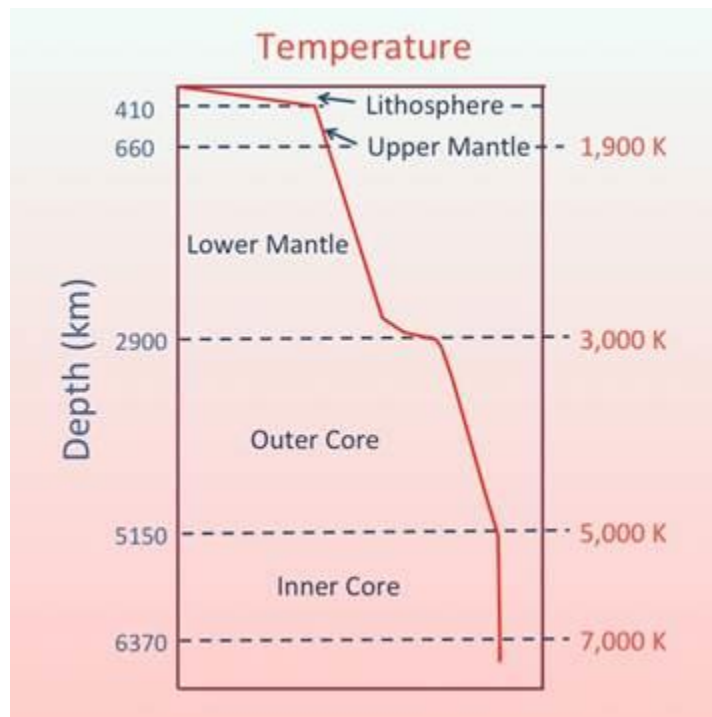


<https://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2013/04/the-earths-core-is-as-hot-as-the-surface-of-the-sun/275346/>

<http://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-22297915>

<https://www.livescience.com/29054-earth-core-hotter.html>

Direct heating of the ocean floor. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geothermal_gradient



Deep water drilling <https://pubs.usgs.gov/bul/0701/report.pdf>

+15 degrees per mile of depth? <http://news.stanford.edu/pr/00/000315rocks.html>

Or as some believe, Geothermal gradient is the rate of increasing temperature with respect to increasing depth in the Earth's interior. Away from tectonic plate boundaries, it is **about 25 °C** per km of depth (1 °F per 70 feet of depth) near the surface in most of the world. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geothermal_gradient

Deep oil well drilling temps

<https://aoghs.org/editors-picks/anadarko-basin-depth/>

On April 13, 1974, Bertha Rogers No. 1 reached a total depth of 31,441 feet – where it encountered liquid sulfur. According to Lone Star Producing Company, the bottom hole-pressure and temperature were an estimated 24,850 pounds per square inch and 475 degrees Fahrenheit respectively. It required about eight hours for bottom hole-cuttings to reach the surface almost six miles above.

“It was the deepest hole in the world until it was surpassed by a well in the Soviet Union several years later,” Dorman reports. “Even so, Bertha Rogers reigned as the deepest well in the United States for three decades, finally exceeded in 2004.”

<http://eaglefordtexas.com/news/id/77701/shaking-hands-devil-deepest-hole-ever-drilled/>

After the first hole was botched, drilling began again at 7,000 meters, in a new hole called SG-3. In 1989, 19 years after researchers had broken ground, the project reached 12,262 meters (40,230 ft = 7.6 mi). Although the original plan was for the hole to be drilled to 15,000 meters (49,000 ft), the project was unable to proceed due to the temperatures encountered. In recent years a few longer boreholes have been drilled, but the Kola Superdeep Borehole still holds the record for the deepest artificial point on earth.

The Soviet drilling project revealed just how little we know about our own planet. The temperature at this depth was predicted to be 100°C (212°F). Instead, they found temperatures reaching 180°C (356°F). The drilling project was ended due to the higher-than-expected temperatures. The material being drilled out of the hole reportedly had a plastic-like consistency, and came out of the hole “boiling” with hydrogen. If the project was to continue to its original goal of 15,000 meters, it would have encountered temperatures of approximately 300°C (570°F) where the equipment would be inoperable.

It had been assumed that the earth’s crust increased in density with depth. The hole instead revealed highly-fractured rock that was saturated with water. Until then it was assumed that water could not be found underneath the impermeable layers of rock. Researchers believe that the extreme temperatures and pressures at this depth caused atoms of oxygen and hydrogen to decouple from surrounding minerals and form into water. Apparently, it is possible to squeeze water from a stone.

<https://www.damninteresting.com/the-deepest-hole/>

<http://www.zmescience.com/science/geology/drilling-to-the-mantle-6-unexpected-discoveries-from-the-worlds-deepest-well/>

Corruption of the mantle from the core side would make thinner the thermal protective wall between the core and the globe’s surfaces of water mass and land mass. Would it not be reasonable to consider that as sections of the mantle fell away and into the core that a thinner profile of protective rock, sand and soil would allow some of the core temperature to migrate through the mass itself and more speedily through fissures in the earth’s mantle structure we observe as volcanos?

Have scientists and the government accounted for this very nearby cause of high temperatures as a contributor to any rise in temperature we experience at the surface of the globe?