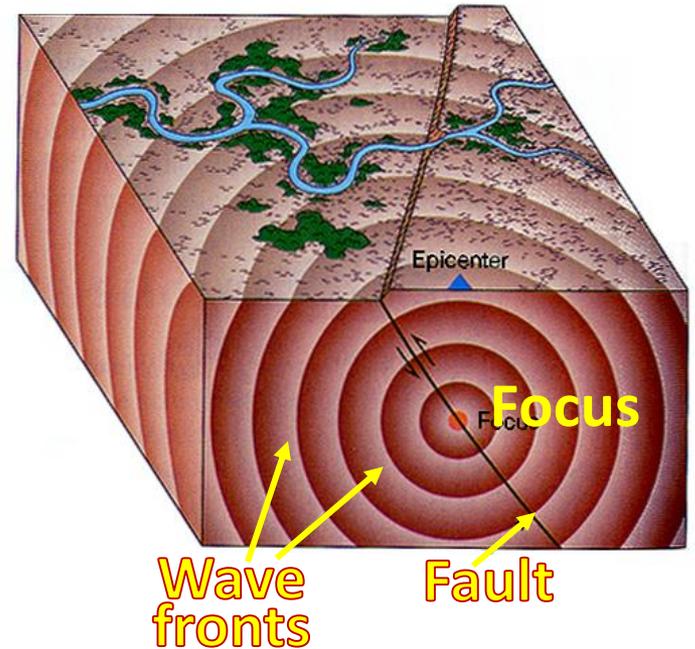


Seismic Waves

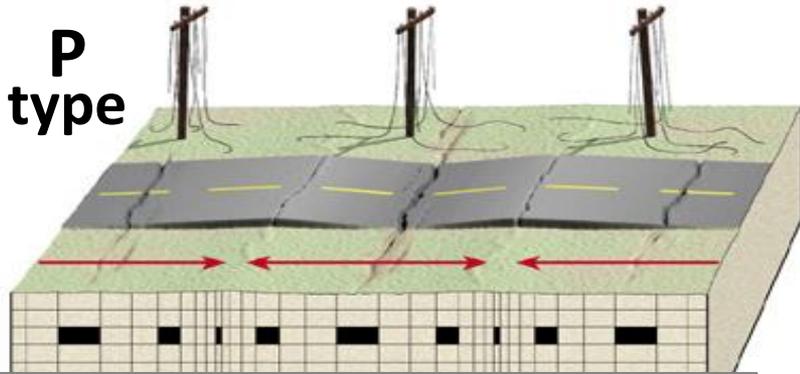
- Energy released from the earthquake source (its focus) radiates in all directions.
- Energy is in the form of waves called **seismic waves**.
- Earthquakes create distinct types of seismic waves that travel through the Earth's layers with different velocities:
 1. Body waves - travel through the Earth interior (*Primary waves and Secondary waves*).
 2. Surface waves - travel on the Earth surface (*Love waves and Rayleigh waves*).



Types of Seismic Waves

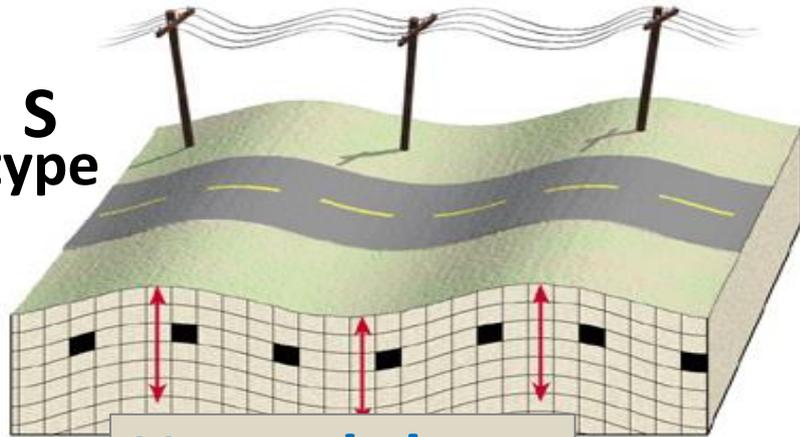
BODY WAVES

P
type



Compression-expansion

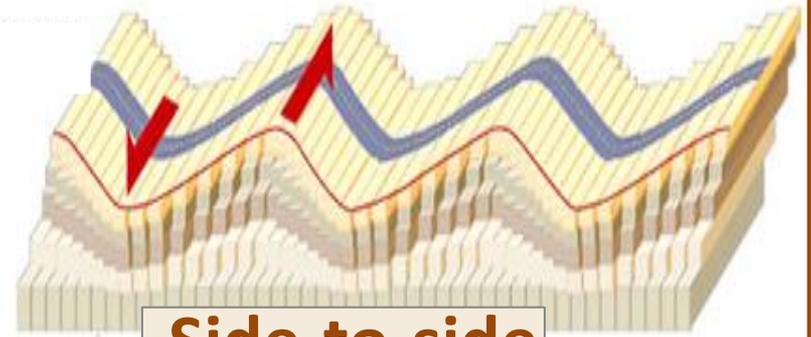
S
type



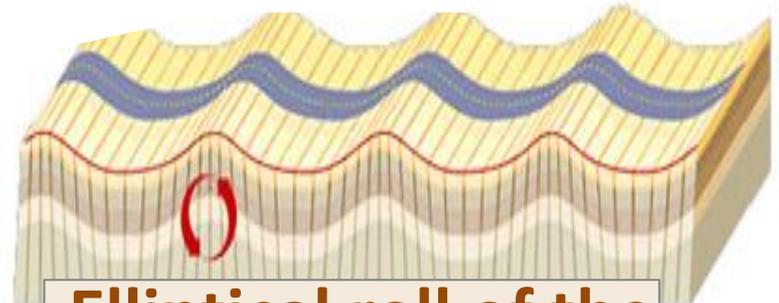
Up-and-down

SURFACE WAVES

L
type



**Side-to-side
horizontal
movement**

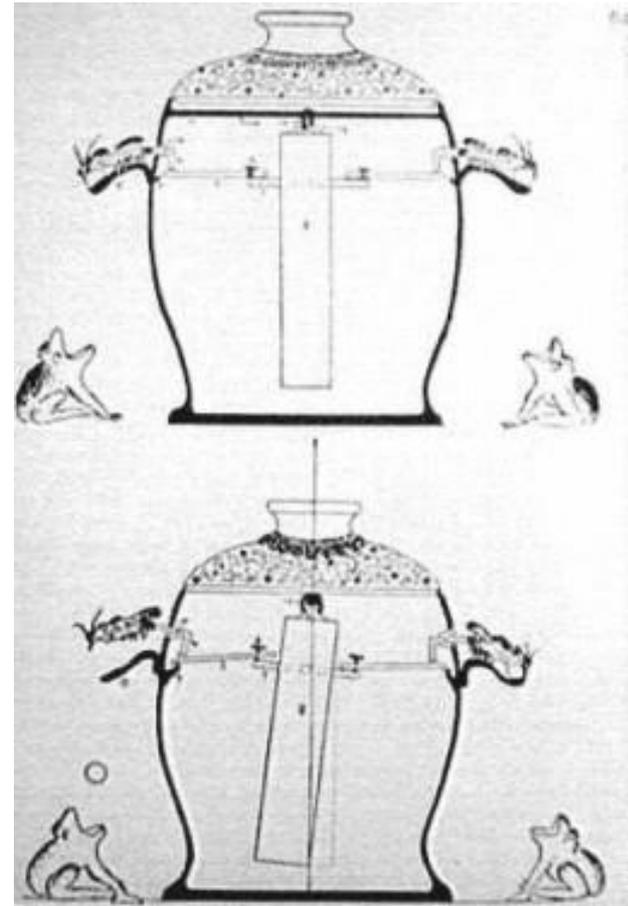


**Elliptical roll of the
ground oriented
vertically**

R
type

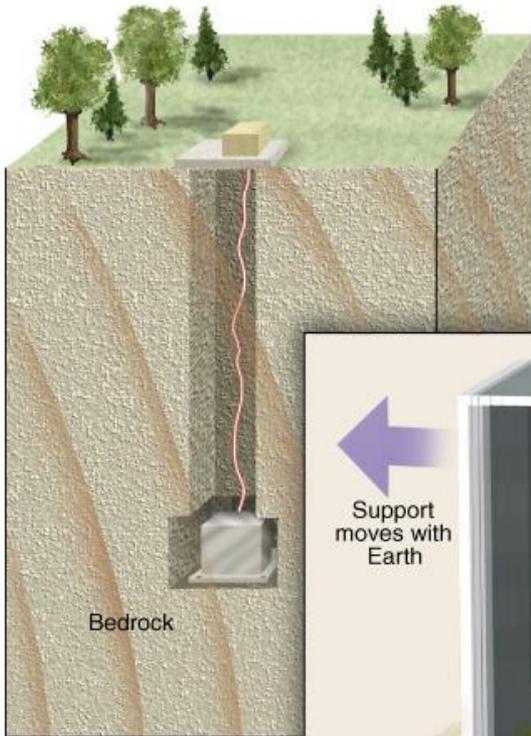
Detecting an Earthquake

Chinese created the first earthquake detector
over 2000 years ago!



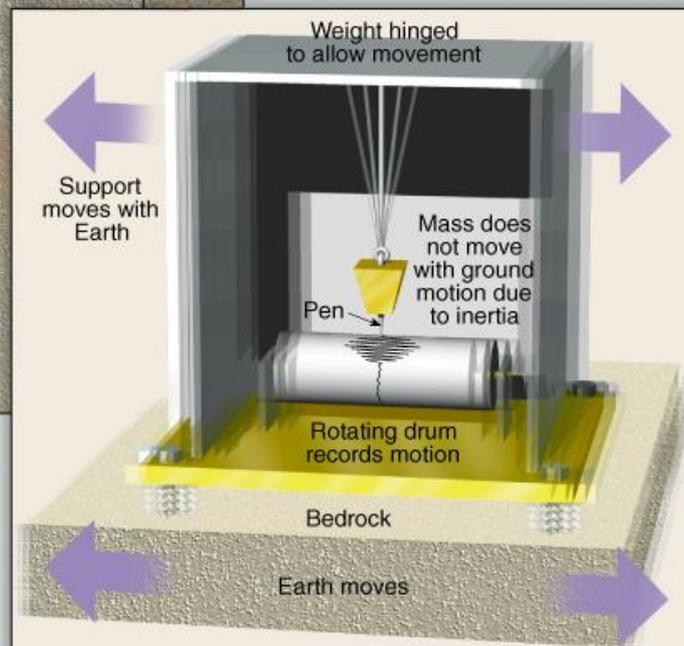
Measuring an Earthquake

Earthquakes are measured using observations from **seismographs**, instruments that record seismic waves.

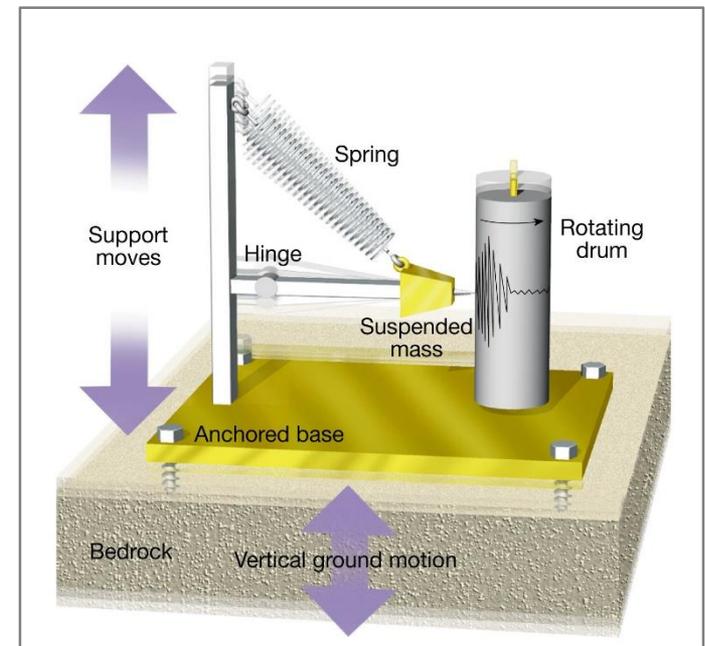


Different *seismograph* types are needed to record both vertical and horizontal ground motion:

Horizontal

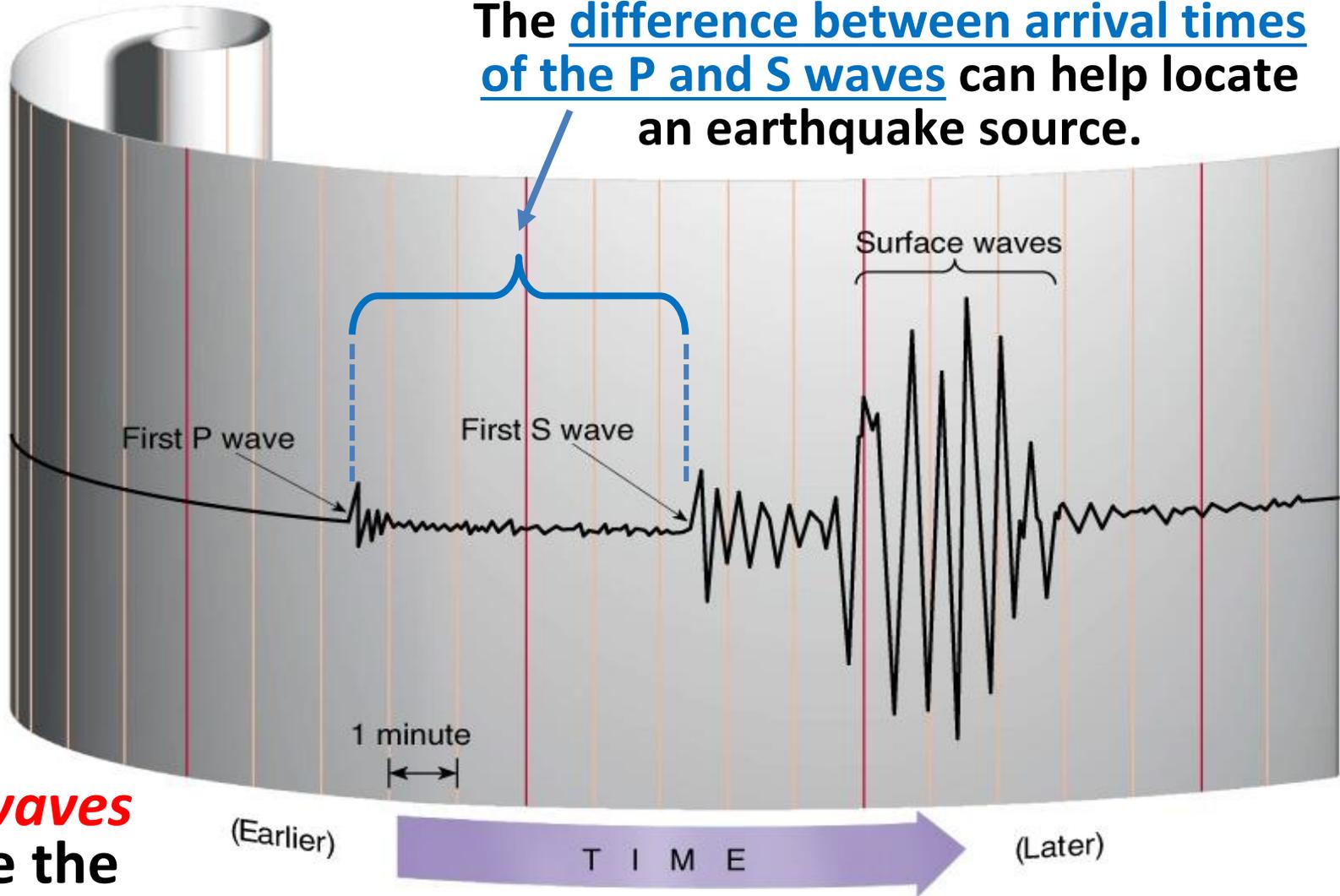


Vertical



Simplified Seismogram

The difference between arrival times of the P and S waves can help locate an earthquake source.

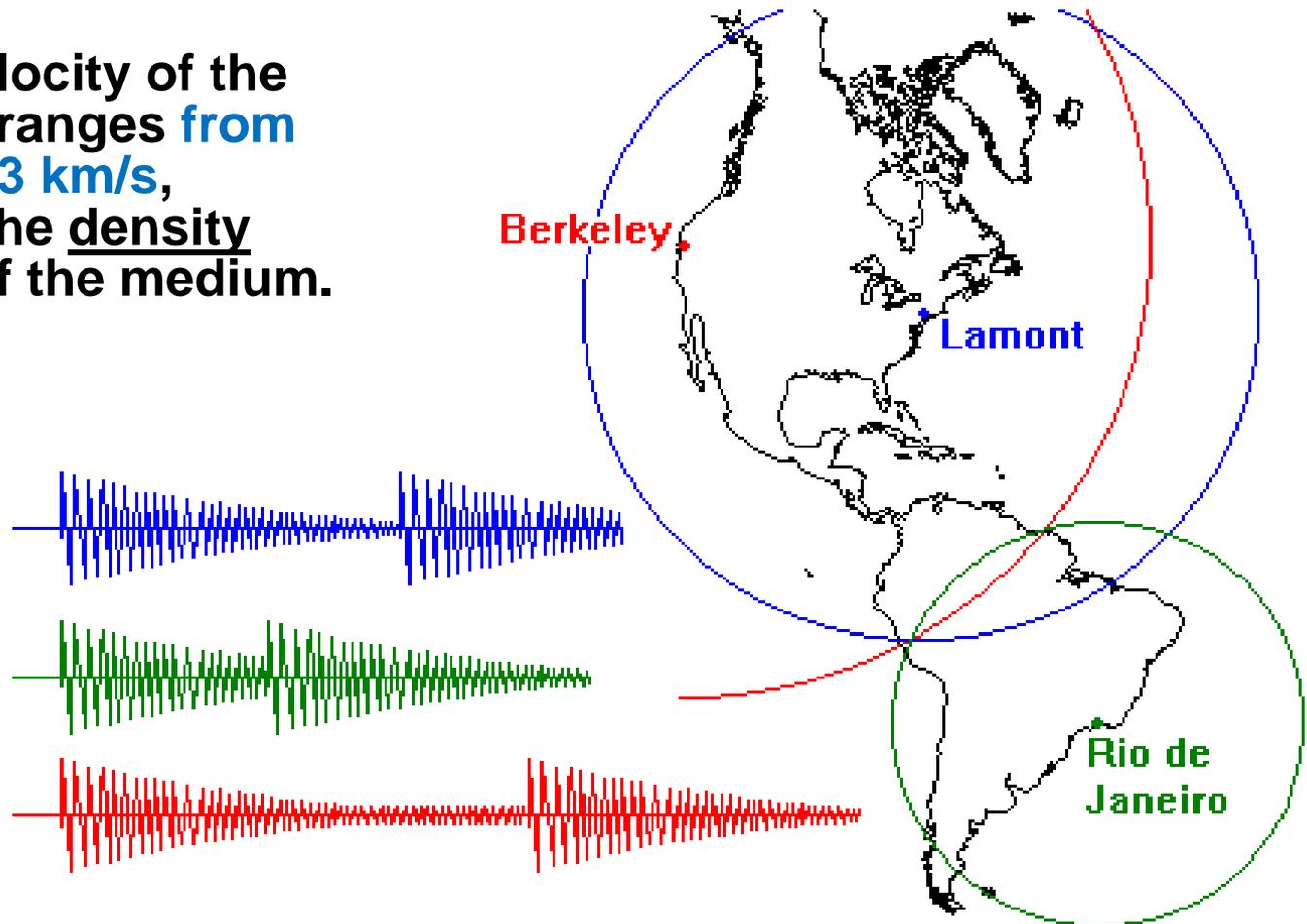


P waves
are the
fastest

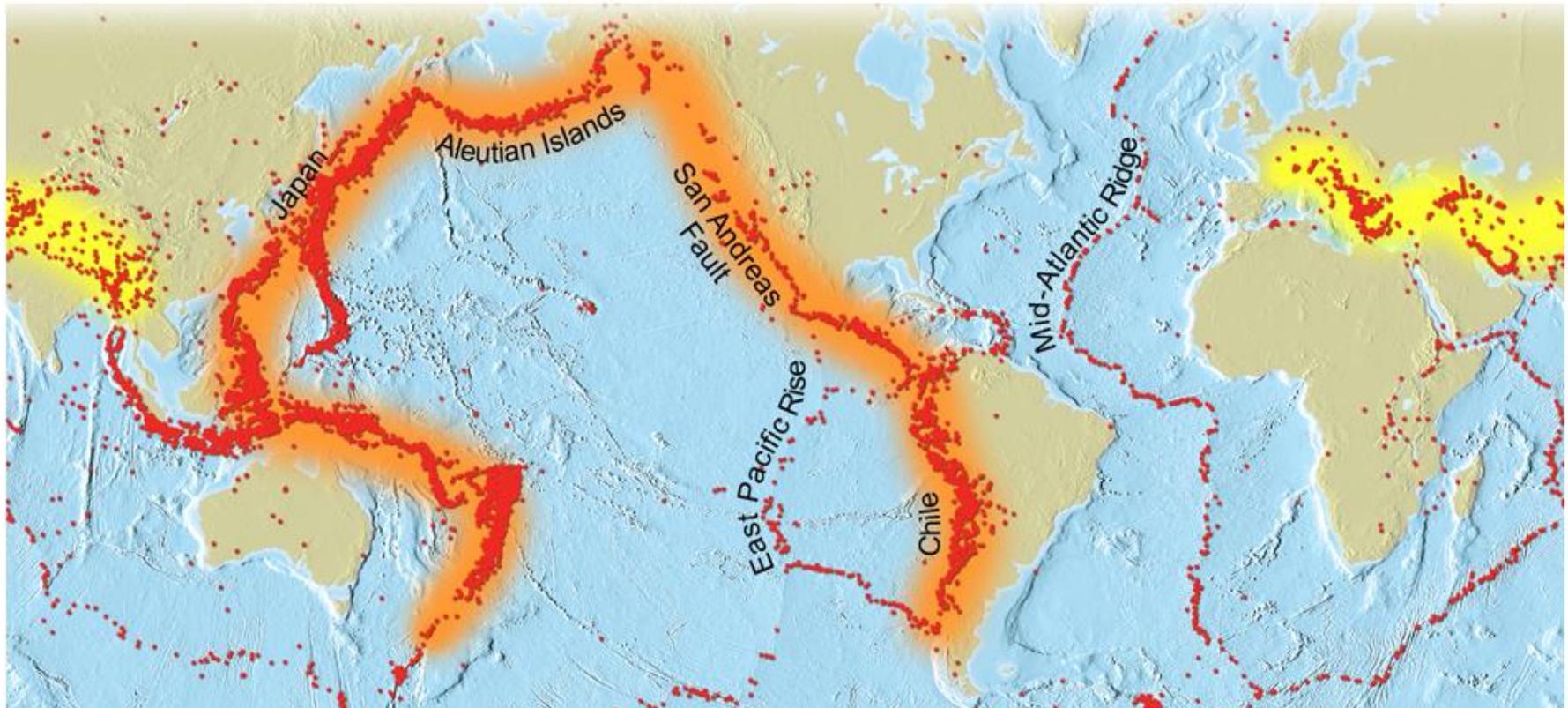
Locating Earthquakes

The further away an earthquake is from the point of detection, the greater the time between the arrival of the P waves and the S waves.

- Propagation velocity of the seismic waves ranges from **~3 km/s up to 13 km/s**, depending on the density and elasticity of the medium.
- Data from several different (*at least three*) seismic stations is combined to determine the earthquake epicenter location.



Earthquakes around the world mostly happen near tectonic plate boundaries



80% - Circum-Pacific Belt, border of the Pacific Ocean.

15% - Alpine-Himalayan Belt, from southern Asia to the Mediterranean region.

5% - parts of the Arctic, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans.

Antarctica and Australia experience the least amount of earthquake activity then any other areas of the world.

Legend:
Circum-Pacific belt (orange)
Alpine-Himalayan belt (yellow)

Graph shows 15,000 larger magnitude (>5) earthquakes over 10-year period.