Magnitude

Magnitude is the physical size of an earthquake. In *figure 1*, notice the magnitude scale in correspondence to the earthquake's energy equivalence.

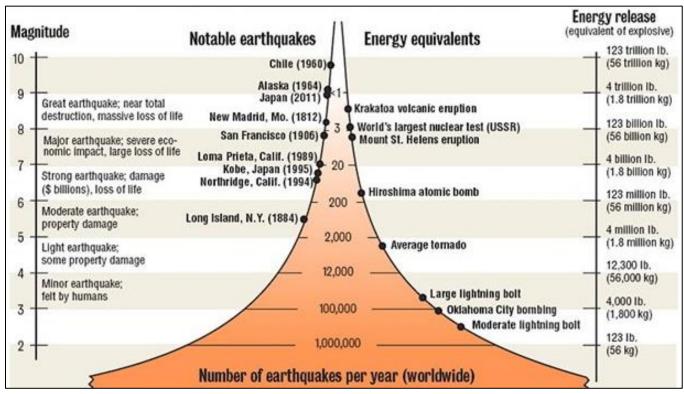


Figure 1: Seismic wave energy in earthquakes and energy equivalents. (Figure adapted from (Incorporated Research Institutes for Seismology, IRIS))

Both seismic moment and moment magnitude (Mw) can be calculated using GeoGateway's moment magnitude calculator. As shown in figure 2, seismic moment equates to the product of the shear modulus (μ), displacement (D), and rupture area (A), and moment magnitude equates to the product of two-thirds the log base of seismic moment, subtracted by 10.73.

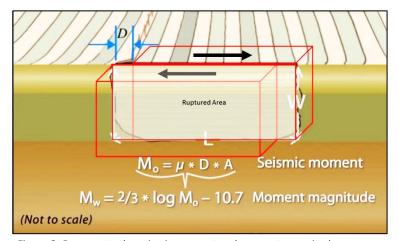
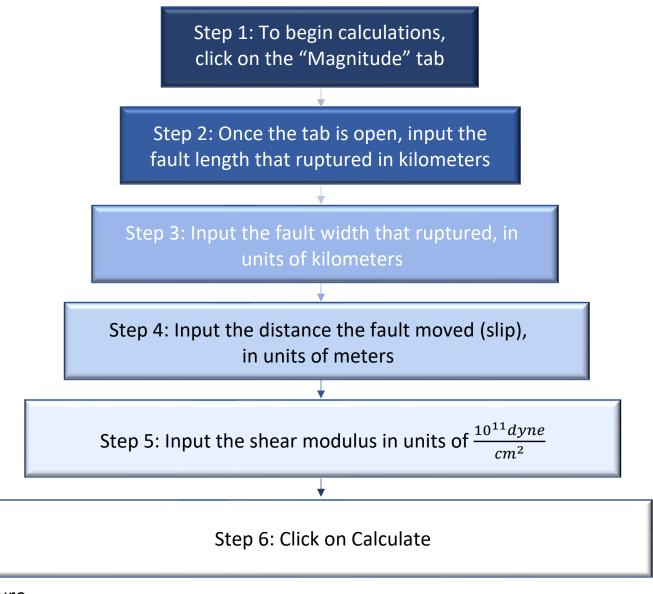


Figure 2: Represents the seismic moment and moment magnitude equations. (Figure adapted from (Vista Heights Middle School))

The shear modulus (μ) is

 3.2×10^{11} dynes/cm² in the crust 7.5×10^{11} dynes/cm² in the mantle

The area (km²) as shown in *figure 2* can be found by using the length (L) and width (W), of the rupture. The slip (meters) is the average displacement (D) of the



rupture.

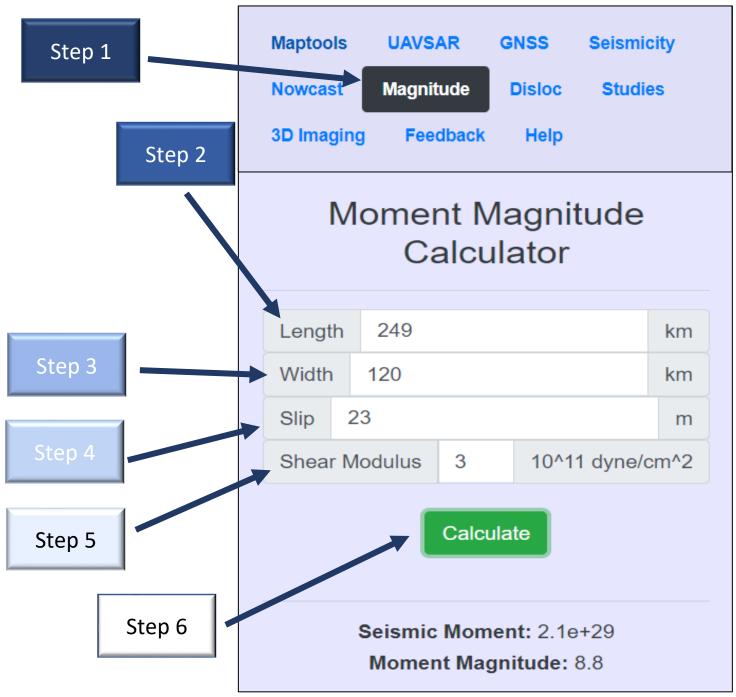


Figure 3: Calculating seismic moment and moment magnitude of 2011 Tohoku-Oki earthquake.

GeoGateway has set the moment magnitude 9.0 Tohoku-Oki earthquake as default. The results indicate a seismic moment of 2.1×10^{29} dyne*cm and a moment magnitude of 8.8.