1800

Theory

The theory of elastic wave propagation in solid material is developed by Cauchy, Poisson, Stokes, Rayleigh, and other. They describes P-, S-, and surface waves.

1857

Seimology

R. Mallet, an Irish engineer, travels to Italy to study damage caused by an earthquake near Naples. Established the importance of monitoring earthquakes in long-term.

1870

Seismograph

F. Cecchi build the first time-recording seismograph in Italy. E. Wiechert develops the first seismometer with viscous damping, capable of producing a useful recording

1900

Seismic Stations

B. B. Galitzen develops the electromagnetic seismograph. Seismograms from many earthquakes recorded at many distances become widely available. The Cold War facilitates more short and long-period seismographs.

1970

Real-time System

Computers are used in seismology for routine earthquake locations, inverse problems, etc. Automatic detection, picking, and location algorithms are developed on small and large scale datasets.