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Geology

* Three types of earthquake waves
  + Primary or P
    - Compressional wave
    - Particle move the same way as the force
  + Secondary or S
    - Move transverse to the wave
  + Surface (love and raleigh)
    - Rolling wave
  + The closer particals in the solid are together, the quicker the waves can move
* How are they measured
  + Seismograph
    - is a mass on a moveable support that detects horizontal and vertical ground motion. The mass stays in place as the frame moves.
    - Have a low detection limit
      * Big cars can set them off
      * Trying to record as much data as possible
    - Accelerometer
      * High detection limit
    - The greater the distance of the s from the p, is the greater the distance
  + Humans have only been studying earthquakes for about 100 years
    - Since they don't happen very often its hard to have solid data
* Where do they occur
  + Epicenter
    - point on surface above the focus
  + Shallow depth
    - 10 miles deep
* Aftershocks
  + Small earthquakes that happen after the big earthquake
    - 1 magnitude smaller than the big earthquake
* Moonquakes
  + Put out seismographs
  + The moon does have a structure with moon quakes
  + empirical data set
    - they put the stuff on the moon, left, and let the burned out rocket hit the moon, the stations picked up the data, and this allowed them to record data ever since