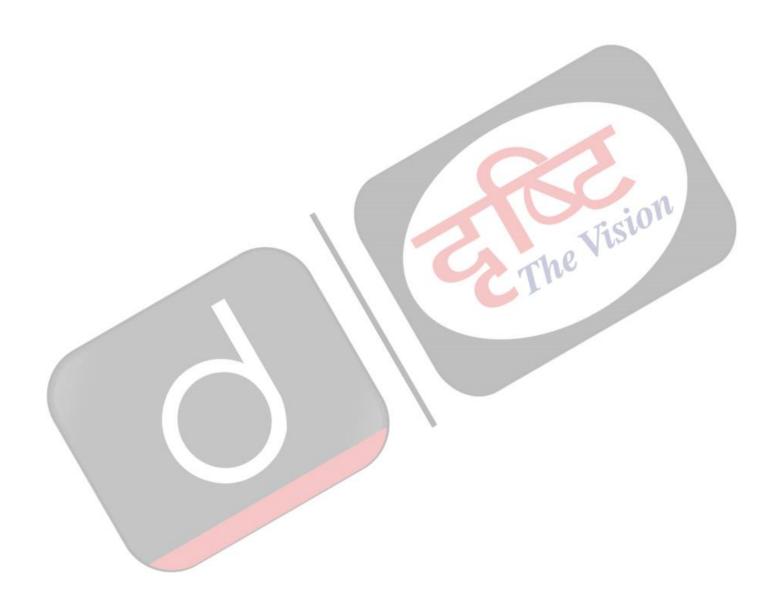


Earthquake



EARTHQUAKE **ABOUT**

Shaking of the earth; caused due to release of energy, generating seismic waves in all directions

EARTHQUAKE WAVES

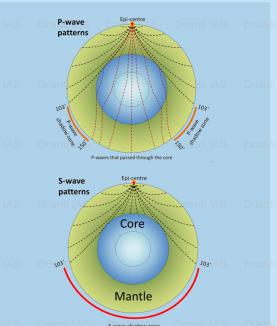
- IA Body Waves: Move in all directions travelling through the body of the earth
 - P Waves: Move faster, First to arrive at surface, Similar to sound waves, Travel through gaseous, liquid and solid materials
 - S Waves: Arrive at surface with some time lag, Travel only through solid materials
 - Surface Waves: Last to report on seismographs, More destructive, Cause displacement of rocks
 - Love Waves: Same motion as S-waves (horizontal) without vertical displacement, Sideways motion perpendicular to the direction of propagation, Faster than Rayleigh waves
 - Rayleigh Waves: Cause the ground to shake in an elliptical pattern, Spread out the most of all seismic waves, Move vertically and horizontally in a vertical plane

HYPOCENTER

Location where the earthquake starts (below earth's surface)

EPICENTER

Location right above the Hypocenter (on the earth's surface)



CAUSES OF EARTHQUAKES

- Release of energy along a Fault/Fault Zones (break in the crustal rocks)
- Movement of tectonic plates (most common)
- Volcanic eruption (stress changes in rockinjection/withdrawal of magma)
- A Human activities (mining, explosion of chemical/nuclear devices etc.)

MEASURING EARTHQUAKE

- Seismometers Measures seismic waves
- Richter Scale Measures magnitude (energy released; range: 0-10)
- Mercalli Measures intensity (visible damage; range: 1-12)

DISTRIBUTION

- Circum-Pacific Belt 81% of earthquakes
- Alpide Earthquake Belt 17% of the largest earthquakes
- Mid-Atlantic Ridge Mostly submerged underwater



EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA

- India is one of the highly earthquake affected countries due to the presence of technically active mountains - the Himalayas.
- India has been divided into 4 seismic zones (II, III, IV, and V)





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