28/04/21 Wed

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Earthquake

All natural earthquakes occur in the lithosphere.

- Seismic waves studies offers a full picture of the layered interiors.
- An earthquakes is simply fast, shaking of earth's crust.
- It is caused due to the energy release, which triggers waves that travel in all directions.
- The emanation of energy occurs along a fault.
- A fault is a sharp break in the crustal rocks.

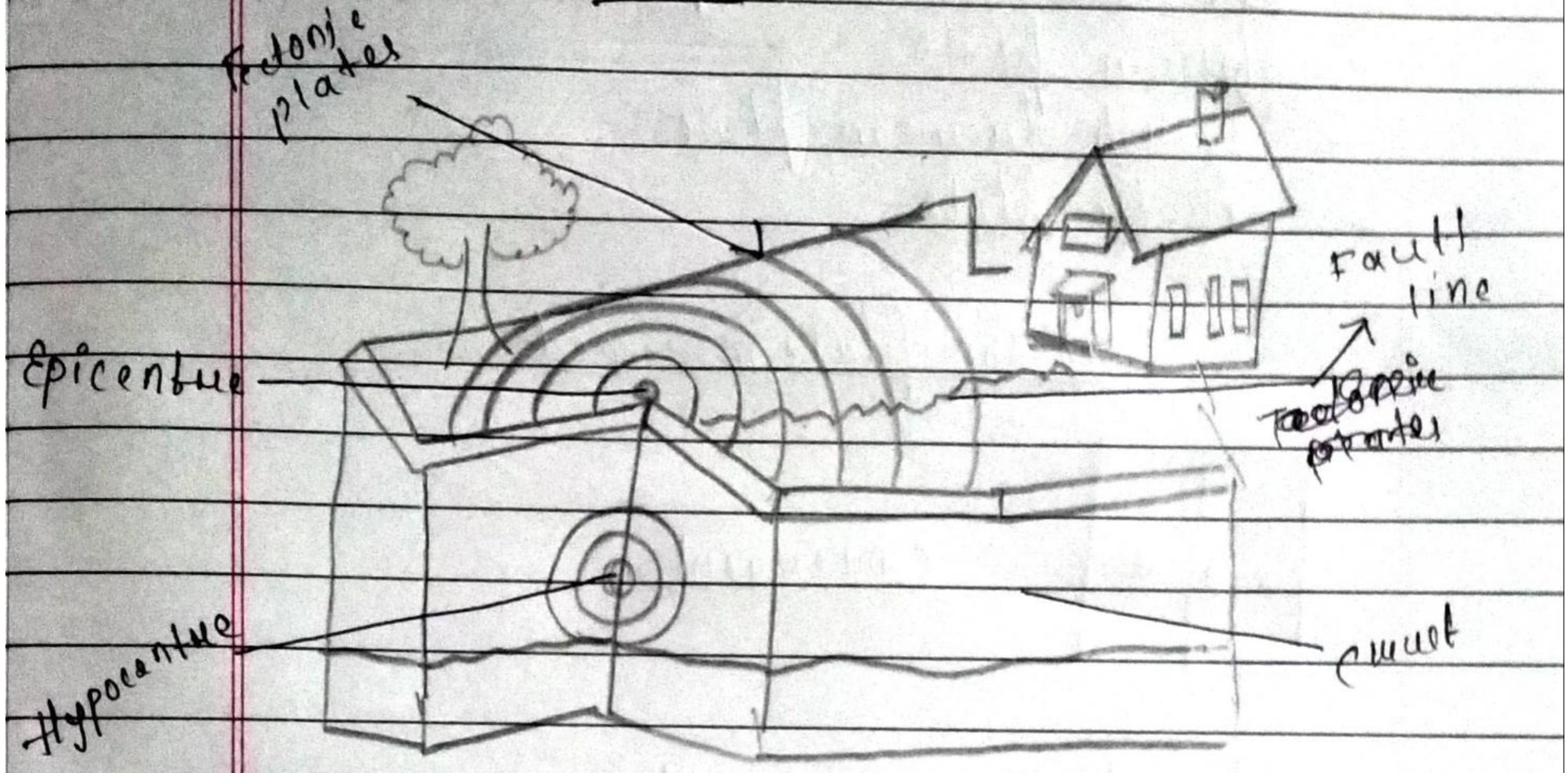
Earthquake waves are of two types

P-waves are also known as the Primary waves. These are the first waves to arrive at the surface.

- ✡ S-waves arrive after some time after the happening of earthquake and they are called secondary waves.
- ✡ All earthquakes are different in their intensity and magnitude. The instrument for the measurement of the vibrations is known as seismograph.

- Richter scale is used to measure the magnitude. The instrument of the earthquake.

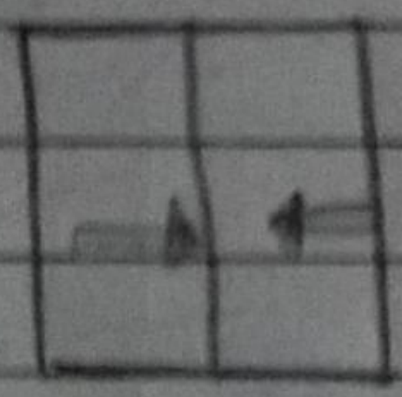
HW



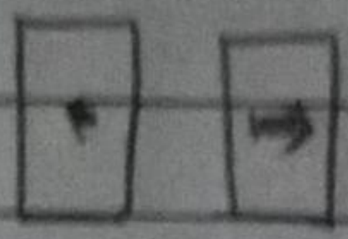
Continental
Oceanic plate

South American plate
Eurasian plate
- Antarctic plate
- Arabian plate
- African plate
- North American plate
- Pacific plate

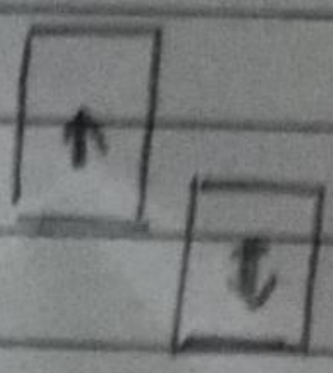
Tectonic plate movement



convergent



divergent



Transform

CA	CB
1 Tsunami	(a) Harbour wave generated by ocean earthquakes.
2 Seismograph	(b) An instrument for recording the movement of earthquake waves
3 Seismal	(c) The waves that make the inhabitants feel the ground motions.
4 Richterscale	d) The instrument making for measuring the intensity of earthquake
5 Epicentre	e) The point on the earth surface directly above seismic focus.