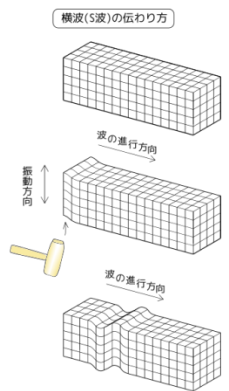
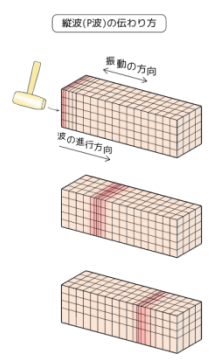


Seismic Waves Notes Graphic Organizer (Teacher)

Use the following websites to fill in definitions and complete sketches of the following:
<http://sunshine.chpc.utah.edu/Labs/SeismicWaves/>
<http://www.geo.mtu.edu/UPSeis/waves.html>

<p>Body Waves: <i>Mechanical waves which travel through the interior of the earth. They arrive before surface waves and are of a higher frequency than surface waves.</i></p>	
<p>S-Waves <i>“Shear” waves. Travel like vibrations perpendicular to wave propagation. Slower than P-Waves and cannot travel through liquid.</i></p>	<p>P-Waves <i>“Pressure” or “Primary” waves. These waves travel as a region of compression and are the fastest seismic wave. Particles move in the direction of wave propagation and they have the ability to move through solid rock and fluids.</i></p>
<p>Sketch:</p>  <p style="font-size: small;">横波(S波)の伝わり方</p>	<p>Sketch:</p>  <p style="font-size: small;">縦波(P波)の伝わり方</p>
<p>Surface Waves: <i>Mechanical surface waves, which diminish, as they get deeper than the surface of the earth. These waves travel more slowly and arrive later than body waves but are responsible for almost all of the damage due to earthquakes.</i></p>	

R-Waves

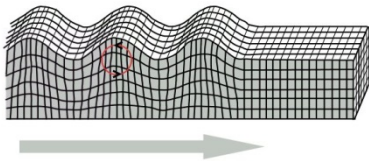
“Rayleigh” Wave. The particles move in a circular motion but the wave propagates forward in the same direction – similar to waves on the surface of water. Causes most of the shaking due to the earth moving up and down and from side to side and can be much larger than other waves.

L-Waves

“Love” Wave. The particles move up and down but the wave propagates forward. Fastest surface wave but moves ground from side to side.

Sketch:

Rayleigh Wave

**Sketch:**

Love Wave

