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Earthquake waves pdf

When most people think about waves, they think about water waves. But light and sound also travel like waves. A light wave, like a water wave, is an example of a funny wave, which causes a disturbance in an environment perpendicular to the direction of the advancing wave. In the diagram below, you can also see how over-the-top waves make up peaks and pits. The distance between any two peaks (or any two pits) is the wavelength, while the height of an ibic (or depth of a lyiac) is amplitude. Frequency means the number of peaks or pits passing through a fixed point per second. The frequency of a light wave determines its color, the higher frequencies that produce color at the blue and purple end of the spectrum, and the lower frequencies that produce color at the red end of the spectrum. Sound waves are not waves. They are created by longitudinal waves, compression in an environment and some sort of mechanical vibration that produces a number of rare factions. Get a wood wind device like a clarinet. When you blow into a clarinet, a thin thatchedness begins to vibrate. The vibrating reed first pushes towards the air molecules (environment), then pulls. This results in an area where all air molecules are pressed together, and right next to it is an area where air molecules spread far apart. These compressions and rare groups spread from one point to another, while the distortion in the middle creates a longitude wave that moves in the same direction as the wave itself. If you look at the diagram of the wave above, you'll see that longitude waves have the same basic characteristics as the wave. There is wavelength (distance between two compressions), amplitude (the amount in which the media is compressed) and frequency (the number of compressions passing through a fixed point per second). The amplitude of a sound wave determines its intensity or height. The frequency of a sound wave determines its pitch, producing higher notes at higher frequencies. For example, the open sixth string of a guitar vibrates at a frequency of 82,407 hertz (loop per second) and produces a lower pitch. The first open string vibrates at a frequency of 329.63 hertz and produces a higher pitch. As we'll see in the next chapter, the Doppler effect is directly related to the frequency of a wave, whether it's made of water, light or sound. URL of this page: <https://medlineplus.gov/earthquakes.html> an earthquake occurs as two blocks of Earth suddenly pass by each other. Earthquakes suddenly strike, violently, and without warning at any time of day or night. If an earthquake occurs in a populated area, it can cause property damage, injuries, and even deaths. If you live in a coastal area, there is a possibility of a tsunami. Damage caused by earthquakes can also lead to floods or fires. Although there are no safety guarantees during an earthquake, you can take precautions to protect yourself. You must have a disaster plan. To be prepared, reduce fear, anxiety and losses. If you're having a disaster, it's normal to feel stressed. You may need help finding ways to cope. Federal Emergency Management Agency Wave bosses can enjoy views of Lake Michigan while sipping cocktails in this lounge at the W Chicago - Lakeshore hotel. Overlooking the shore and the Navy Pier, Wave's interior is managed by a monochromatic damak accentuated by bright red splashes. Chef Kristine Subido prepare Mediterranean-inspired dishes, while Wave's small plate options include appetizers, hummus and eggplant zaalouk vegetables and hot pita. Drinks vary between sweet and spicy Wave-jito peaches, oranges, cherries, fresh juices, fruit liqueurs and a sangria made with white wine. The main contents add to San Francisco's abundant charm of the park's burgeoning technology industry, new energetic art scene and superior architecture September 15, 2015A Rendering of the Museum of Modern Art's expansion by the steep stretch of architecture firm Snøhetta.A California Street.The A. Progress.The design shop March offers family-style dining, smart household goods and kitchen accessories. The Mr Lights instrument at Bay Bridge will become permanent from early 2016. The basic reading in the William Stout Architectural Books.The Renzo Piano-designed California Academy of Sciences building in Golden Gate Park is crowned with a green roof. Chef April Bloomfield took over the Tosca Cafe, a longtime San Francisco favorite she recently took over. Octavia.Bud vase and Heath Ceramics.Lazy Bear, elegant spare dining room at a restaurant table that uses a ticket system instead of reservations. Home-stuff store Hudson Grace. The U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency and the American Red Cross recommend using both duck and cover technique. With the duck and cover, if possible, you need to get to the bottom of a table or other solid piece of furniture and hold it until it ends up shaking. Other common tips include staying up against an inner wall and not going near windows or exterior until you stand shaking. Elevators should be avoided as well as fire. Doors may be safe spaces, but not always. If a door is the closest safe option and you know it's a structurally sound, load-bearing door, then go ahead and look for shelter under it. In any case, once you get to a safe place (we hope quickly), stay there, hold tight and don't move until shaking. Earthquake advice varies depending on where you were when the disaster hit. If you're in bed, it might be best to stay there and use a pillow to protect your head and neck. Of course, if you haven't secure objects that might fall into your bed, then this is not a safe space. If you're driving and it's possible to keep moving, proceed slowly to a safe place, but don't stop at overpasses, bridges or other unstable areas or under them. Shut down the car, Keep the flasher lights busy and the parking break. If you were outside your car, watch out for objects that might fall, such as power lines or trees. If you are outside during an earthquake, it is best not to move too much. You should avoid buildings, objects or structures that may fall. Again, power lines are a concern, but there are exterior walls of a building so the interior walls may not be as strong. Avoid these exterior walls, as they can produce debris or flying glass that collapse or fall. Now that you've gotten over the main event, let's find out what to do next. Main contentRD.COM Facts: If You Are Outside a Building... Run to an open field. Stay away from buildings, trees, overhead cables or a building... Run to an open field. Move quickly away from buildings, trees, overhead cables or anything that might fall on you. The bigger the open space you can find, the safer you'll be. People are rarely injured during an earthquake just by moving the ground. Drive into an open field. If you are in a car, find an open space like a large parking lot and stop the car. Do not stand on a bridge, under an overpass, or near high-level buildings or trees. Stay in the car until the tremor stops. If you are inside a building... Stop what you're doing. Even if you feel a very slight tremor, prioritize your safety until everything is clear. You may just have felt a foreshock ahead of a much stronger earthquake. Put it down. If the shock is more severe, go down. This lowers your center of gravity and reduces the likelihood of debris impact. Take cover. Put it under a solid table or other furniture for protection and hold it. If there is nothing suitable nearby, squat in a corner where the two inner wall meets, away from windows or other windows. Cover your head and face with your arms. Don't shelter in a door - if you don't have a load-bearing structure, it can collapse. Stay where you are. Do not move until the flicker stops, even if the lights go out or the automatic sprinklers are on. Most of the people injured are those who moved during the earthquake. If You Are Trapped Under The Rubble... Cover your nose and mouth. Avoid inhaling potentially harmful dust. Try to find your way and check yourself for injuries. Get help. Listen to the rescue sounds and try to touch something to alert the rescuers. If you can reach it, use your mobile phone to call someone or create intermittent music, bee sounds or sound. Just shout as a last resort, as it can cause exhausting and more dust inhalation. Warning: If you find yourself trapped, do not strike a match for light. Dust-filled air could be explosive, and the gas could have escaped through broken pipes. Aftershocks are usually followed by a series of aftershocks. Their size and frequency are unpredictable, but usually, large main earthquakes, large size and number Aftershocks. Aftershocks are particularly dangerous because they cause further collapses in already damaged buildings and infrastructure. Treat them seriously and as they are for an earthquake. Originally published as Enjoy BEST stories, advice & jokes: March 14, 2011Originally published in Reader's Digest! Jokes!