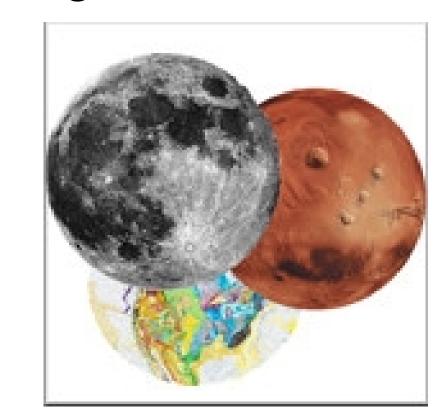
ED51B-0751 Teaching Seismic Methods Using Interactive 3-D Earth Globe

Abstract

Instructional techniques for study of seismology are greatly enhanced by three dimensional (3D) visualization. Seismic rays that pass through the Earth's interior are typically viewed in 2D slices of the Earth's interior. Here we present the use of a 3D Earth globe manufactured by Real World Globes. This globe displays a dryerase high resolution glossy topography and bathymetry from the Smith and Sandwell data archives at its surface for interactive measurements and hands-on marking of many seismic observations such as earthquake locations, sourcereceiver distances, surface wave propagation, great circle paths, ocean circulation patterns, airplane trajectories, etc.. A new interactive feature (designed collaboratively with geoscientists) allows cut away and disassembly of sections of the exterior shell revealing a full cross section depicting the Earth's interior layers displayed to scale with a dry-erase work board. The interior panel spins to any azimuth and provides a depth measurement scale to allow exact measurements and marking of earthquake depths, true seismic ray path propagation, ray path bottoming depths, shadow zones, and diffraction patterns. A demo of this globe and example activities will be presented.

www.realworldglobes.com





We design and use a three dimensional globe from c Real World Globes for Earth Science activities. This globe must be assembled from 8 arc segments which hold together by magnets. Activities using surface locations of any geological feature or earthquake can be mapped on a 3D surface. An interior work board can be used for lessons of the Earth's interior layers.

Globe and Materials

- Thick hardened styrofoam shell
- (Remains stable during repeated student activities)
- Arc pieces hold together by magnets along edges
- Dry Erase map surface
 - Earth's surface, ocean water and land cover
 - Elevation and bathymetry map
 - Other planets, moons
- Any digital global data sets are possible
- Dry Erase interior work board - Interior Earth Layers
 - Blank white board on reverse side
- Equatorial ring
 - Measures longitudes, equatorial distances
 - Measures great circle paths from any 2 points - Width similar to Saturn rings
- Azimuth orientation compass
- Wooden stand with $\frac{1}{4}$ " threaded axis rod
- Cardboard bowl base









Earth Science Activities

Assemble Globe









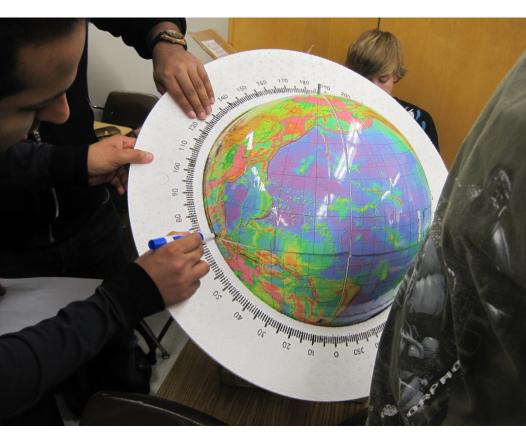
the edges for quick assembly. Students are quickly engrossed in the Earth and its surface and adopt a sense of pride after assembly of the complete globe.

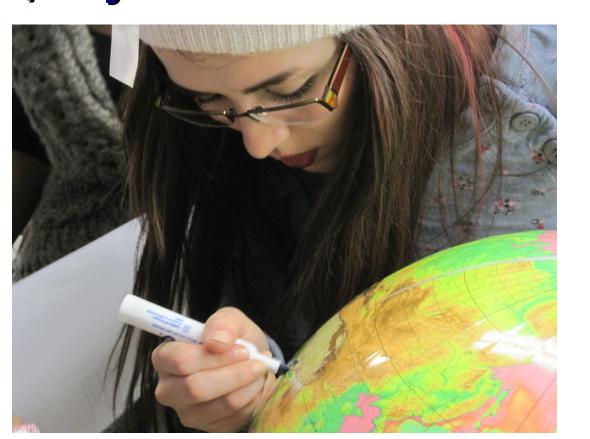
geography and global setting. The pieces join by magnets embedded at

The first lesson is basic assembly of the Earth's surface continents

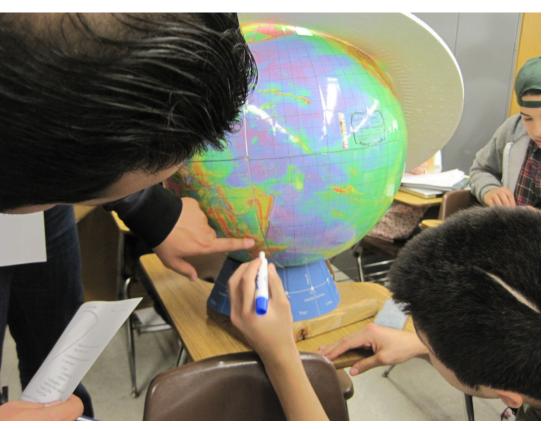
and ocean basins. This is a fun way for students to test basic

Draw and Write, Dry Erase on the Earth's Surface













Seismology

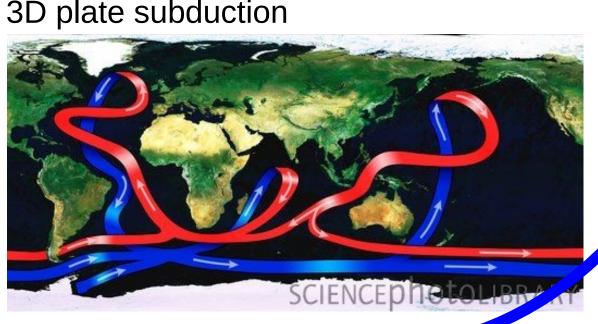
- Find and mark *earthquake location*s using Latitudes and Longitude
- Plot all the earthquakes that occurred during your birthday, (group activity
- "Connect the dots" of earthquakes and draw plate boundaries
- Find and mark seismometer locations
- Draw great circle paths between and 2 points
- Determine distance between 2 points in arc distance (km) and/or degrees

Tectonics

- Plot, measure, calculate plate motion direction and velocity
- Use seafloor age maps to estimates plate ages
- Use globe to measure distance plates have moved
- Calculate plate velocity and changes with age/geologic history • Measure land elevation and seafloor depth directly from the global map
- Measure and plot seafloor depth with age, for lessons on lithospheric formation
- "Connect the dots" of earthquakes and draw plate boundaries
- Subduction zones:
 - Plot the location of volcanoes along a subduction zone arc (e.g. Cascade Volcanoes)
 - Plot earthquakes along the Benioff zone of a subducting plate using interior work board
 - (e.g. Juan de Fuca, Tonga, etc.) calculate subduction angles of different plates - Draw the connection between alignment of volcanic arcs and 3D plate subduction

Oceanography / Atmospheric Science

- Draw ocean circulations patterns in ocean basins
- Draw temperature or salinity variations in ocean basins Design map surfaces with atmospheric/ocean circulation patterns
- Use elevation and seafloor depth variations to draw, plot, and measure temp/salinity/geochemistry variation patterns.



3. Real World Globes (jliedtke@realworldglobes.com)

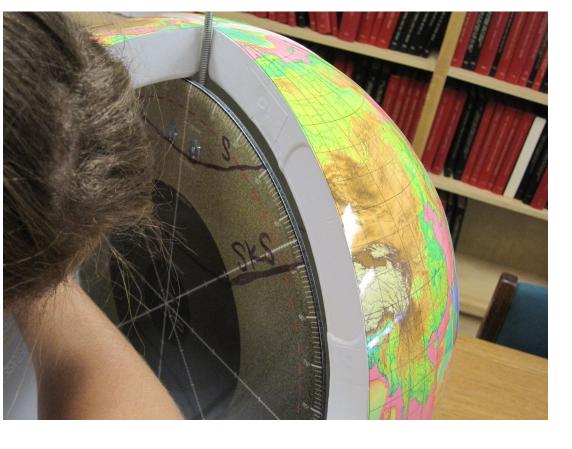
1. California State University, Northridge (dsw@csun.edu)

2. Real World Globes (tempogloss3000@yahoo.co)

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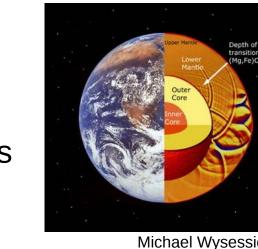






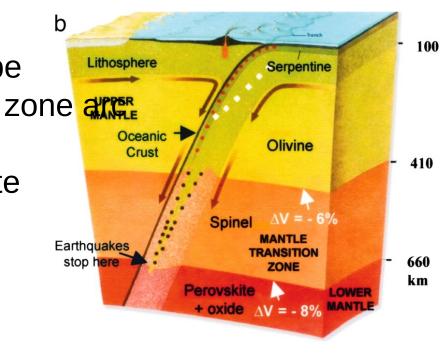
Seismology

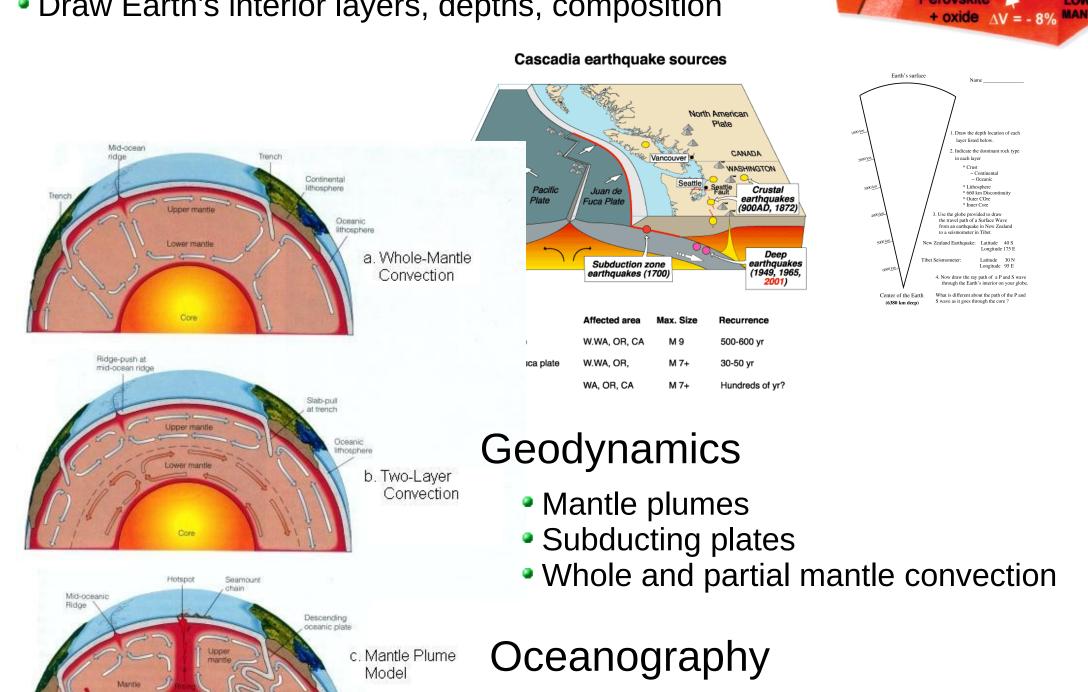
- Draw seismic ray paths through the Earth's interior
- Compare S and P wave paths through the core
- Define the outer core and inner core
- Draw and measure S and P waves shadow zones
- Draw the layers in the earth and define their depth, composition, thickness
- Compare different raypaths of P, PKP, PKKP, SSS, SKS, SKKS waves
- Calculate and draw
 - Incidence angles
- Ray parameter - Bottoming depths
- Draw surface waves & body waves paths

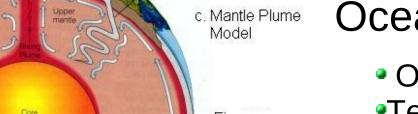


Tectonics

- Plot earthquakes in the subducting zone
- Compare subducting plate angles across the globe
- Plot the location of volcanoes along a subduction zone arm (e.g. Cascade Volcanoes)
- Plot earthquakes in Juan de Fuca subducting plate
- Draw the connection between alignment of volcanic arcs and 3D plate subduction
- Draw Earth's interior layers, depths, composition







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- Ocean circulation patterns in the ocean Temperature, salinity concentrations
- Interactive 3D activities with the Earth's surface and interior
- Critical thinking, putting ideas together in a big picture planetary scale Hands on activities that draw in students

