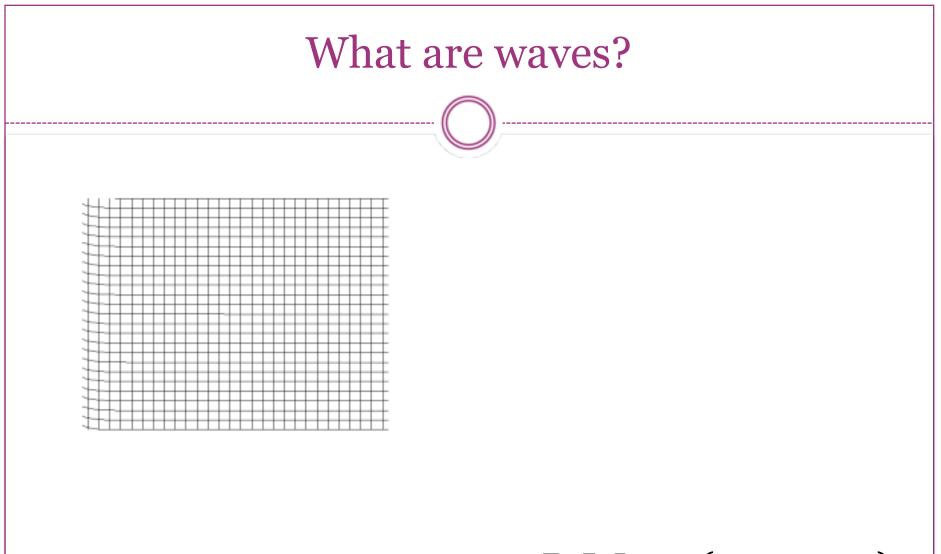




# P-Wave (pressure)

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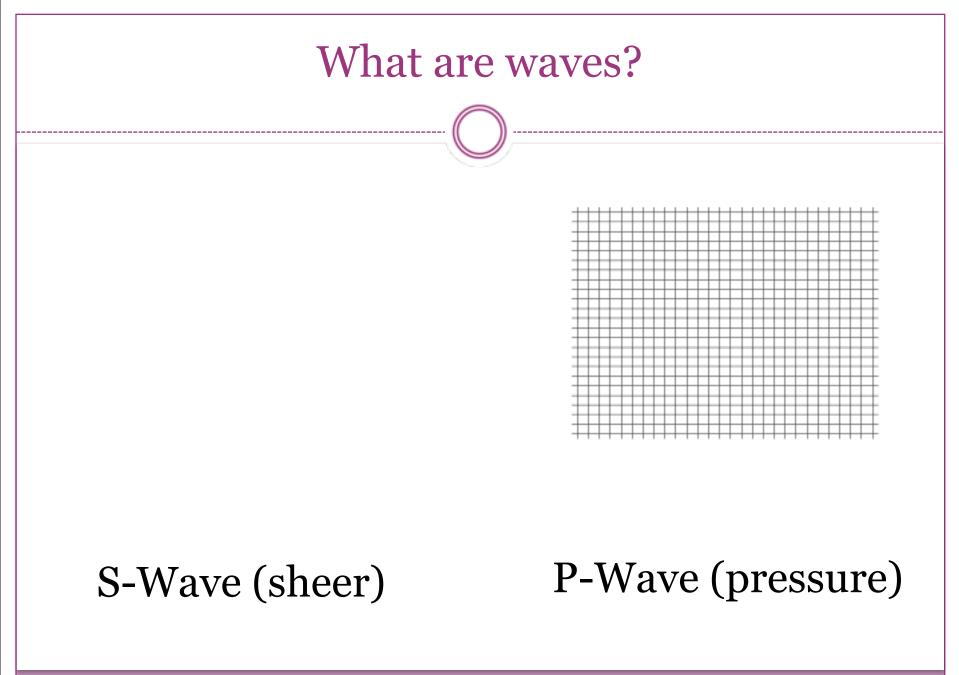


# S-Wave (sheer)

# P-Wave (pressure)

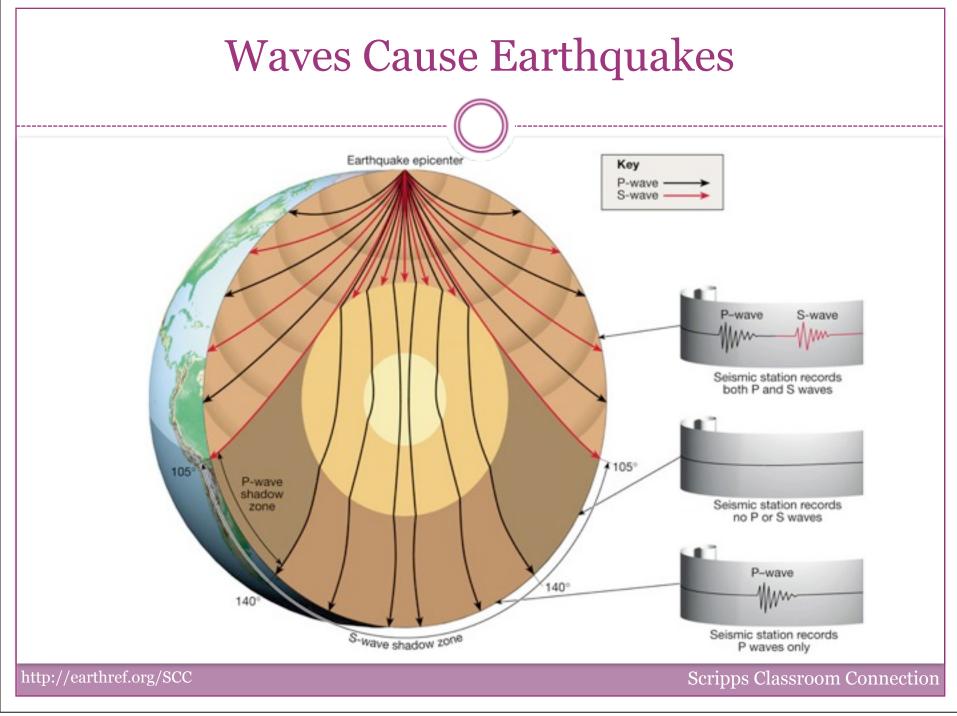
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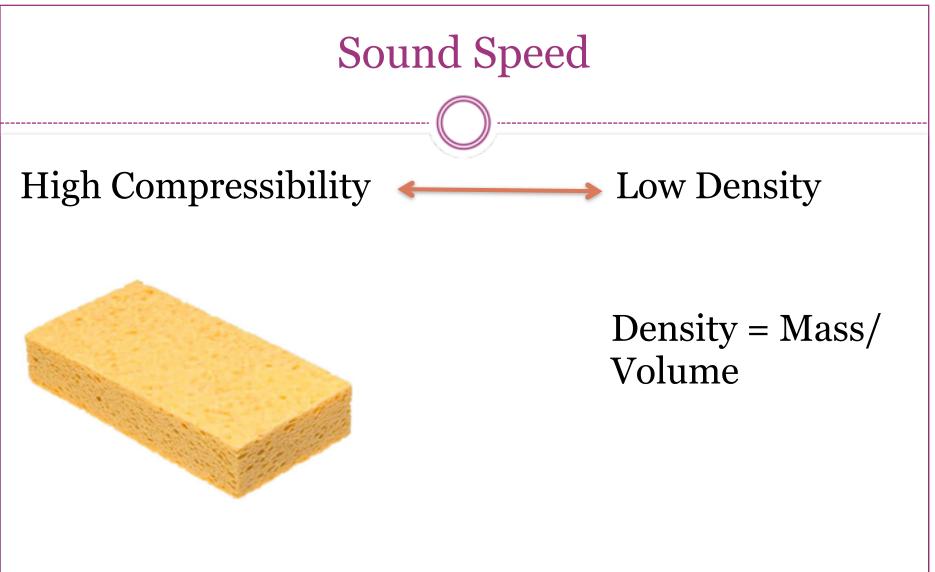
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# What are sound waves?

- What is required for sound to travel?
- So through which does sound travel faster material with high compressibility or low compressibility?
- Which direction do sound waves travel?

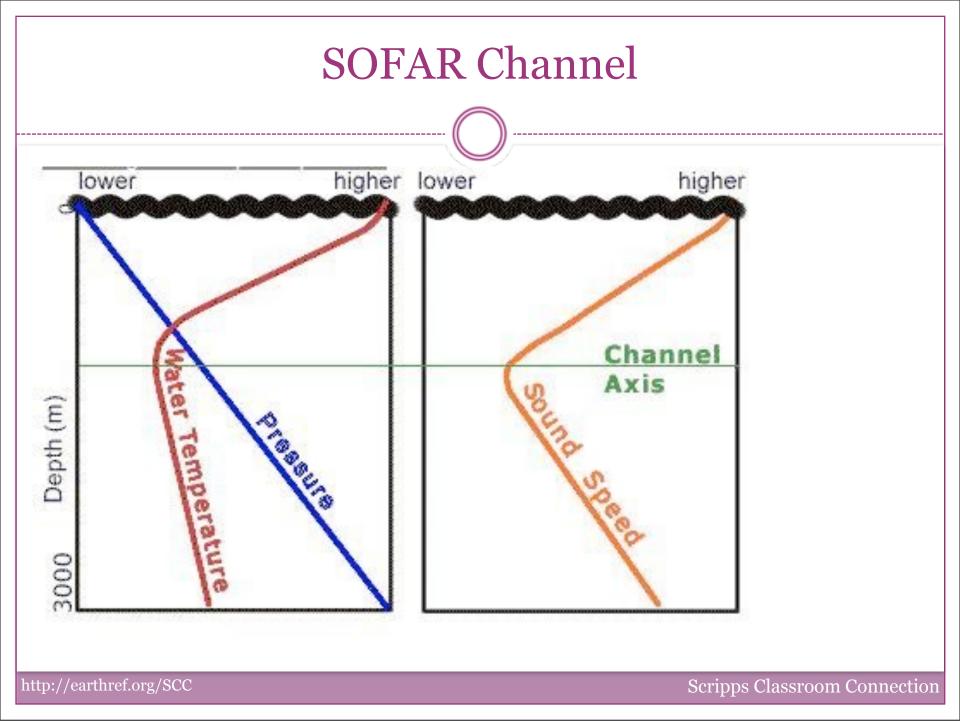
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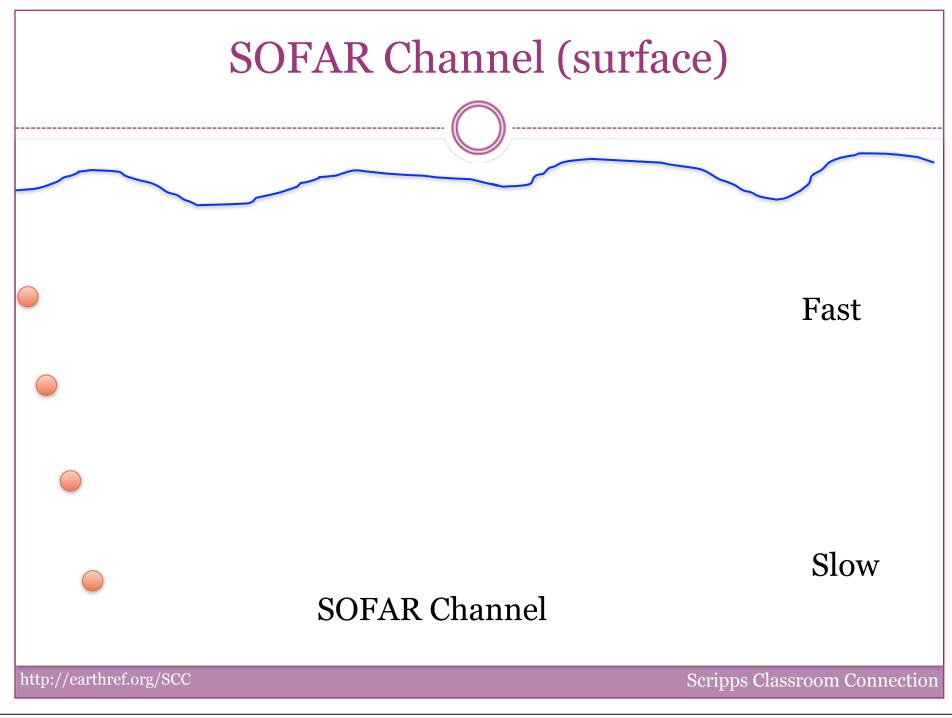


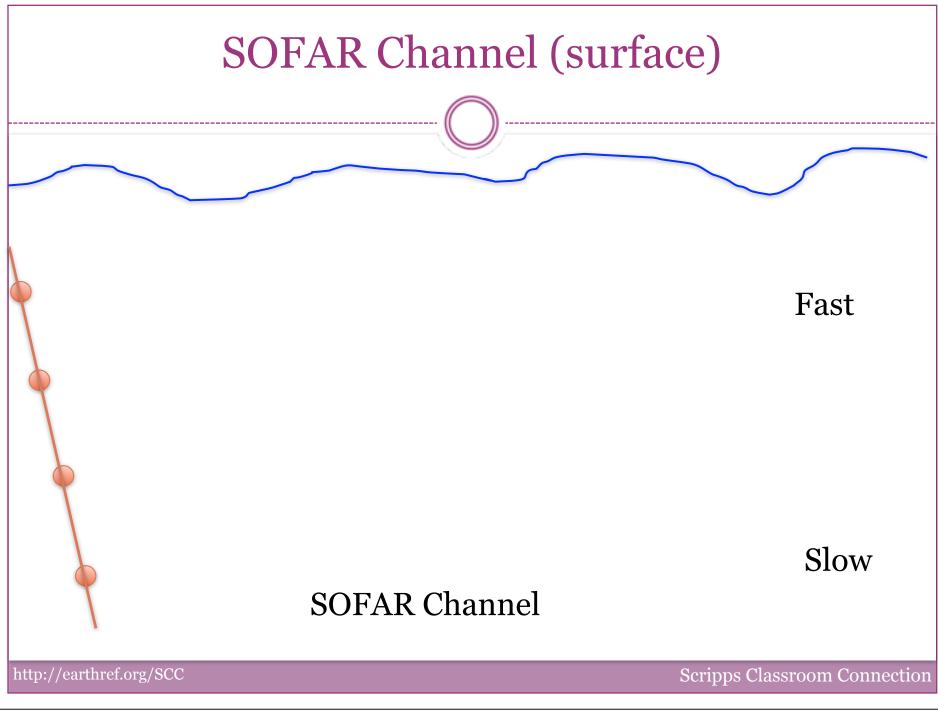
Will sound travel faster through a dense object, or a nondense object? Try it!

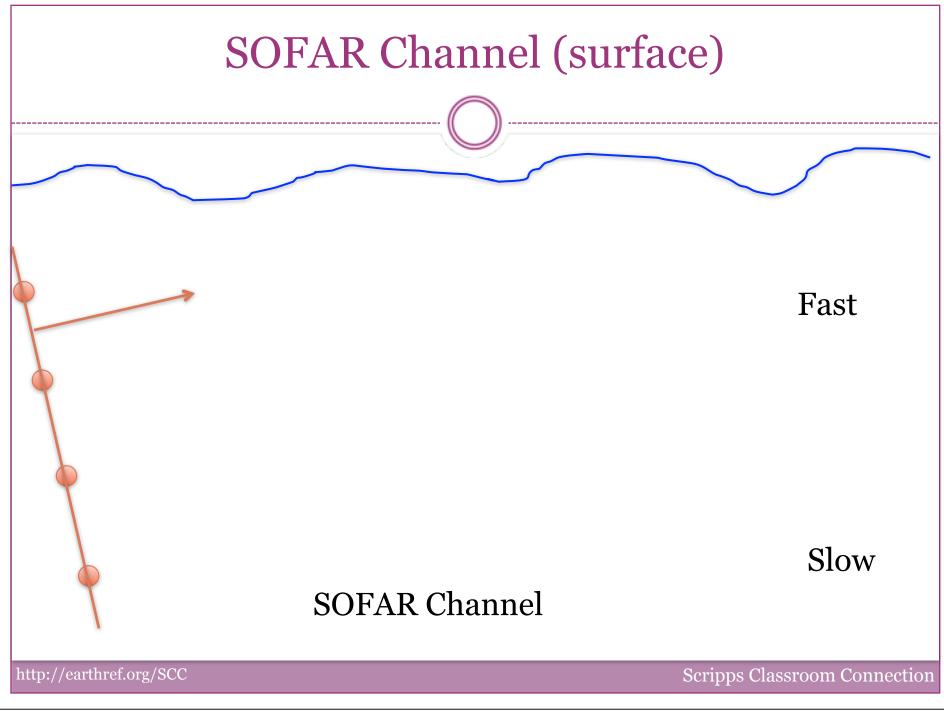
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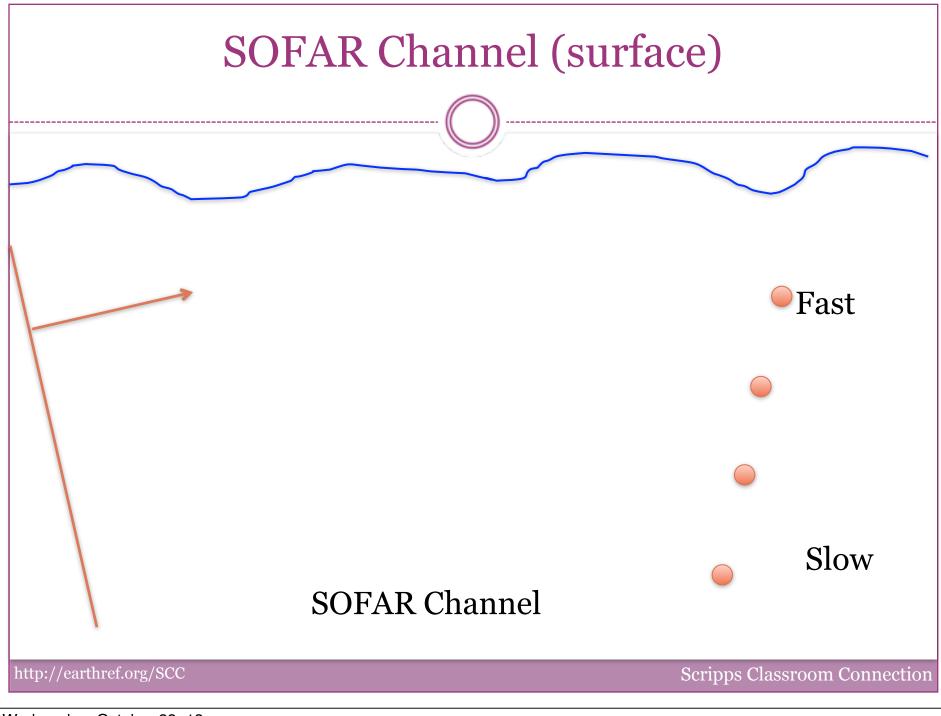
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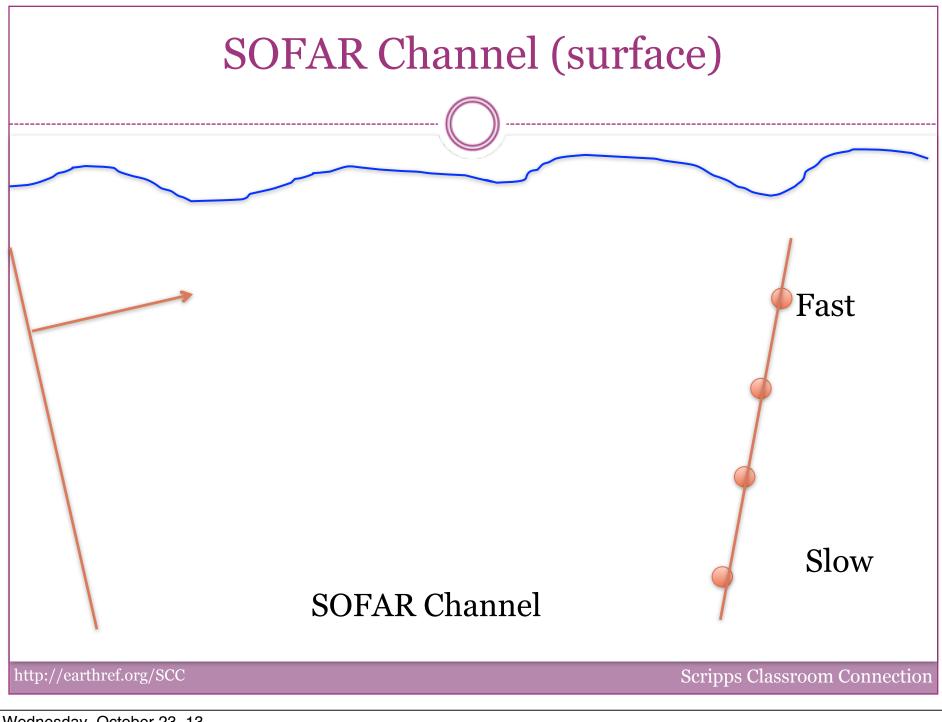


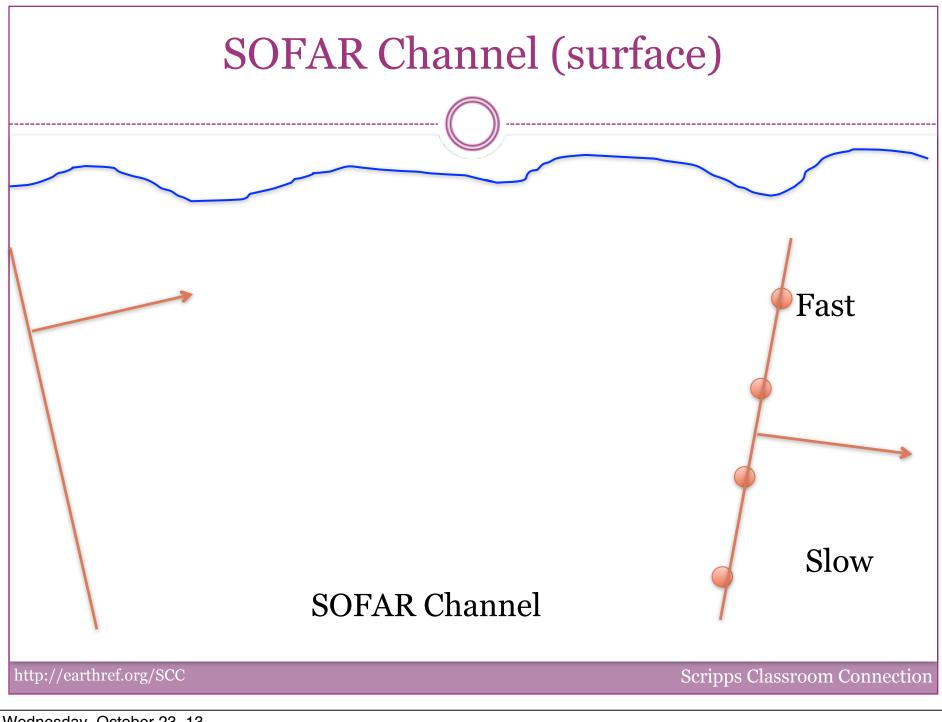


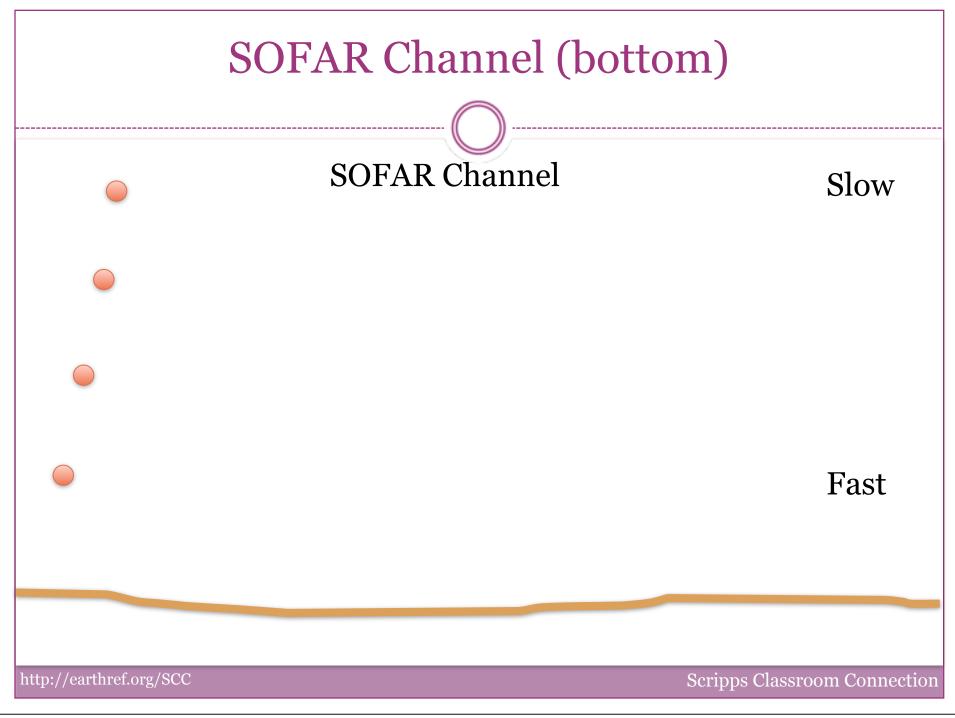


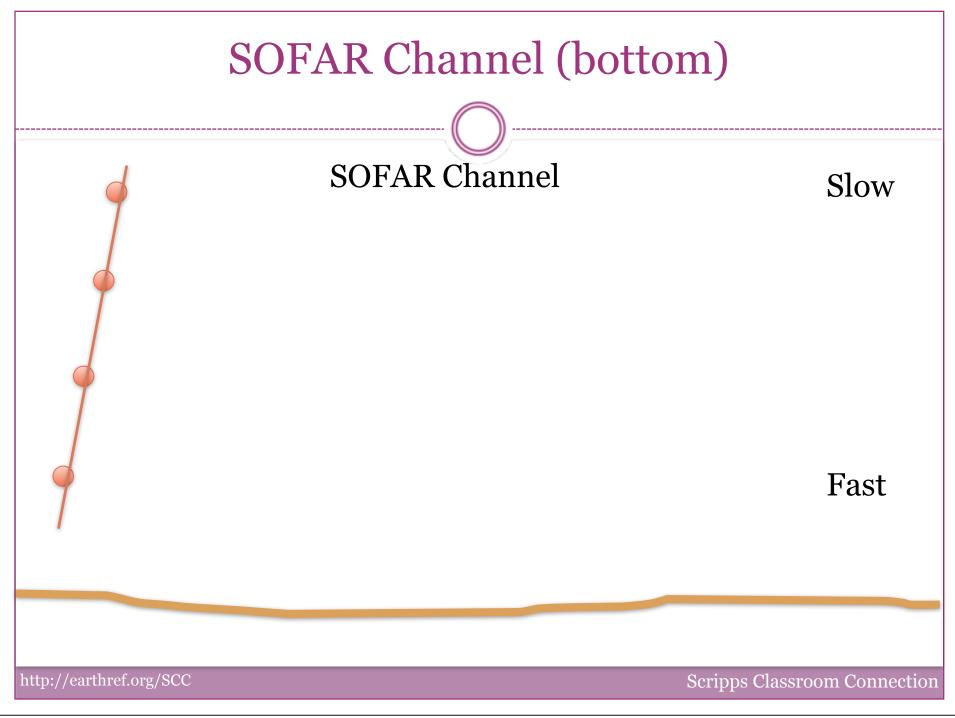


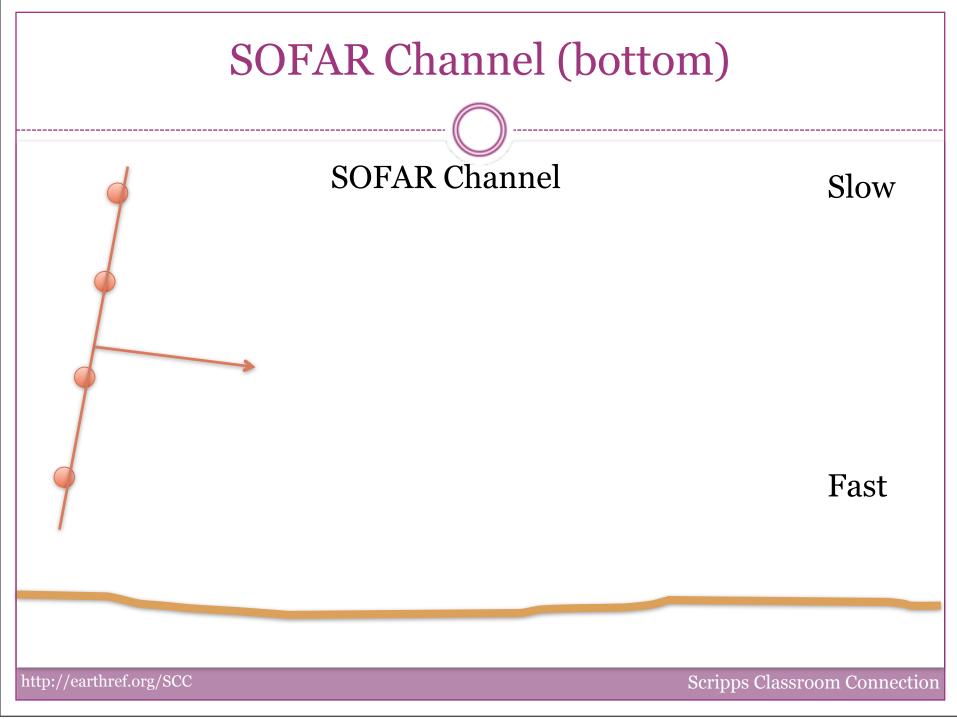


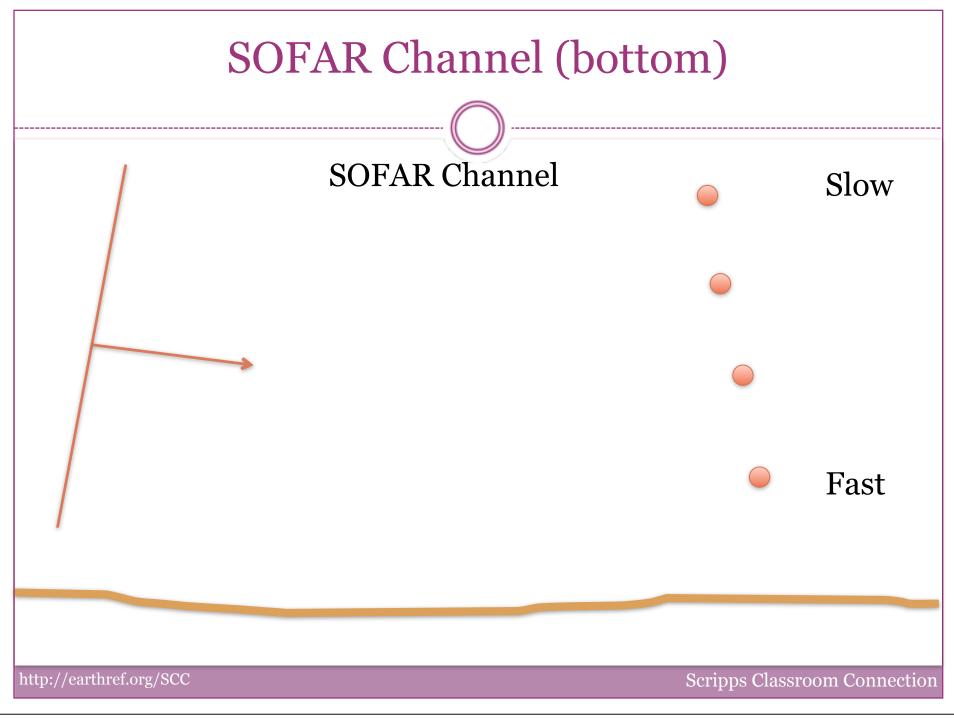


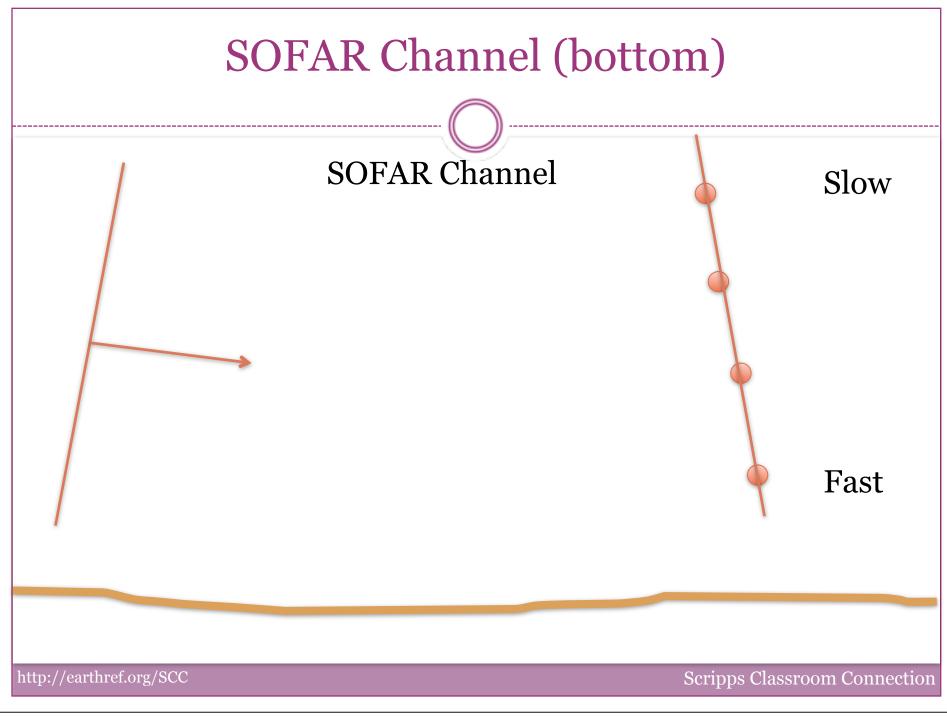


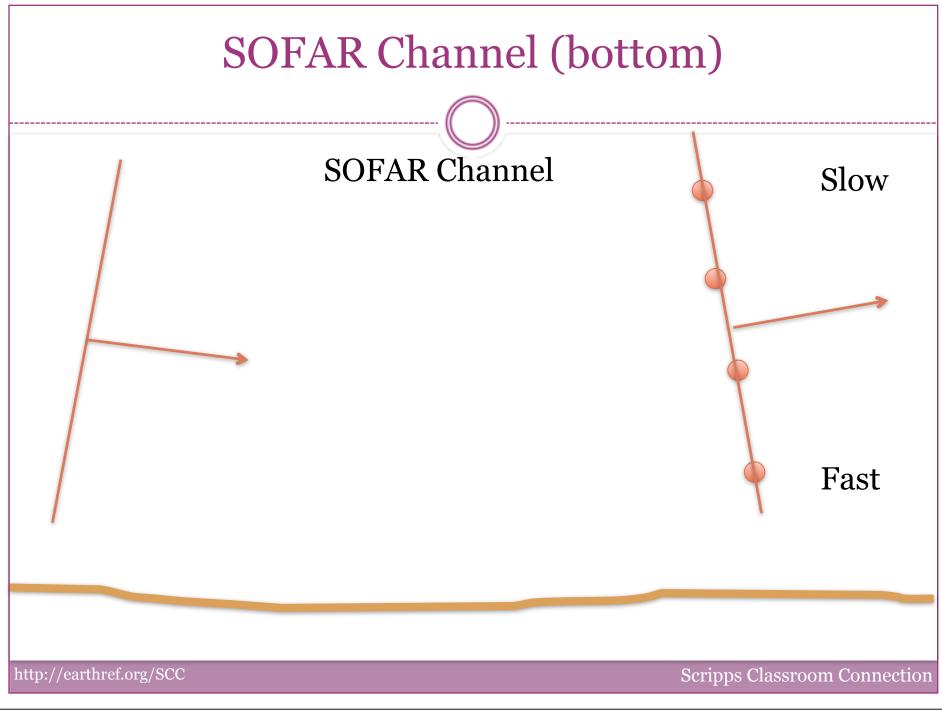


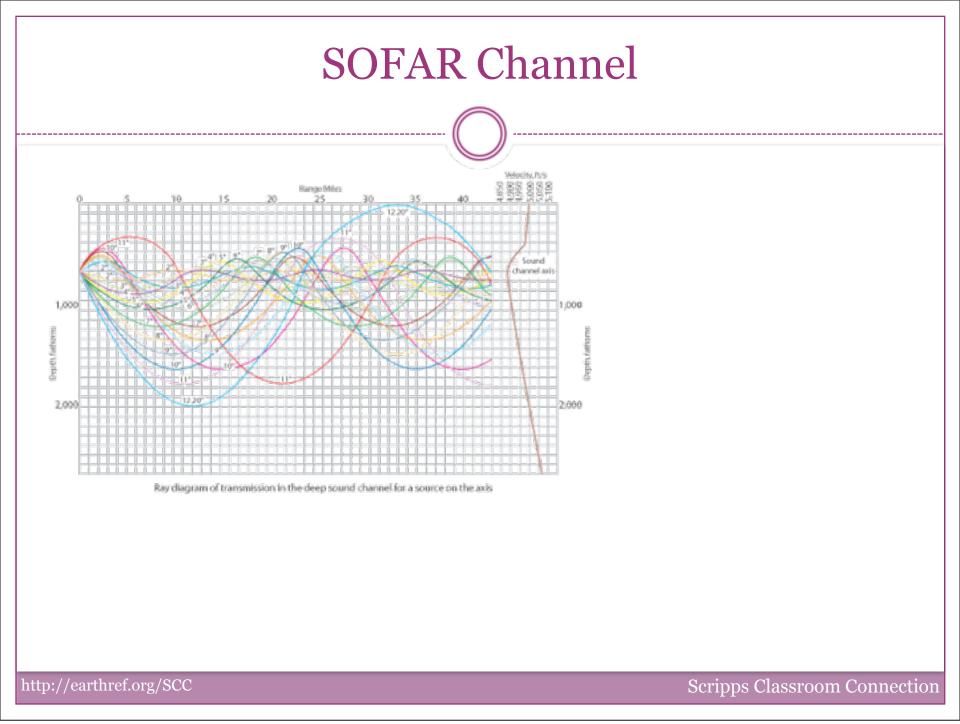


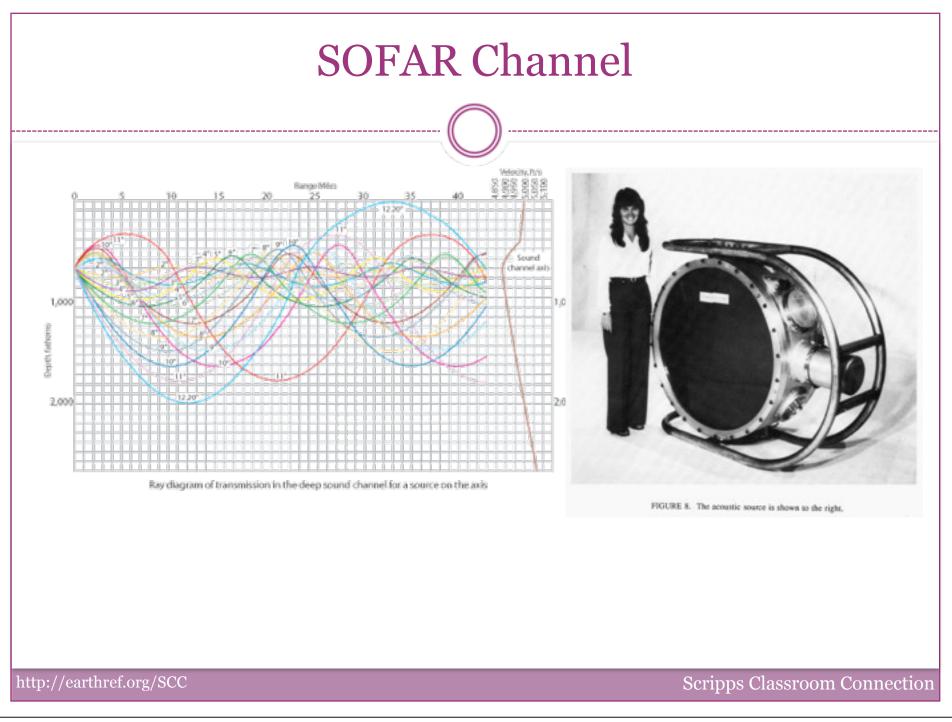


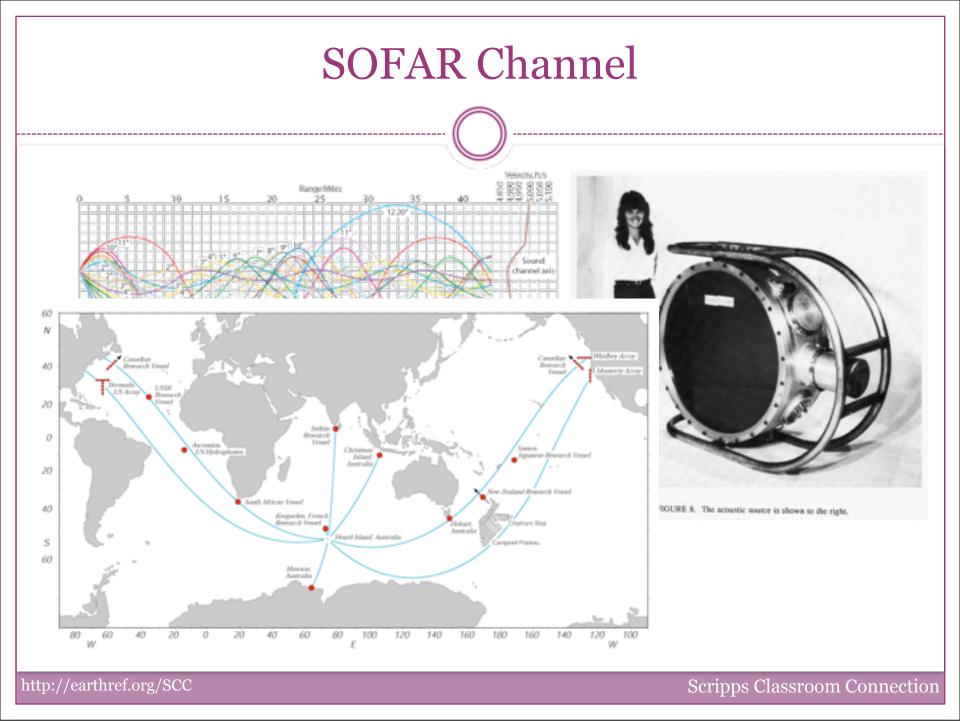




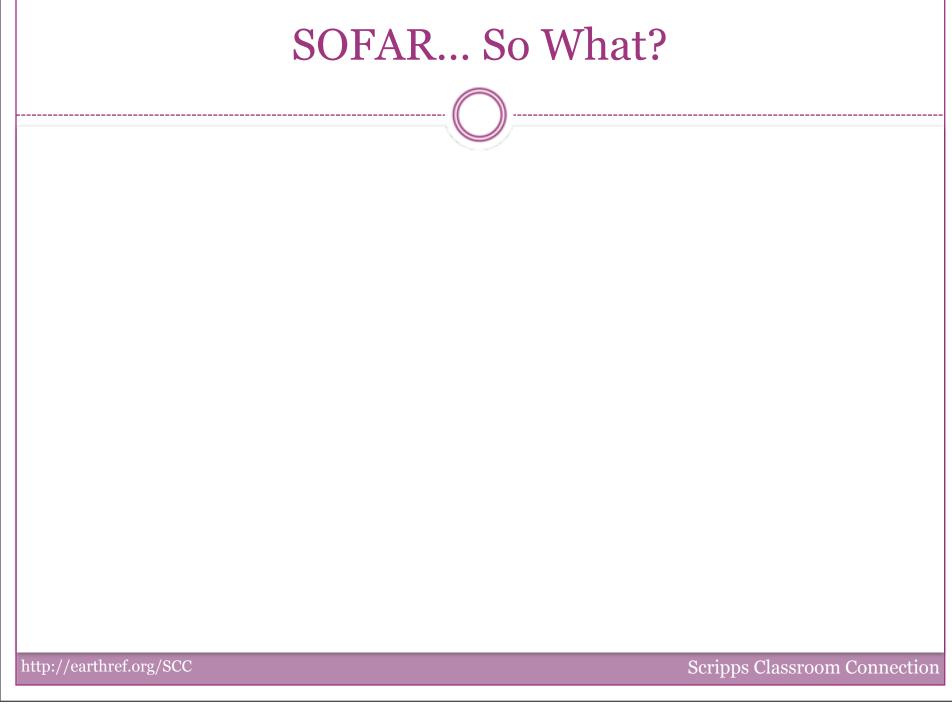


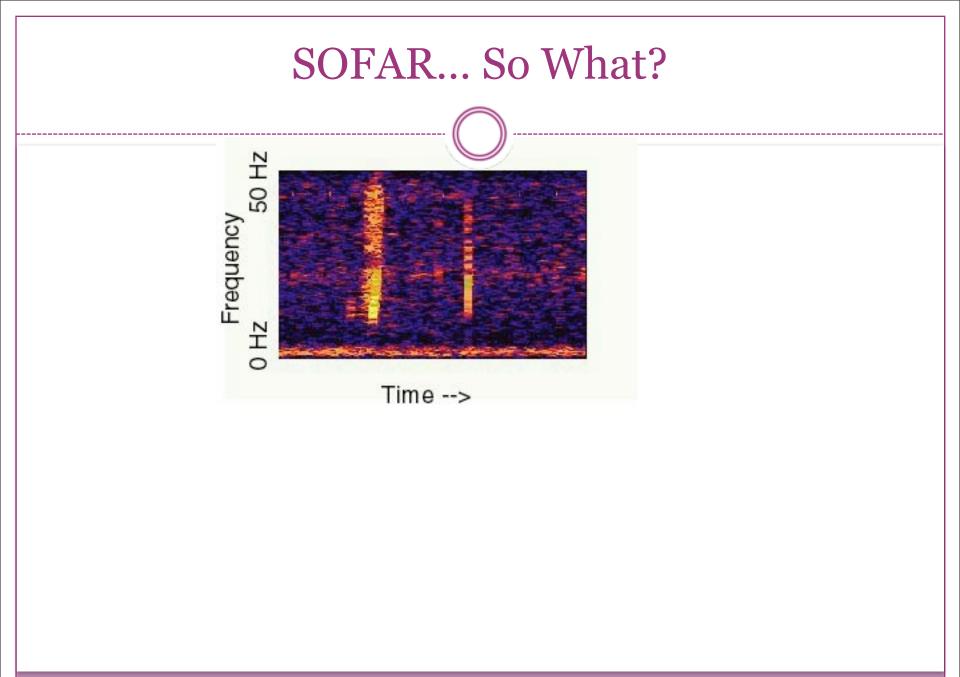






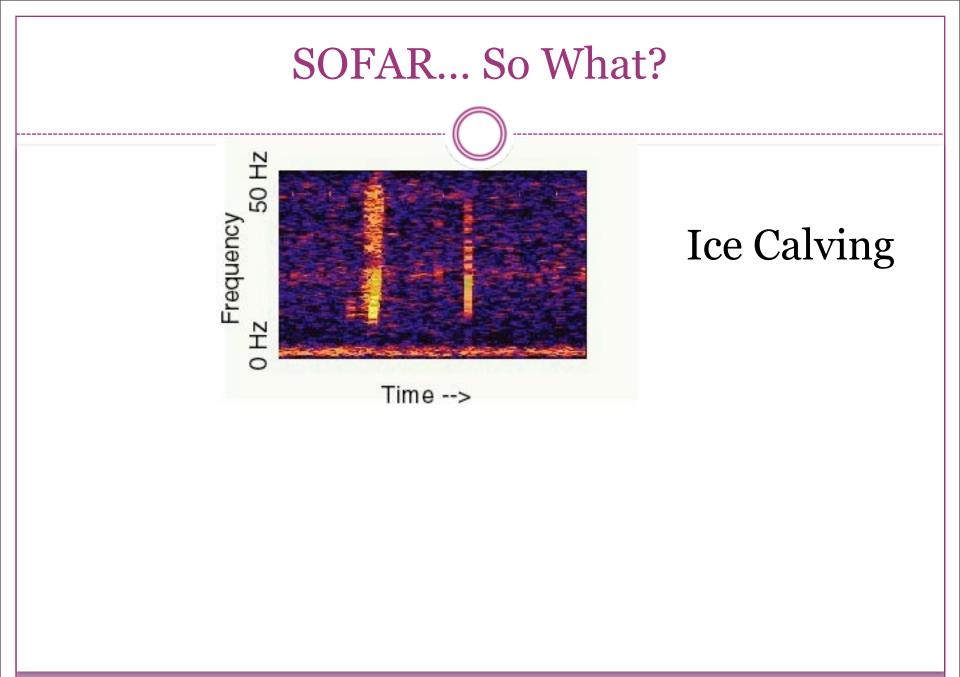






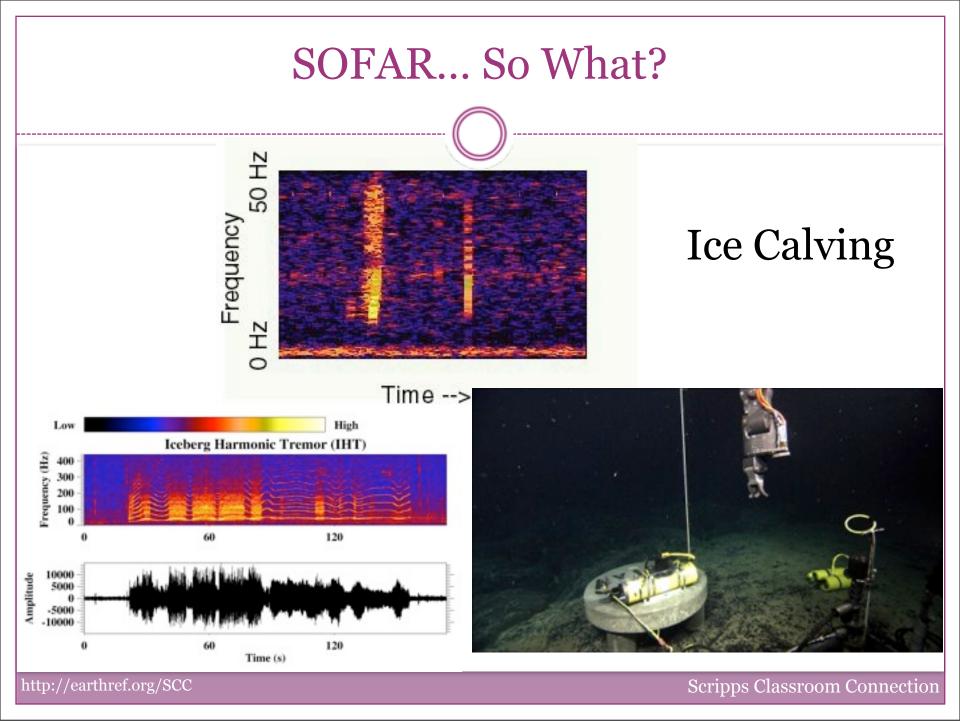
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# Earthquakes

### **Iceberg Events**

#### Others?

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# Earthquakes

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## **Iceberg Events**

Others?

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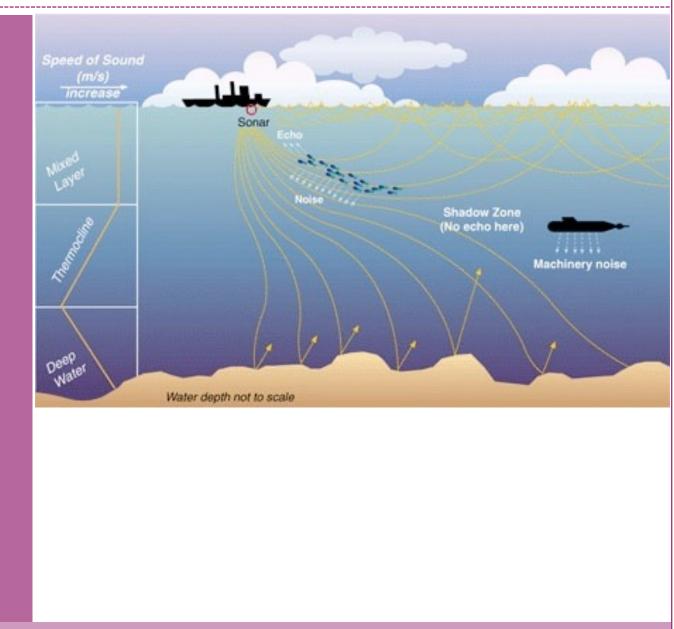
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# Earthquakes

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**Iceberg Events** 

#### Others?



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# Summary

Sound waves (p-waves) travel faster through more uncompressible medium

Sound travels slowest in a mid-depth called the SOFAR channel

Sound can travel through the SOFAR channel a long way (due to refraction)

The pitch (frequency) of the sound affects how far it can travel

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