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EEG-fMRI information fusion: biophysics and data analysis.

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VDEEVDEE'S GEOGRAPHY BLOG: ENDOGENIC AND EXOGENIC PROCESSES

ENDOGENIC AND EXOGENIC PROCESSES

(e) CRUSTAL DEFORMATION PROCESSES

The topographic map illustrated on Figure 10.1-1 suggests that the Earth's surface has been deformed. This deformation is the result of forces that are strong enough to move ocean sediments to an elevation many thousands of meters above sea level. In previous lectures, we have discovered that the displacement of rock can be caused by tectonic plate movement and subduction, volcanic activity, and intrusive igneous activity.

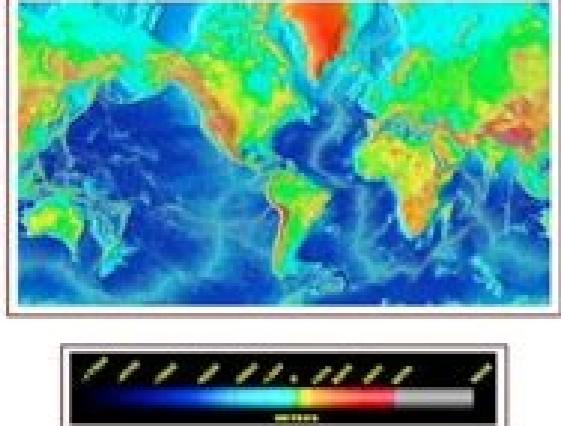


Figure 10.3-1: Topographic relief of the Earth's terrestrial surface and ocean basins. Ocean trenches and the ocean floor have the lowest elevations on the image and are colored dark blue. Elevation is indicated by color. The legend below shows the relationship between color and elevation.

Deformation of rock involves changes in the shape and/or volume of these substances. Changes in shape and volume occur when stress and strain cause rock to buckle and fracture or crumple into folds. A fold can be defined as a bend in rock that is the response to compressional forces. Folds:

- The rock material must have the ability to deform under pressure and heat.
 - The higher the temperature of the rock the more plastic it becomes.
 - Pressure must not exceed the internal strength of the rock. If it does, fracturing occurs.
 - Deformation must be applied slowly.

A number of different folds have been recognized and classified by geologists. The simplest type of fold is called a monocline (Figure 10c-7). This fold involves a slight bend in otherwise parallel layers of rock.

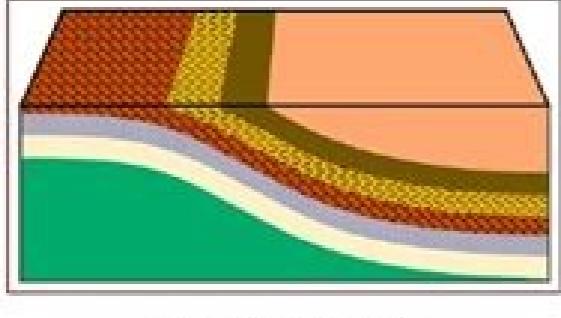


Figure 10-2: Monocline fold

An anticline is a convex up fold in rock that resembles an arch like structure with the rock bed (or limb) dipping way from the center of the structure (Figure 101-3).

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ENDOGENOUS HAZARDS fÃ¢cÃ¢ Hazards which originate inside the surface of the earth are termed as endogenic hazards. fÃ¢cÃ¢ sevaw cimsies semitemoS .sevaw cimsies gnorts yrev esuac t'nod ,revewoh ,snoisolpxe esehT .senim ro ,syawbus ,sdaor rof slennut gnikam elihw kcor kaerb ot ffo tes eb yam snoisolpxe esehT .dnuorgrednu snoisolpxe yb desuac eb osla nac sevaw cimsies ekil -ekauqhtrae â¢â¢â¢ .tnoc(.7 .ekauqhtrae eht fo retnecipe eht)dnuorgan eht Fo Pot if(sucof eht Evoba ecalp eht scoff eht Eht .nicks kcuts what is evom ot eunitnoc yeht dna ,gnnivom trats kcor skcolb ro ,drawretfa dna ekauqhtrae eht .srucco ehbcore eht ht st steb steb steb steb hteb ht steb ht stco ,elihw retfa â¢â¢â¢ .tnoc(.6 .gnnivom ton tub o hcae snihsup ltitssup ltits ltits llet .rehto hcae if hctac edilsom ,REHTOE TSNIBBUR ERA SEALP OWT RO KCOR FO SKcolB OWT NEHW .IKAHS DNUORG imsies eht sesuac ygrene fo esaeler neddus sihT .tluaf a gnola skaerb ylneddus dnuorgrednu kcor nehw desuac yllausu era sekauqhtrae Â¢â¢ ?NEPPAH SEKAUQHTRAE OD .5 .imanust a esuac ot yltneiciffus decalpsid eb yam debaes eht ,erohsffo detacol si ekauqhtrae EGLEAL A FO RETNECIPE EHT NEHW .DNUOR EHT FO TNEMECALPDIS SITMOSS yb Sevlesmeht tsefinam sekauqhtrae ,ecafrus s'htrae eht because fo ytivitca cimsies ro yticimsies ehT Â¢â¢ EKAUQHTRAE .4 .seitic elohw yortsed dna dnuora etpp eht ot hguone tneloil esoh tlef eb tonnac yeht taht kaew os era taht esoh morf ezis ni egnar nac sekauqhtraE .sevaw cimsies setaerc taht erehpsohil s'htrae eht ni ygrene Fo Esaeler Neddus eht morf gnituser ,htrae eht Fo Ecafurus Eht Fo Gnikahs eht he romert ,ekauq that sa nwon Osla(ekauqhe â fo noitanimreted eht" ylralucitrap dna detats nihti sekauqhtrae erutuf fo edutingam dna ,noitacol ,emit eht fo noitacificeps eht htiw denrecnoc ygolomsies fo ecneics eht fo hcncarb a si noitciderp ekauqhtraE Â¢â¢ NOITCIDERP EKAUQHTRAE .21 .elacs rethciR eht no 8.7 Deruseam 8002 yam Ecncivorp Nauhcis nretsew-htulos s'anihc ekauqhtrae eht .gnitatsaved Eb nac Elacs cir eht no 8 7 dnuora gnirusaem scauqhtrae .Elpoep taht llams os era sekauqhtrae eseht .Octicnarf nas ekil secalp by Yadyreve Neppah nac dna nommoc yrev era elacs eht no rot ro eno Tsuj gnirusame Sekauqhrae gnisu derusaem si ekauqhtrae na fo ,edutingam ro ,htgnerts ehT .hpargomsies a no snoitarbiv eseht stolp tI .ekauqhtrae na yb snoitarbiv eht stceted retemomsies A .retemomsies a gnisu yb derusaem eb lliw ekauqhtrae na fo tcapmi ehT Â¢â¢ EKAUQHTRAE Fo Tnemerusae M .01 .rehto Hcae tsap gndils ro rehto Hcae otninur Era Setalp Owt Erehw Rucco yllausu sekauqhtrae .rehto hcae tsap ro ,rehto morf swalp swamtnll (.9 .tsurc eht htaenrednu sei taht eltnam trae eht Fo Trap Repeed a FO Noitom eht yb Dnuora devom devom eht .setalp Latnenitnitnoc eht dna Setalac cilac eht FO PU edam s'htrae eht .Setalp latnennoc dna cinaeco eht fo eht fo gnola rucco sekauqhtrae â¢â¢ .neppah ,.8 ,nab tset raelcun labolg eht ecrofne ot ot snaem nga detiolkxe neeb Sah tcaf siht .Sekauqhtrae ekel yrev sedsies Etaerc Nac ,SBMARAGRAGORE STAORGO morcun morcun morcun morcun for the next strong earthquake to occur in a region. 13. (Cont.) • The forecast of the earthquake is sometimes distinguished by the forecasts of the earthquake, which can be defined as the probability assessment of the general danger of the quake, including the frequency and extent of the harmful earthquakes in a given area over years or decades. The prediction can be further distinguished from the warning systems of earthquakes, which after the detection of an earthquake, provide a real-time warning of seconds to the neighboring regions that could be affected. 14. EARTHQUAKES TYPES • There are four different types of earthquakes: • Tettonic • Vulcan • Collapse and • Explosion. 15. (Cont..) • A tectonic earthquake is one that occurs when the earth's crust breaks because of geological forces on neighboring rocks and plates that cause physical and chemical changes. • A volcanic earthquake is any earthquake that comes from tectonic forces that occur in conjunction with volcanic activity. 16. (Cont..) • A collapse earthquake are small earthquakes in underground caves and mines that are caused by seismic waves produced by the explosion of rock on the surface. • An explosion earthquake is an earthquake that is the result of detonation of a nuclear and/or aical device. 17. VOLCANOES 18. VOLCANOES • A volcano is a break in the crust of a planetary mass object, such as the Earth, which allows hot lava, volcanic ash, and gas to escape from a magma chamber under the surface. A volcano is a mountain that opens down to a melted rock pool under the surface of the earth. When the pressure mulates, eruptions occur. Gas and rock shoot through the opening and pour over or fill the air with lava fragments. 19. Eruptions can cause side explosions, lava flows, ash flows, mudflows, avalanches, falling ash and floods. The volcanic eruptions are known to break down entire forests. An erupting volcano can trigger tsunamis, flash earthquakes, mudflows and rock falls. 20. How do volcanoes form? The volcanoes are formed, when the form of magma within the upper coat of the Earth is directed towards the surface. On the surface, it erupts to form lava flows and ash deposits. In the time when the volcano continues to erupt, it will become bigger and bigger. 21. WOMAN VOLCANOES • Active, dormant, and extinct. An active volcano is one that has recently erupted and there is a possibility that it can burst soon. A dormant volcano is one that has not erupted for long, but there is a possibility that can erupt in the future. A extinct volcano is one that erupted thousands of years ago and is no possibility of eruption. 22. VOLCANIC ERUPTION • The Earth's crust consists of huge plates called plates, which fit together as a puzzle. These plates sometimes move. The friction causes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions near the edges of the plaques. The theory that explains this process is called the roof of the plate. 23. PLATE TECTONICS • The theory of plate roofs is an interesting story of the continents that move away from one place to another, collide, collide and oppose. The tectonic theory of the plate is supported by a wide range of tests that considers the earth's crust and the upper coat to be composed of several large, thin, relatively rigid plates that move each. Sometimes the plates crash together, stand out or wrap each other. When this happens, it commonly results in earthquakes. 24. How many volcanoes are there? • There are more than 1500 active volcanoes on Earth. Currently we know about 80 or more that are under the oceans. The active volcanoes in INDIA are Barren Island (Andaman par Islands), Deccan Traps (West Central India), Baratang mahsoT mahsoT ,anayraH (isohD illoC ,tarajuG (rahdonihD illoC ,rabociN namadnA (Aravalli mountain 25. DIFFERENT TYPES OF VOLCANOES fÃ¢cÃ¢ Cinder cones fÃ¢cÃ¢ Composite volcanoes fÃ¢cÃ¢ Shield volcanoes and fÃ¢cÃ¢ Lava moes 26. CINDER CONES fÃ¢cÃ¢ Cinder cones are circular or oval cones made up of small fragments of lava from a single vent that have been blown into the air, cooled and fallen around the vent. 27. COMPOSITE VOLCANOES fÃ¢cÃ¢ Composite volcanoes are steep-sided volcanoes composed of many layers of volcanic rocks, usually made from viscosity lava, ash and rock debris. Mt. Rainier and Mount St. Helens are examples of this type of volcano. 28. SHIELD VOLCANOES fÃ¢cÃ¢ A shield volcano is a type of volcano usually built almost entirely of fluid lava flows. Shield volcanoes are shaped like a bowl or shield in the middle with long gentle slopes made by basaltic lava . Basalt lava flows from these volcanoes are called flood basalts. 29. LAVA DOMES fÃ¢cÃ¢ Lava domes are formed when erupting lava is too thick to flow and makes a steep-sided mound as the lava piles up near the volcanic vent. The eruption of Mount St. Helens in 1980 was caused in part by a lava dome shifting to allow explosive gas and to escape from inside the mountain. 30. PUMICE fÃ¢cÃ¢ Pumice is a light, porous volcanic rock that forms during explosive eruptions. It resembles a sponge because it consists of a network of gas bubbles frozen amidst fragile volcanic glass and minerals. All types of magma will form pumice. 31. RING OF FIRE fÃ¢cÃ¢ The Pacific Ring of Fire is sea of frequent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions encircling the basin of the Pacific Ocean. The Ring of Fire has 452 volcanoes and is home to over 50% of the world's active and dormant volcanoes. Ninety percent of the world's earthquakes and 81% of the world's largest earthquakes occur along the Ring of Fire. Fire.

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