

MATRIX SEISMIC GROUP CORP.

The Official Newsletter of Matrix Seismic Group Corp.

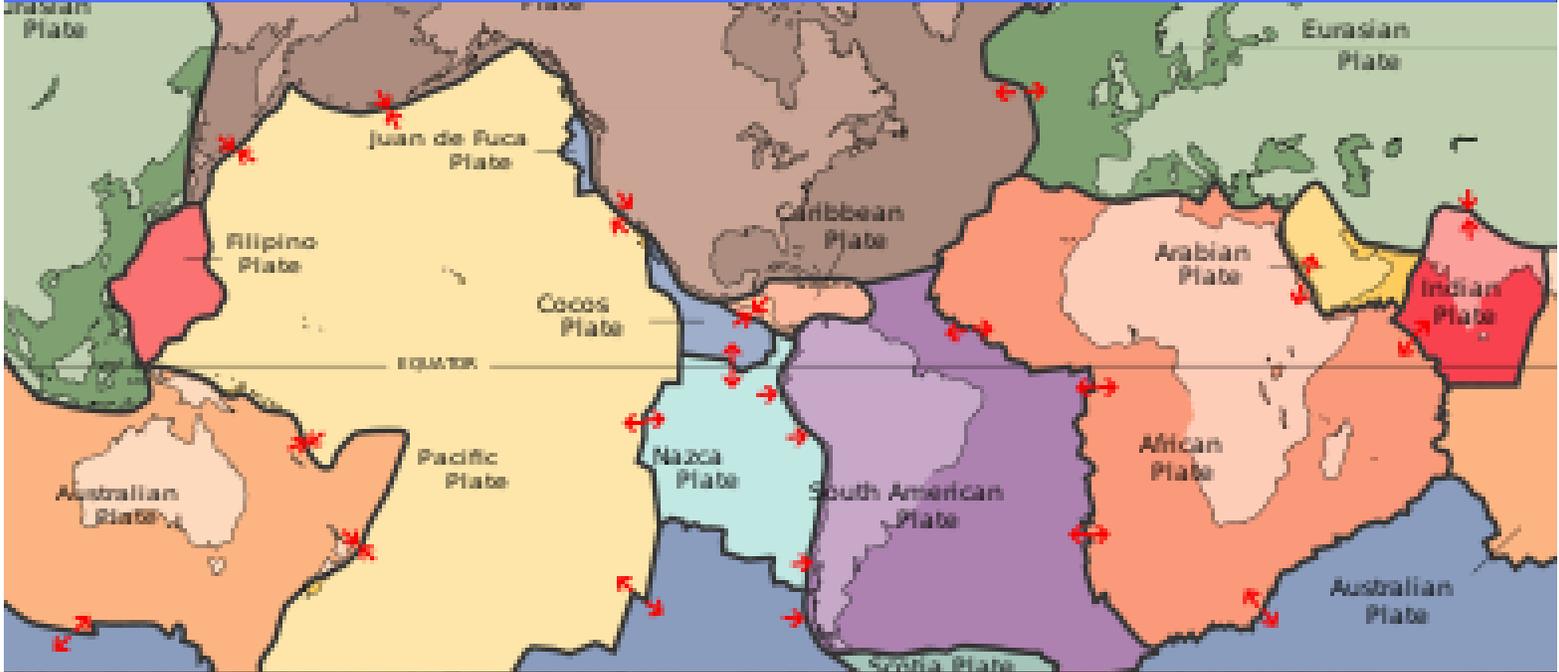


Photo source: Wikipedia

Earthquake

by Behruz Vahdani. President

When we compare the earth with an egg on the same scale, we can pretty much conclude that the egg's crust is about 10 times thicker than the earth's crust. The crust which covers the earth is broken. Every piece of this crust is called tectonic plate. The cracks between the boundaries of each plate are called earthquake faults. The intensity of an earthquake most likely increases the longer these cracks are in size. Since the cracks are not smooth, it builds energy when the plates can not move freely. In simple words, an earthquake is the shaking of the surface of the earth resulting from a sudden release of this energy. Earthquakes are caused mostly by rupture of geological faults but also by other events such as volcanic activity, landslides, mine blasts, and nuclear tests. Earthquakes

HERE'S WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW:

- Earthquake
- Innovative Design Approach



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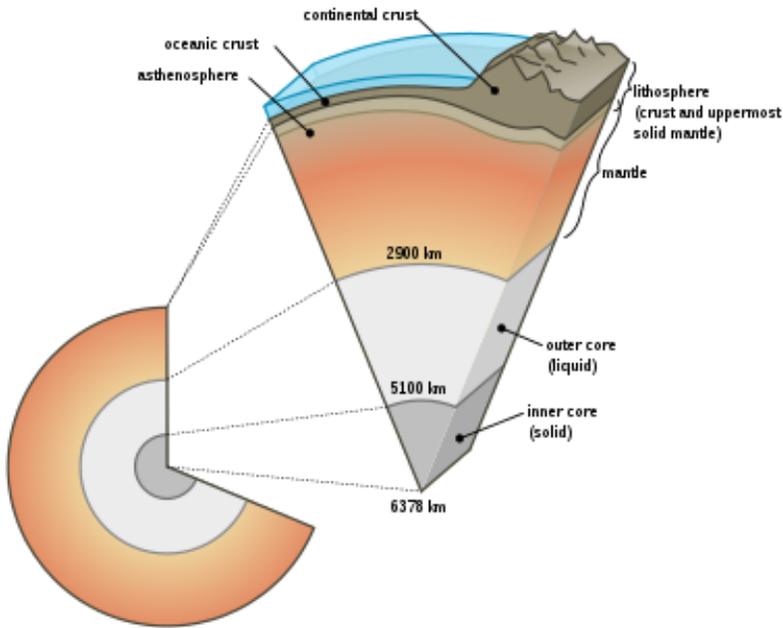


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Innovative Design Approach

Matrix Seismic Group Corp. can address all your concerns about different methods of design by utilizing a new design approach to strengthen your buildings.

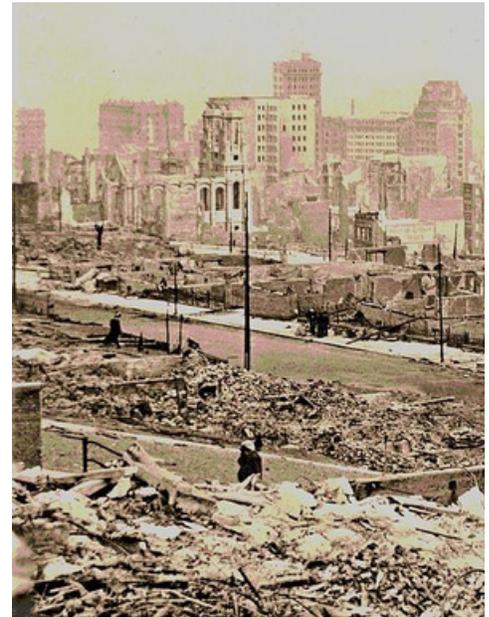
Matrix Seismic Group Corp. & Matrix Marine, LLC can evaluate the structural conditions of your Non-Ductile, UMB, Soft Story buildings in a timely manor .

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point of initial rupture is called hypocenter or focus. The epicenter is the point at ground level directly above the hypocenter. There are three main types of faults, normal, reverse and strike-slip. Normal and reverse faulting is where the displacement along the fault is in the vertical direction. Strike-slip faults is where the two sides of the fault slip horizontally past each other. If the normal fault happens in the ocean it will create a tsunami. A tsunami is a series of waves in a body of water caused by the displacement of a large volume of water. The effect of an earthquake can be summarized as human impacts, shaking and ground rapture, landslides, soil liquefaction, fires, tsunamis and floods.



1906 San Francisco Earthquake