Development of Global Seismology

From Myth to Reality

Nanmara (Japanese mythology)

In Japanese mythology, Nanmara is a great catfish who causes earthquakes. He is the lord of the north and of the earth. His legend is known throughout Japan, and he is often depicted as a giant catfish with a long tail and an impressive beard. His story is told in various folk tales and legends, and he is considered a symbol of the power of the earth.

ReneDescartes(1596-1650)

Rene Descartes was a French mathematician and philosopher. He is best known for his work in analytic geometry and his philosophical contributions, particularly his ideas about the nature of reality and the relationship between the mind and the body. His most famous work, "Discourse on the Method," contains the famous statement, "I think, therefore I am." This idea forms the basis of modern philosophy and has had a profound influence on the development of Western thought.

Pierre de Fermat (1601-1665)

Pierre de Fermat was a French lawyer and mathematician who is best known for his work in number theory and the development of analytic geometry. He is often credited with being the founder of modern probability theory, and his work in this area has had a lasting impact on the development of mathematics.

Christian Huygens (1629-1695)

Christian Huygens was a Dutch mathematician and physicist who made significant contributions to the study of waves, including the development of the wave theory of light. He is also known for his work in astronomy, particularly his discovery of Saturn's moon Titan.

Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727)

Isaac Newton was an English mathematician and physicist who is widely regarded as one of the most influential scientists in history. He made significant contributions to the fields of mathematics, physics, and astronomy, including the development of the laws of motion and the universal law of gravitation. His work laid the foundation for much of the modern scientific understanding of the natural world.

Sir Horace Lamb (1849-1934)

Sir Horace Lamb was a British physicist and mathematician who made significant contributions to the field of fluid dynamics. He is best known for his work on the theory of waves and the development of the Lamb vector, which is a fundamental concept in the study of fluid mechanics.

Jean Baptiste Joseph Fourier (1768-1830)

French mathematician and physicist who is best known for his work on Fourier series and the development of the Fourier transform. His work has had a profound impact on many fields, including mathematics, physics, and engineering.

Johann Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777-1855)

Carl Friedrich Gauss was a German mathematician and physicist who made significant contributions to many fields, including number theory, algebra, and statistics. He is often referred to as the "Prince of Mathematics" due to his many groundbreaking discoveries.

Baron Augustus Louis Cauchy (1789-1857)

Augustin Louis Cauchy was a French mathematician who made significant contributions to the fields of analysis and mechanics. He is known for his work on the theory of functions, including the Cauchy integral theorem.

Gabriel Lame (1795-1870)

Gabriel Lame was a French mathematician who made significant contributions to the fields of analysis and mechanics. He is known for his work on the theory of functions, including the Cauchy integral theorem.

George Gabriel Stokes (1819-1903)

George Gabriel Stokes was an Irish mathematician and physicist who made significant contributions to the fields of fluid dynamics and electrodynamics. He is best known for his work on the theory of waves and the development of the Navier-Stokes equations.

Louis Carl Geriger (1882-1966)

Louis Carl Geriger was a Swiss physicist who made significant contributions to the field of nuclear physics. He is best known for his work on the development of the first nuclear reactor, the Reactor of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology.

Emile Wieczork (1861-1928)

Emile Wieczork was a Lithuanian mathematician who made significant contributions to the field of statistics. He is known for his work on the theory of probability and the development of the Wieczork distribution.

Prince Boris Borisovich Galitzin (1862-1916)

Prince Boris Borisovich Galitzin was a Russian mathematician who made significant contributions to the field of number theory. He is best known for his work on the theory of quadratic forms and the development of the Galitzin identity.

Fusakichi Omori (1868-1923)

Fusakichi Omori was a Japanese mathematician who made significant contributions to the fields of fluid dynamics and mechanics. He is best known for his work on the development of the Omori-Ueda law, which describes the recurrence time of earthquakes.

Wood Anderson Torsion Seismograph

Since the 1930s, earthquakes have been measured by various means, including the Wood Anderson Torsion Seismograph. The machine was invented by H.D. Wood and J.A. Anderson of the United States Geological Survey. The machine consists of a torsion pendulum and a seismic recorder. The pendulum, suspended on a fiber, is mounted on a base plate of black granite. The machine is used to measure the amplitude and period of ground motion.

Louis Juzo Wilson (1880-1908)

Louis Juzo Wilson was an American engineer who is best known for his work on the Wilson seismograph. He invented the seismograph in 1880, which is still in use today.

James A. Van Allen (1914-2006)

James A. Van Allen was a physicist who is best known for his work on the Van Allen radiation belts. He discovered the belts in 1958, which are now known as the Van Allen Belts.

Sir Hugh Milner (1860-1936)

Sir Hugh Milner was a British mathematician and physicist who made significant contributions to the field of fluid dynamics. He is best known for his work on the development of the Milner equation, which describes the flow of a fluid in a pipe.

Sir Horace Lamb (1849-1934)

Sir Horace Lamb was a British physicist and mathematician who made significant contributions to the field of fluid dynamics. He is best known for his work on the development of the Lamb vector, which is a fundamental concept in the study of fluid mechanics.

Harry Hammond Hess (1906-1969)

Harry Hammond Hess was a Swiss geologist who is best known for his work on the theory of seafloor spreading. He proposed the theory in 1962, which is now known as the Hess-Oldenberg law.

Frank Press

Frank Press is an American geophysicist who is best known for his work on the theory of plate tectonics. He is a co-discoverer of the theory, which has had a profound impact on the study of the Earth's structure and dynamics.

Bruce Bolt (1930-2005)

Bruce Bolt was an, American geophysicist who is best known for his work on the theory of plate tectonics. He is a co-discoverer of the theory, which has had a profound impact on the study of the Earth's structure and dynamics.