

 Enigmas announced Nov. 6, 2023; answers before Dec. 15, 2023 to
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By examining the seismic waves that SEIS detected during two quakes in 2021, scientists were able to deduce that the liquid core of Mars is smaller and denser than previously thought.

Let's take a closer look at the recordings that the InSight scientific team worked on !



Seismogram B



The two recordings are available online on: <u>https://insight.oca.eu/fr/data-insight</u>



Question 4. By looking at the seismograms of these two quakes, make a list of the observable differences between the two recordings.

Make a list of the observed differences, cite at least 3 differences. <u>Answer :</u>

Question 5. With the help of marsview (<u>http://namazu.unice.fr/marsview/</u>), observe the arrival time of the waves for both studied events.



Question 6. With the help of the application Marsview, localize the origin point of the event which generated the quake of August the 25th, 2021.

Localization of the marsquake: is it n° 1 ou n° 4 ou n° 6 or n° 21 ... on the map of Marsview? <u>Answer:</u>_____

Question 7. Let us compare the core model of Mars with the core model of the Earth.



Represent same scale models of the internal structure of the Earth and of Mars with respect to the size of the planets and their cores. All of your models should be of the same scale.

Question 8. It also happens of Earth that seismometers record seismic waves generated by earthquakes occuring on the other side of the planet.

Take the example of the powerful earthquake (magnitude=7,6) that occured in Indonesia on January 9, 2023, and was recorded by numerous stations around the world.

The recordings resulting from this earthquake are available on the data base of EDUMED. http://edumed.unice.fr/data-center/seismo/seismograms.php

Open the recordings with Tectoglob3D, and observe the available seismograms.

With the option **'project the stations on the globe'** from the menu **'seismogram'**, compare the path traveled by seismic waves in the terrestrial globe by projecting the stations on the globe.

Thanks to all these elements, we can calculate the speed of the waves with the best precision. At what average speed do the first seismic waves propagate in each case (for each station)?

Globe virtuel	- <u>53</u> -	Fenêtre de résultats	N N
Rais sismiques (ondes P)	-22,4'N 135,3'E 416m	Evénement : INDONESIA Date: 09/01/2023 Magnitude: 7,6 Profondeur du foyer : 104 km Epicentre : ©	
en afficher la longueur)		Station KAPI (réseau IRIS-IDA) -5'N ; 119,8'E ; dist. épicentre : 1154km (10,38')	í
	as the part	KAPI 7.55.10-1 mm/s Ganal : BHZ	_
	70'	Station PALK (réseau IRIS-IDA) 7,3'N ; 80,7'E ; dist. épicentre : 5698km (51,248')	"
L = 12637 km	- 90°	PALK Conal: BHZ	
Prof. max. = 5787 (3	- 100+	Station BRO1 (réseau Insegnaci Etna) 37,8'N ; 14,8'E ; dist. épicentre : 12703km (114,239')	í
	110. BRO1	BRO1 Canal : EHZ	ilw
	720. F	Réglages / paramètres	
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Question 9. For this earthquake, one of the seismological stations is located in the shadow zone of the earthquake.

Indicate which station it is. Answer: _____

Question 10. On the recording of this station (in the shadow zone), we notice the arrival of waves, albeit weak.

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How can we explain these seismic waves recorded despite the obstacle represented by the core of the Earth?



We await for your results and discoveries on: insight@geoazur.unice.fr