

## Tides, earthquakes, and geotectonics

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Determine moon time (MT) by analogy with solar time (ST), dividing the time between its nadir and zenith by 12 parts (hours). So we can find direction of the resultant force of attraction and measure the angle between the direction and zenith in hours too ( $1 \text{ hour} = 15^\circ$ ), denote attraction time by AT. Thus each EQ has three times: ST, MT, and AT, they vary from  $-6$  to  $+6$  hours because the tide cycle is 12 hours.

The distribution of ATs shows that EQs is more frequent when a low tide and/or high tide than in other time. A low tide corresponds to meridional stress and latitude tension (the North Atlantic ridge, Central Africa). A high tide corresponds to general tension (Philippines). In many regions both tendency combine (Kamchatka, Aleuts, Kurils, Japan, Tongo, Chile, Mediterranean). Such combination (the change stress with tension twice in a day and night) can make the mechanism like a ratchet that causes horizontal trend.

At the plane (ST, MT), many EQs happen when directions to the Sun and Moon are perpendicular, because pulling force turns by  $52^\circ$ . Very many EQs take place when  $ST=MT$  (joint slant traction). Some of EQs locate in dependence on only one heavenly body; such locations can not be explained with classic mechanics.

EQs are somewhat more frequent at a full and new moon.

For the strongest EQs, another planets participate in attraction.

The earth's crust seems to be a pellicle on the hard and resilient mantle, and cosmic factors regulate its development. Different basements in regions cause different reaction to the cosmic actions.