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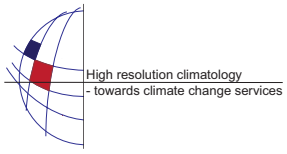

Controlling a hurricane by altering its internal climate

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Atmospheric hazards, like the fury of a hurricane, can be controlled by altering its internal climate.

The hurricane controlling technique suggested is eco-friendly, compatible with hurricane size, has a sound scientific base and is practically possible. The key factor is a large scale dilution of the hurricane fuel, vapour, in the eye wall and spiral rain bands where condensation causing vapor volume reduction (a new concept which can be explained by Avogadro's law) and latent heat release drive the storm. This can be achieved by installing multiple storage tanks containing dry liquefied air on the onshore and offshore coastal regions and islands, preferably underground, in the usual path of a hurricane. Each storage tank is designed to hold and release dry liquefied air of around 100,000 tons.

Satellite tracking of hurricanes can locate the eye wall and the spiral rain bands. The installed storage tanks coming under these areas will rapidly inject dry air in huge quantities thereby diluting the vapour content of the vapour-rich air in the eye wall and in the spiral rain bands. This will result in reduced natural input of vapour-rich air, reduced release of latent heat, reduced formation of the low pressure zone due to condensation and volume reduction of the vapor, expansion of the artificially introduced dry air as it goes up occupying a larger space with the diluted fuel, absorption of energy from the system by low temperature of the artificially introduced air. It will effect considerable condensation of the vapor near the sea surface thus further starving the hurricane of its fuel in its engine. Seeding materials, or microscopic dust as suggested by Dr. Daniel Rosenfeld in large quantities may also be introduced via the flow of the injected dry air in order to enhance the hurricane controlling ability.

All the above factors are in favour of retarding the hurricane's wind speed and power.

The sudden weakening of hurricane Lili was found to be partially caused by the natural input of drier air. We are artificially introducing completely dry air in large quantities (perhaps the dry air release is from 100,000 tons X 50 tanks or 100 tanks or even more tanks, whatever comes under the defined areas) and that too along with seeding materials if required. Importantly, these mega introductions are directly into the proper areas of a hurricane.

Optionally, the dry air introduction may be done anywhere in the core of a hurricane.

We can even tame a hurricane in a controlled manner by controlling the volumes of the release of the dry gas, the seeding materials and the locations of the release so that fresh water in the form of rains can come on land simultaneously limiting the destruction.

Most importantly the dissipation of the hurricanes hitting the coastal regions can be effectively accelerated to control the destruction by introducing the dry air from the coastal region tanks. Here the land effect and simultaneous introduction of the dry air will give a synergic effect.