

Increasing Earth's Land Surface Area by Reducing the Sea Levels

By

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Abstract

ANHISHA is an acronym, and stands for “*Application of Nuclear Heat Injection System for Heating Atmosphere*”. The controlled atmospheric low pressure area, created by this process, can be used to modify long term and short term weather patterns. Simulations of Global Circulation Models (GCM), on weather supercomputers, can determine in advance, the result on atmosphere, e.g., precipitation. Various aspects of such anthropic modifications of atmosphere have been discussed in the reference 1. The permanent hurricane like vortex on north and south pole can be modified by ANHISHA, with the aim, of a higher ice precipitation, on the geographic poles. A significant increase in polar ice, would reduce the sea levels and increase land surface area. This in turn, would sustain the burgeoning human population, and restore habitat of various natural land species. In a sense this is reversal of global warming and onset of an artificial, controlled ice age. As we would not like to have ice age in extreme northern latitudes, so we will restrict ANHISHA only to south pole. The extra ice would be confined to Antarctica.

It is pointed out that controlled release of thermal energy from fission type nuclear reactors can be used to alter weather patterns over significantly large geographical regions. (1) Nuclear heat creates a low pressure region, which can be used to draw moist air from oceans, onto deserts. (2) Creation of low pressure zones over oceans using Nuclear heat can lead to

Controlled Cyclone Creation (CCC). (3) Nuclear heat can also be used to melt glaciers and control water flow in rivers.

We examine implications of anthropogenic low pressure regions, - created by injecting heat from nuclear reactors, into atmosphere. We suggest the possibility that such artificially generated low pressure regions, near hurricanes could disrupt their growth, path, and intensity. This method can also create controlled tropical storms, which lead to substantial rainfall in arid areas, such as - (1) Sahara desert, (2) Australian interior desert, and (3) Indian Thar desert. A simple vortex suction model is developed to study, effect on atmospheric dynamics, by such a nuclear heat injection system.

Heat from nuclear reactors can be used for creating strong thermal up currents, in the atmosphere of north and south poles. Taking chaos theory into account, this has the potential of effecting weather patterns all over the globe. Anthropogenic thermal upcurrent on north pole will stabilize the north polar vortex against perturbations by the Rossby waves, and consequently reduce winter storm frequency and intensity in mid and high polar latitudes. This method of anthropogenic forcing, opens up the possibility of benign global weather control - and a globally temperate climate.

References

1. Modgil, M. S. : *Large Scale Weather Control Using Nuclear Reactors*, Lambert Academic Publishers.