

Hurricane Suppression Using Salt to Increase Atmospheric Conductivity

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Abstract

This paper is a short overview of why adding salt to the eye of a hurricane might be an effective method for suppressing a hurricane by disrupting its electric field. A salt powder absorbed into the moist atmosphere would add a measure of conductivity and could significantly reduce the electric and electromagnetic fields build-up which would reduce a hurricane's ability to stay organized. There is a history of observed strong electric fields inside hurricanes, primarily in the eye. We hypothesize how the electric fields act as the hurricane's glue; the more it can be discharged, the less organized and weaker it will become.

Salt is a Natural Way to Suppress a Hurricane

Hurricanes have been observed to have large electric fields built-up (see discussion below) especially in the eye area. We hypothesize in this paper how the fields act like the glue holding the hurricane together. Therefore, if these large fields can be discharged, the premise is that it will disrupt the hurricane's ability to organize its energy. The method we propose to disrupt the electric field build-up is to increase the conductivity of the atmosphere. This is accomplished by salt seeding into the hurricane's eye. The centrifugal forces of the hurricane would disperse the concentrated salt powder into its moist atmosphere for absorption and thereby quickly increase the conductivity. The salt like atmosphere then would act as an electrolyte increasing the local conductivity and promoting discharging of the hurricane's electric fields. If done in a timely manner in the early stages of a hurricane's development, such a treatment may be manageable. A Salt powder or Salt like bomb would likely be the most compact and concentrated way to seed the hurricane eye area. Using concentrated ocean salt would be a natural way to treat a hurricane and maintain environmental integrity without harming the oceanic environment. Furthermore, a little salt can go a long way in increasing conductivity in a moist environment.

The Role of Electric Fields in Hurricanes - Hypothesis

Unfortunately, the role of electric fields in hurricanes appears not well understood. However, numerous references are provided below to its presence and how other authors have viewed electric fields as vital to a hurricane's structure. Therefore, it is considered here as a key part in our ability to fight Mother Nature's turbulence. We hypothesize an overly simplistic explanation as to why this could be. In an analogy of an atom, we know that without the electric field atomic attraction, the orbital electrons would spiral outward and leave its orbital. Similarly, there is a history (see below) of observations of very strong electric fields inside hurricanes, primarily the eye. We hypothesize that this acts as the hurricanes glue, the more it can be discharged, the less organized it should become, weakening its structure.

Observations of High Electric and Electromagnetic Fields in Hurricanes

An overview of some references is provided here describing the presence of high electric and electromagnetic fields in cyclones, Hurricanes as well as Tornadoes:

1. In 2005 NASA (see reference) a team of scientists explored Hurricane Emily using NASA's ER-2 aircraft, flying high above the storm; they noted frequent lightning in the

cylindrical wall of clouds surrounding the hurricane's eye. Both cloud-to-cloud and cloud-to-ground lightning were present. The electric fields above Emily were among the strongest ever measured by the aircraft's sensors over any storm, in excess of 8 kilovolts per meter. This measured at sea not near tribo-electric charging land masses.

2. In 2005 NASA comparison have been made between, Emily, a Category 4 storm, Rita and Katrina were Category 5; All three were over water when their lightning was detected; and in each case, the lightning was located around the eye-wall.

3. The role of electric fields is not well understood since other equally intense storms often do not produce as much lightning. This of course does not mean that high electric fields did not exist. They just were not observed to produce as frequent lightning discharges.

4. Hare [1837], 160 years ago pointed out the possible role of effects connected with a strong electric field in the formation of a tornado.

5. Numerous researchers have studied both hurricanes and tornadoes and found they were accompanied by frequent and strong lightning [Chalmers, 1967; Ziegler and MacGorman, 1994; Molinari et al., 1994]

6. Measurements in tornados of electric and magnetic files, have also been made. [Vonnegut and Weyer, 1966; Brook, 1967; Chalmers, 1967; Watkins et al., 1978; Ziegler and MacGorman, 1994].

7. Krasilnikov [1997], formulated at least three conditions for emergence and intensification of a tropical cyclone. First, it is necessary that the initial cyclonic disturbance could emerge in a powerful enough cumulus containing layers of charged particles of high volume electric charge density. The second condition is that the initial cyclonic disturbance should be localized in the middle troposphere at an altitude where the negatively charged layer is, since this is the very area in which the Electromagnetohydrodynamic mechanism is realized to a maximum. Note that the results of observations [e .g., Miller, 1967] confirm this condition. Third, the initial cyclonic disturbance should not be too weak.

Ways to Reduce Electric Fields in Hurricanes

There may be other ways to reduce an electric field as suggested by Krasilnikov 2002. The salt method suggested here would be benign in that it would not harm the environment. In general, there are two ways to reduce the charge on an insulator:

1) The first is to add ions to combine with the positive and negative charges to neutralize the existing charges. This method does not seem practical for hurricanes since attempting to add ions typically would recombine before being able to neutralize charge build up in a hurricane.

2) The second method is to turn the insulating atmosphere into a semi-conductive electrolyte atmosphere so the electric build up can self discharge. This seems to be the only practical method as described here by salt seeding the hurricane's eye.

Some Cloud Seeding Precedence

Cloud seeding using salt spray to tame hurricanes was described but for a different reason [see Wall, 2011]. In the Wall article, it was reported that the basic idea was to brighten marine clouds above the tropical Atlantic Ocean by pumping tiny salt particles into them. Brighter clouds would then reflect more sunlight into space, so the geoengineering effort could lower ocean temperatures. Lower temperature waters would reduce the probability of hurricane occurrences. Although proposed years ago, the author has not seen the follow-up effort. Computer simulations were thought to help reduce hurricane categories. This method was also thought to help somewhat against global warming.

Another type of cloud seeding with silver iodide has been attempted by China in 2008 for different reasons. The China seeding was used to prevent rain during the opening of the Beijing Olympics [see Thompson 2008].

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Biography

Alec Feinberg is the founder of DfRSoft. He has a Ph.D. in Physics and is the principal author of the books, *Design for Reliability and Thermodynamic Degradation Science: Physics of Failure, Accelerated Testing, Fatigue, and Reliability Applications*. DfRSoft provides consulting in reliability and shock and vibration, training classes and DfRSoftware. Please contact us if you need help. Alec has provided reliability engineering services in diverse industries (AT&T Bell Labs, Tyco Electronics, HP, NASA, etc) for over 35 years in aerospace, automotive and electrical and mechanical systems. He has provided training classes in Design for Reliability & Quality, Shock and Vibration, HALT and ESD. Alec has presented numerous technical papers and won the 2003 RAMS best tutorial award for the topic, "Thermodynamic Reliability Engineering."