Asia Continental Seismic Zone G.R. Irlapati'S Geoscope

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Abstract: Asia is a hotbed of earthquake activity, particularly where the Australian plate wraps around the Indonesian archipelago, and again in Japan, which lies astride three continental plates. More earthquakes are recorded in Japan than any other place on earth. The nations of Indonesia, Fiji and Tonga also experience record numbers of earthquakes annually. When a 9.1. quake struck the western coast of Sumatra in 2014, it generated the largest tsunami in recorded history.
More than 200,000 people died in the resulting inundation. Other major historical quakes include a 9.0 quake on Russia's Kamchatka Peninsula in 1952 and an 8.6 magnitude quake that struck Tibet in 1950. Scientists as far away as Norway felt that quake.
Central Asia is another of the world's major earthquake zones. The greatest activity occurs along a swath of territory extending from the eastern shores of the Black Sea, down through Iran and its border with Pakistan and along the southern shores of the Caspian Sea.
Geoscope is very useful to detect the earthquakes hence Geoscope establishments should be taken in order to capture the consequences just like earthquakes etc in the underground area of this zone. The details of the Geoscope are described below.
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History:

During the years of 1980-86, he has conducted many researches with an ideal to invent a device that should be used to predict the geological hazards such as earthquakes and solve the mysteries such as mineral and water resources of the underground in advance. The Geoscope researches were completed in 1986 and the invention of Geoscope was presented to the Hon'ble A.J.V.B.M. Rao, Member of Parliament (L.S.), Amalapuram Constituency for consideration. After consideration in 1987, Sri A.J.V.B.M. Rao met the Hon'ble Miniter of State for science and technology, New Delhi (later President of India) personally presented the Geoscope invention for further research and development in the services of welfare of the people. Sri K.R.Narayanan was issued orders to the C.S.I.R. in the capacity of Vice-President of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to develop the invention Geoscope in 1988. In 1989, the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh was also issued orders to the Government of India, Ministry of science & Technology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to provide research facilities to carryout the experiments on the Geoscope at National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad for Implementation in the service of the country. He submitted many representations to the government and research Organizations for providing research facilities for further researches on the Geoscope but the government and research organizations did not encourage and provide research opportunities to him. He was envied by Research Institutes, scientists and subjected to incessant verbal insults. National and international magazines have published articles, comments, news items on the Geoscope. He sacrificed his life for the past 46 years in inventing the Geoscope to serve the world people from the earthquakes. But he is an unfortunate scientist who could not get recognition as the inventor of Geoscope. His home country did not recognize him. His appeal does not reach the international communities. He is now making his life's last journey due to pains and poverty & disregard and despair. Under the aforesaid circumstance he is making his appeal to the world scientists to recognize him as the inventor of the Geoscope.

Introduction:

Earth Quake is the preceptible shaking of surface of the earth, resulting from the sudden release of energy in the earth's crust that creates seismic waves. Earth Quakes can be violent enough to loss people around and destroy whole cities. "The seismicity or seismic activity of an area refers to the frequency, type and size of Earth Quake experienced over a period of time. Earth Quakes can also trigger mud slides, mass movements, sink holes, coastal erosion, lahar, mud

flows, volcanic activities, landslides, tsunami, shaking and ground rupture, avalanches, fires, soil liquefication, floods and human impacts, tidal forces etc., Indonesia, Turkey, Mexico, EL Salvador, Pakistan, Philippines, India, Nepal and many other countries are most Earth Quakes vulnerable countries in the world.

Many predictions has been developed for predicting the time and place in which Earth Quakes will occur. He has conducted many researches on the Earth Quakes and invented the Geoscope which can help to forecast the Earth Quakes and its secondary consequent hazards 24 hours in advance.

2. Construction:

Geoscope means- a mechanical architecture established in between the underground and observatory with the help of bore-well proposed for conducting geological studies to know the earthquakes, ores and water currents etc.

A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An observatory having research & analysis facilities has to be constructed on the borehole Apparatus & sensors to recognize the geo- physical and geo-chemical changes generated in the underground such as foreshocks, chemical changes, electrogeopulses, micro-vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces etc should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned analysis sections of the observatory that is above the ground to study the changes taking place in the underground.

That means-relative results of geological & geographical researches & developments of past, present and future should be interposed, coordinated and constantly developed. The apparatus related to the geology and geography such as Richter scale etc also should be set in the observatories of the Geoscope. we can make many more modern ideas & modifications thus bringing many more improvements & developments in the Geoscope.

Many kinds of super high remote sensing technology in the area of sensor physics, signal processing used specially image processing, electromagnetic detection technology etc should be used in the Geoscope. Geophysical deep underground detectors and mineral exploration equipments, natural gas sensors etc should be used in the Geoscope. Electromagnetic sensors may also be used in the Geoscope project.

National Geoscope Project:

Many extensive researches were conducted on the national geoscopic forewarning system to detect the geological changes in advance. In this system, there should be established three level centers i.e., Local Geoscope Centre, Regional Geoscope Centre and Central Geoscope Centre for maintaining the system in a coordinated manner.

Local Geoscope Centre: One or more required number of Geoscopes should be established in the expected earthquake zones. The observation personnel in the respective Geoscopes should watch the onset of earthquakes day and night.

Regional Geoscope Centre: There should be established a Regional Geoscopic Centre at every expected quake zone to co-ordinate and codify the information supplied by the local geoscopic centers of the zone.

Central Geoscope Centre: There should be established a Central Geoscopic Centre to co-ordinate and codify the information supplied by the Regional Geoscopic Centers from all over country in a coordinated manner.

Performance: Whenever a Local Geoscopic Centre sends warning about the onset of earthquakes, the observation personal should immediately send the information to its Regional Geoscopic Centre. The Regional Geoscopic Centre should analysis the information and send it to the Central Geoscopic Centre. The Central Geoscope Centre analyze the information supplied by the Local Geoscopic Centers, Regional Geoscopic Centers and estimates the epicenter, time, area to be affected urban places etc., details of the impending earthquake and send to the authorities, and media and warnings in advance to take precautions.

Types Of Geoscope Models

Simple Geoscope: This is a simple construction involving no expenditure. A deep well having suitable width and depth has to be dug. Construct a room over the well. Wash the inner walls of the room with white Lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb in the room.

Home Made Geoscope: This construction involves no expenditure. Even students, children's and science enthusiasts can make the Home-Made Geoscope and detect the earth-quakes 24 to 28 hrs in advance. By making certain changes and alterations, the house having a well can be converted into a Geoscope i.e., wash the inner walls of the house with white Lime. Fix ordinary electric bulbs in the room.

Performance: Observe the colour of the room lighting daily. When the bulb glows, the light in room generally appears white in color, but before occurrence of an earth-quake, the room lighting turns blue in colour. The onset of earth-quake can be guessed by this "Seismic luminescence Emission".

Principle: Due to stress of continental plates and some other reasons on a place where there are favorable chances for earth-quake to occur, the pressure is induced in the underground. As a result, there is a steady rise in the pressure around the focus centre. Because of the large disparity in the magnitude of energies involved, gas anomalies such as (a) Helium emission (b) chemicoseismic anomalies of

sulphur, calcium, nitrogen etc., chemical compounds (c) seismic atomic radiations of radioactive mineral compounds show up much earlier even at large distance from the epic-centre which enter the well through the underground springs. These gas anomalies occupy the room in this manner; emit radiation which gives blue colour (some times red) to the room.

Micro Geoscope: Micro-Geoscope is an elaborate construction. For this model a deep bore-well having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An observatory having the most modern high-technological research facilities has to be constructed on that well. Most modern mechanical systems like electronic, physical and chemical sensors and apparatus to recognize the rise and fall of the underground water levels, micro-vibrations and waves generated in the underground, differences in pressure, temperature and other seismic activities should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned research analyzing departments of the observatory that is above the well to observe the seismic changes taking place in the underground. The results of researches on the quakes like Richter scale etc., also should be setup in the Geoscope. That means relative results of past, present and future pertaining to the earthquakes or seismic researches should be interposed, co-ordinate, and constantly developed. We can make many more changes thus bringing many more developments in the geoscope.

Observe the geophysical & geochemical changes such as foreshocks, chemical changes, ground water levels, strain in rocks, thermal anomalies, fractroluminescence's gas anomalies, electrogeopulses, micro-vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces, etc taking place in the underground. The onset of earthquakes can be guessed by observing the aforesaid changes in the concerned analyzing departments of the observatory.

Studies:

I have proposed much type of studies to study the earth's underground through the Geoscope by which we can predict the earthquakes 6 to 24 hours in advance.

Seismic Luminescence Study:

This is a very easy and simple study in the Geoscope Project. Construct a room over a well having suitable width and depth. Wash the inner walls of the room with white lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb in the room. (Otherwise by making certain changes and alternations any home or office having a well can be converted into the Geoscope. Wash the inner walls of the house with white lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb but don't fix fluorescent lamp in the house. This method involves no expenditure).

Observe the colour of the lightning in the Geoscope room daily 24 hours 365 days. When the bulb glows, the lightning in the room generally appears as white (reddish). But before occurrence of an earth-quake, the room lightning turns violet in colour.

Because, before occurring of an earthquake-gas anomalies such as radon, helium, hydrogen and chemico-mineral evaporations such as sulphur, calcium, nitrogen and other fracto-luminescence radiations show up earlier even at large distances from the epicenter due to stress, disturbances, shock waves and fluctuations in the underground forces. These gas anomalies & fracto luminescence radiations and other chemical evaporations enter into the well through the underground springs. When these anomalies occupy the room above the well, the room lighting turns violet in colour. The light in the room scattered in the presence of these gas anomalies, fracto-luminescence radiations and other chemico-mineral evaporations the ultra violet radiation is emitted more and the room lighting turns in violet colour. Our eye catches these variations in the radiation of the lighting in the room easily since:

a) The violet rays having smaller wave length.

b) The violet radiation having property of extending greatly.

c) The light becoming weak in the violet region.

d) The eyes having greater sensitivity to violet radiation.

Due to all reasons the room may appear violet in colour then we can predict the impending earth quakes 12 hours in advance.

Electro Geopulses Study:

This is also easy study to recognize the impending earth quake. A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An earth wire or rod should be inserted into the underground by the borehole and linked with the concerned analysis section having apparatus to detect, compare measure of the electric currents of the electric circuit of the earth systems. Otherwise by observing the home electric fans. etc. We can also study the electrogeopulses studies to predict the impending earth quake.

Observe the changes in the electric currents of the earth system 24 hours, 365 days. From a power station, the electricity is distributed to the far-off places. Normally the circuit of the power supply being completed through the earth system. Whenever if the disturbances occurs in the layers of the earth's underground, the fluctuation rate will be more due to the earth quake obstructions such as pressure, faults, vibrations, water currents etc., of the earth's underground. So we can forecast the impending earth quake by observing the obstruction of electric currents of circuit of the earth system in the observatory of the

Geoscope and also by the obstruction sounds in the electric fans etc.

Experiments Carriedout:

I have carried out a number of experiments on the Geoscope project and all were successfully proved out in practice. The risk of earthquakes in Andhra Pradesh is less but the source is greater in north India and other regions in the world where the establishment of the geoscope is very useful.

Uses:

By setting up the National Geoscope Project and maintain, the country can be predicted the impending earthquakes, volcanic hazards (and storm surges, tsunamis etc consequence secondary hazards due to the earthquakes occur in the womb that means underground of the sea or ocean if the country have the chances of occurring of these disasters) in advance. And also the country can be predicted mineral and underground resources by inserting many kinds of super high remote sensing technology in the area of sensor physics, signal processing used specially image processing, electromagnetic detection technology and geophysical deep underground detectors and mineral exploration equipments, natural gas sensors etc in the underground through the Geoscope. Setting up the National Geoscope Project and maintain will also be useful in emerging industries such as geothermal and geo-sequestration etc.

Hazard Detection Method:

And also we can find out many more secrets of the underground by keen study of the Geoscope.

For example, build Geoscope in the seismic areas and earthquakes can be predicted by virtue of performing studies as described above.

Another example, build Geoscope in the coastal areas of the sea and earthquakes and its consequent secondary hazards such as tidal forces, rogue waves, tsunami can be predicted by virtue of performing studies as described above.

Furthermore example, build Geoscope in the possible areas where landslides are likely to occur and the earthquakes and it secondary consequent hazards such as landslides mud slides, mass movements, sink holes, coastal erosion, lahar, mud flows, etc can be estimated by virtue of performing studies as described above.

One more example, build Geoscope in the volcano areas and volcanic volcanic activities such as volcanic gases, steam generated eruptions, explosive eruption of high – silica lava, effusive eruption of low-silica lava, debris flow and carbon dioxide emission etc can be predicted by virtue of performing studies as described above.

These are some examples only. We can find out many more secrets of a country weather conditions by keen study of its monsoon time scale.

Conclusion:

We can make many more researches on the geoscope thus bringing many more developments, modifications and improvements in the geoscope.

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