



PLAN TO ENHANCE LOCAL PRECIPITATION

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: Coping with the global warming phenomenon. **Method:** Using generators, water vapor is injected into the environment in the form of thin and light or thick and heavy masses depending on environmental conditions. In addition to freshening up the air in the environment and maintaining the balance of its temperature, this water vapor mass rises, condenses, and forms a cloud. It becomes electrically charged because of the friction between its water vapor particles and also due to the energy of solar radiation. When this electrically charged cloud and the passing cloud masses collide, electric discharge takes place in the form of lightning and thunder that results in rainfall. The development of this artificial cloud mass also makes the environmental conditions more favorable by providing the sufficient and necessary moisture for rainfall. We use this fresh water obtained from the rainfall for creating and expanding green spaces in order to keep the moisture on the surface of the earth and also to accomplish the main purpose of implementing this project: coping with the global warming phenomenon. **Results:** Since 12 years from now the Earth's temperature rises to a level that makes life on it impossible, the main goal of this plan is to counter the global warming phenomenon. In addition to obtaining the required moisture in the environment and providing the necessary conditions for rainfall, the plan freshens up the ambient air and reduces its temperature.

KEYWORDS: "Mist and Water Vapor Generators," "Favorable Environmental Conditions for Rainfall", "Condensing, Compressing and Increasing the Electric Charge of Mist and Water Vapor Masses", "Regional Environmental Conditions ", "Conversion of Warm and Dry Air at Ground Surface into Mild and Humid Air", "Green Movement for Maintaining Moisture at Ground Surface", "Forest and Rangeland Fire Prevention".

1. INTRODUCTION

With the current trend of global warming, by the next 12 years we will witness a human catastrophe and the destruction of human life.

2. Statement of the problem

If the current trend of global warming continues, the average temperature of the planet will rise to a level that it will become impossible for any type of organism to continue living on Earth.

3. Justification for doing the research

Creating a strategy or strategies for preventing the human tragedy caused by global warming is the justification for carrying out this research.

4. Purpose of the research

The purpose of this study is to carry out activities that prevent global warming, revive and improve the natural vegetation on the planet, and buy more time for

implementing projects such as the Kyoto Protocol, or even better ones, to save human life on earth.

5. Research outcomes

1. Creating strategies to slow down the rate of global warming and restore and improve vegetation on the planet and to gain more time for reducing emissions of ozone-depleting substances and greenhouse gases
2. Increasing moisture content at ground surface, which will be followed by cooling of the air
3. Increasing percentage of precipitation
4. Acquiring the fresh water needed for implementing the Green Movement policies
5. Directing most of the rainfalls away from large water bodies toward land
6. Preventing occurrence of terrible hurricanes or reducing their intensity through creating a thermal barrier
7. Preventing or reducing the intensity and power of fires caused by drought and heat and dry air through injecting water vapor into the environment

6. Innovation of the Research

The research innovation is the implementation of the "Plan to Enhance Local Precipitation" and also the invention of new devices for implementing this plan.

7. Review of the literature

In general, in the "Plan to Enhance Local Precipitation," tiny mist or water vapor particles are injected into the environment. As this mass of vapor rises higher and higher, it is condensed and compressed due to the low temperatures in the upper layers of the atmosphere. This causes friction between water particles thereby increasing the electric charge of the water vapor mass. Sunlight also stimulates the particles and electrons in this water vapor mass. Later on, when this water vapor mass collides with passing cloud masses that rise from the surface of seas and oceans and have a large electric charge, electric discharge takes place in the form of thunder and lightning that is followed by rainfall. It should be noted that the presence of this water vapor in the environment creates favorable conditions for rainfall.

8. Methodology

The available data on global warming and on current conditions of the Earth were compared with those of previous years and decades to predict the future, and attempts were made to find solutions for preventing global warming and for improving the conditions of the vegetation on Earth so as to maintain and improve the present conditions of human life on this planet.

9. The Plan to Enhance Local Precipitation

First of all, it should be pointed out that the original "Plan to Increase the Amount of Rainfalls" covers extensive areas and its implementation costs are very high. Therefore, it can be implemented only in specific parts of the world. However, the "Plan to Enhance Local Precipitation" can be executed in almost all parts of the world because of its low implementation costs.^[1,2]

In this plan, water is powdered (in the form of vapor and mist) using special devices and injected into the environment. This injected vapor can be either thin and light or thick and heavy depending on the environmental conditions, and it should be injected into the environment to perform the function for which it was planned.

Water vapor generators, the equipment that injects water into the environment, can function in different ways and have different shapes. One type of these devices looks exactly like an automobile engine with the difference that its crankshaft is driven by the output power of another engine to move the pistons and connecting rods. In this way, the tiny particles of water injected into the pistons are compressed under pressure from the pistons and the connecting rods and forced out as tiny particles of water vapor. Another type of these generators has a shape similar to that of the heaters of a fan jet used in poultry halls and greenhouses with the difference that instead of fuel finely powdered water is blown into the

equipment from the fuel blower holes in the cylindrical chambers of the fan jet. At the end part of the device there are powerful water vapor fans that guide the tiny powdered water particles (the mist) outside of it. In general, "mist makers" are used in poultry halls in warm and dry areas to reduce the ambient temperature and help the dust to settle. The same system can be used with plumbing and more holes and greater pressure inside the cylinders similar to fan-jet heaters with strong suction fans at the outlet to produce water mist and vapor. In general, any device that can turn large amounts of water into mist and light water vapor masses consisting of tiny particles can be used in implementing the "Plan to Enhance Local Precipitation." The apparent shapes of two types of such equipment were described above.

In general, in the "Plan to Enhance Local Precipitation" the tiny water particles (mist) or water vapor are injected into the environment. As this mass of water vapor rises, it is condensed and compressed due to low temperatures of the upper layers of the atmosphere. This process increases friction between water particles and increases the electric charge of the water vapor mass. In addition, solar radiation stimulates the particles and electrons in this vapor mass. Later on, when this mass of water vapor and passing clouds (arising from the surface of seas and oceans and having a substantial electric charge) collide, electric discharge takes place in the form of lightning and thunder causing rainfall. It should be noted that the presence of this water vapor mass in the environment creates favorable conditions for rainfall (1, 2 and 3).

If the water vapor created in wet seasons (especially fall and winter) is injected into the environment as ionized and charged particles, it will have a much more positive effect on the success of the project.

Depending on the environmental conditions, and in order to improve the effectiveness of the plan, it is necessary for places such as desert margins to sometimes inject light and thin mist in cold seasons taking into account wind direction.

Preventing occurrence of terrible hurricanes that occur in some parts of the world is another advantage of the "Plan to Enhance Local Precipitation." Avoiding and reducing the strength of powerful hurricanes is achieved by creating a layer, even though thin, of water vapor and mist. This layer prevents the rapid displacement of hot and cold air masses because it absorbs some of the energy of the cold and warm incoming systems thereby reducing their energy.

Furthermore, prevention of large fires in forests and rangelands is another advantage of implementing this plan. This is achieved because the small mist and water vapor particles in the air settle on the surface of plants and rangelands at night. Although these dew drops evaporate again the next day as water vapor, they leave

their cooling and moisturizing effects in the environment and on the plants.

CONCLUSION

Some may make the mistake of thinking that a small number of people may survive global warming. The current rising trend in global temperatures will not make it possible for any living organism to survive on the surface of Earth. It is obvious that for centuries man has polluted the air with various contaminants. It is now time to extensively implement projects such as the "Plan to Enhance Local Precipitation" worldwide. It is important to note that the author of this article has been thinking of creating a strategy that does not stop the economic growth of the countries and, at the same time, provides more time to reduce the environmental pollutants and improve environmental conditions.

10. Suggestions

It is recommended this plan be implemented in different parts of the world where it is not possible to implement the "Plan to Increase the Amount of Rainfalls."

11. REFERENCES

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