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SUN-EARTH ENERGY TRANSFER: HAZARDS AND CONSEQUENCES.

Abstract

This paper explores the link between changes in the Earth's electromagnetic field and composition and their cascading effects on various natural hazards, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, extreme weather events, and landslides. The Earth's composition is primarily made up of iron, which creates a magnetic field that protects the planet from harmful solar radiation. The interior is characterized by high energy, temperatures, and pressures, which can have significant effects on geological processes.

Volcanic eruptions are one of the most destructive natural hazards, and their occurrence can be attributed to radial velocity and heat. Radial velocity and heat can cause volcanic eruptions by heating magma, making it more viscous and prone to explosive eruptions. An increase in magma's viscosity can cause it to become trapped in the volcanic vent, leading to increased pressure buildup and more explosive eruptions.

Extreme weather events, such as electric storms, hailstorms, and torrential rain, can also be triggered by changes in the Earth's electromagnetic field and composition. Specifically, increasing levels of temperature inside the Earth due to electromagnetic radiation and transference of temperature can trigger extreme weather events. For example, an increase in temperature inside the Earth can cause the temperature of the ocean to rise, leading to heat vapor in oceans changing temperatures between hot and cold, changes in atmospheric pressure that can create extreme weather events. These events can cause landslides and other hazards, with cascading effects on ecosystems and human societies.

The paper emphasizes the importance of disaster risk reduction and resilience building in cities to mitigate the cascading effects of these natural hazards on human societies and ecosystems. By reducing the risks associated with natural hazards, we can build more resilient communities that are better equipped to handle natural disasters. The paper calls for further research to better understand the link between changes in the electromagnetic field and composition of the Earth's interior and their cascading effects on natural hazards. It concludes that a better understanding of these processes will help us to develop more effective strategies for disaster risk reduction and resilience building.