Abstract Submitted
for the MAR13 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

A hypothesis on nanodust as a source of energy for extreme weather events and climate changes SIMON BERKOVICH, The George Washington University — There are many phenomena that attract energy, the source of which cannot be unerringly identified. Among those are: excess heat alleged to nuclear processes, sonoluminescence, wire fragmentation under high voltage pulses, diverse biophysical experiences, and some atmospheric effects, like ball lightning and terrestrial gamma rays. Destructive atmospheric events associated with intense air movements, such as hurricanes and tornadoes, expend huge amounts of energy equivalent to very many nuclear bombs. Our paper [1] indicates a possibility for a new source of energy due to the so-called "hot-clocking" effect related to the holographic mechanism of the Universe that establishes the exclusive property of nonlocality. This may uncover energy in various unusual appearances, particularly, in the suspected trend of global warming as a direct contribution to the extreme weather events. The surmised clocking impacts from holographic reference beam can reveal themselves through gaseous aerosols and suspended contaminants that may have been increased with human technogenesis. According to recent EPRI report nanopowder for Ni-Pd alloys in the size range of 5–10 nm was found to cause small amounts of excess power, about 4 watt per gram. So, using a minimal norm of contamination (20 micrograms per cubic meter) as an approximate guide, we could estimate that the whole atmosphere would thus generate dozens of terawatts, a contribution comparable to that of the Sun. [1] S.Berkovich, "Generation of clean energy by applying parametric resonance to quantum nonlocality clocking", **Nanotech,** 2011 Vol. 1, pp.771-774

Simon Berkovich
The George Washington University

Date submitted: 29 Oct 2012 Electronic form version 1.4