Theoretical.

How to Disrupt a Standard Tornado

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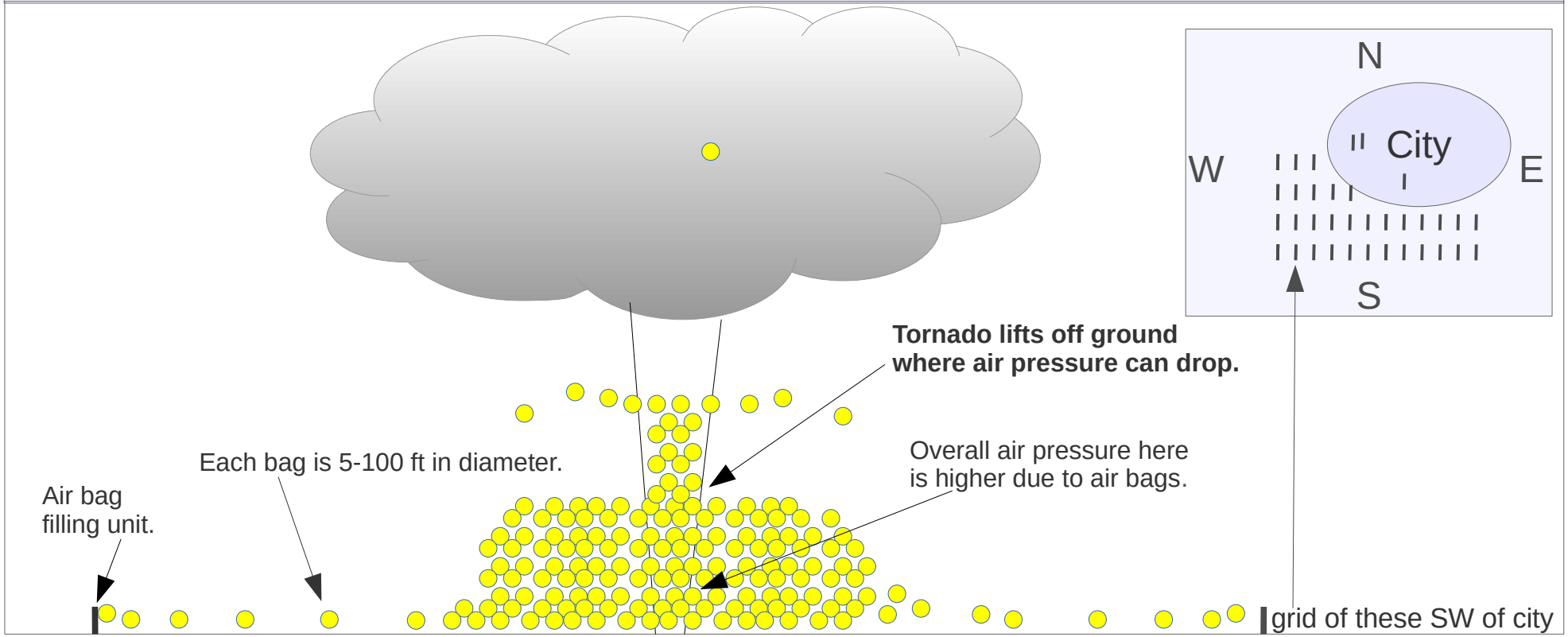
Patrick M. Rael, Director, IntractableStudiesInstitute.org

Tornadoes kill people and destroy property. The May 20, 2013 tornado in Moore, Oklahoma killed 24 and caused an estimated $1.5-2 billion in damages. There are several approaches towards disrupting a tornado. Model a tornado, identify the variables, constants and assumptions, and then change the model until the tornado is disrupted. One technique is to analyze the properties of the air as it is drawn towards the funnel and then enters the funnel. This air always goes from higher-pressure surrounding air to lower pressure inside the funnel. To disrupt the tornado, do not allow the air to do this. One approach is to create numerous volumes of air which cannot decrease in air pressure. Round air bags can achieve this. An auto-filling air bag device can be powered by the wind of a tornado. A device of minimal size (5 foot diameter and 10 feet tall) can hold perhaps 1,000-10,000 air bags. High winds activate it, an air catcher fills air bags which then tie off rapidly several per second proportional to the air velocity. The natural inflow of air to the tornado moves the air bags to the funnel. Some air bags go up the funnel. When enough air bags reach the tornado at the ground they cause an air pressure not as low as without the bags. This air pressure higher than what the tornado needs at ground level weakens the tornado at the ground. The funnel will continue strong above ground but not at the ground level where the damage occurs.



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