Solar Induction Climate Driver and Much More:

An Interdisciplinary Forecasting Approach

Bruce Leybourne – Research Director
Institute for Advance Studies on Climate Change (IASCC)
Aurora, CO 80014/MT, USA *www.iascc.org*
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ABSTRACT

Simple step down energy induction occurs between sun and earth, much like the transformer process that steps down your household energy from higher voltage transmission lines sourced from the power company. The sun would represent a large coil from the power company, while the earth represents the smaller coil or your home. The larger coil element generally excites current into the smaller coil element by induction to step the energy down. Solar coronal holes that are aligned with the sun's north-south axis are considered *Axial Induction* elements, while those aligned with the equator are considered *Radial Induction* elements. Most coronal holes configurations represent some combination of the *Axial and Radial* elements. These dark coronal holes on the sun represent the induction current elements of our Solar *Stellar Transformer*, charging/discharging the sun and thereby the solar system including Earth, within an *Electric Universe* model [1]. In space above the earth's poles there are aurora plasma rings, inducing ground currents within the mid-ocean ridges, especially the mid-ocean ridge encircling the South Pole *(Radial Induction)*. A direct coupling with the Earth's most powerful induction current elements occurs within its mantle and inner/outer core. Mantle circuit trends can be mapped with satellite mantle gravity imaging of the thermal signatures given off by induction current elements of the mid-ocean ridge circuits. Complex magnetic modeling techniques reveal multi-phase circuit configurations of the Polar Regions. The induction characteristics are determined by current alignments between layers in the Earth and polarity relationships between of the Earth, Sun and other planets. The alignment and polarity determine the attraction or repulsive forces in plasma physics and determine charging and discharging forces on our planet. For example, circuit activation and switching of these global scale electric circuits mapped by satellite gravity and magnetics signatures can be understood in terms of shifting earthquake and lightning hotspot activity. The Southeast Indian Ridge mantle circuit provides South Pole grounding links to lighting activity in the African Congo. A shift in lightning from the African Congo to Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela signals a change of Earth's charging phase to the East Pacific Rise. This is the Earth's largest ridge and a most active mantle circuit linked to earthquakes, volcanic activity and huge climate change [2]. An *Interdisciplinary Forecasting* approach using an innovative electro-dynamic model of our solar system can be built with *Geophysical Intelligence*. This builds a comprehensive framework for understanding Earth's interactions with space weather. *Stellar Transformer* concepts can be implemented with an improved understanding of common electromagnetic denominators associated with space weather hazards (Electro-Magnetic Pulse, EMP), communications, general every day and extreme weather events, i.e. hurricanes, tornadoes associated with the variable frequencies of climate change, earthquakes, volcanoes, and certain types of wildfire outbreaks associated with Coronal Mass Ejections (CME's). For this purpose, development of data visualization tools to extract and add *Geophysical Intelligence* from a multitude of environmental data is valuable for forecasting natural disaster events of many types.

Keywords: *Interdisciplinary Forecasting, Electric Universe, Stellar Transformer, Geophysical Intelligence, Space Weather, Lightning Hotspot, Mantle Circuits, Axial-Radial Induction, Gravity, Magnetics, Climate Change, Earthquake, Volcano, and Wildfire.*

Electric Universe Stellar Transformer Video Links:

[1] https://www.iascc.org/free-stuff & http://ievpc.org/about-us.html

Reference to Breakout Session at Conference:

[2] Leybourne, B.A., **Hurricane Irma 2017: Relationships with Lightning, Gravity, and Earthquakes**, *The 12th International Multi-Conference on Systemics, Cybernetics and Informatics*, Orlando (IMSCI), FL., (July 08 - 11) 2018.