

0.0.1 Open cycles theory: a review of planet ‘holistic’ theories

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A closed cycle process is said to terminate at exactly the same spot where it started, and so it may be endlessly repeated. An open cycle process, on the contrary, terminates at a different spot from that where it started, as a certain - structural, mass, etc., - reshape has taken place along the way. It could therefore be expected to evolve in a similar pattern, but never the same.

The present study aims to review planet ‘holistic’ theories and the triggering effect which the planets of our solar system may have on natural disasters on Earth. This effect may be brought about by ‘tidal forces’, those same forces - the moon and the sun’s gravitational forces - by which the ebb and flow of the tide on the Earth’s oceans is set in motion.

If tidal forces were to cause certain alterations on Earth, such as earthquakes, these would take place cyclically, as the Earth’s alignment and relative position with the rest of the planets repeat periodically. These would be ‘open cycles’, given that once that an earthquake has been triggered at a geological fault, the latter releases energy, and therefore it will be more likely that the next time that a ‘cycle’ comes to an end, even though the initial conditions may be the same, tidal forces may have an effect on a different fault with higher potential energy.

Current difficulties as regards natural disaster prediction lie on the high number of ‘open cycle’ processes converging on Earth, one corresponding to each of the planets of the solar system, in addition to the sun and the moon’s cycles. As there are so many tidal forces acting upon our planet simultaneously, either offsetting or complementing each other, they usually come across as random phenomena.

According to this theory, earthquakes are brought about by factors such as planet positions and alignments, tidal forces acting upon Earth, as well as the location of geological faults and their eventual, accumulated potential energy.

A forecasting methodology based on these hypotheses, which has been developed over the past six years, may be implemented and useable worldwide. The forecasting methodology comprises two separate tools: a high-occurrence rate, date selection system and a tool for spotting those areas where their inhabitants are exposed to a potentially bigger threat. Once the methodology has been tested and developed, a critical assessment of the results may now be undertaken.

In support of the methodology, I will evaluate the developments observed in the wake of Indonesia's December 26, 2004 earthquake, and subsequent quakes registered afterwards. Also, Lisbon's (Portugal) 1755 and Santiago's (Chile) 1969 earthquakes will be analysed - events which took place in three different, well-distanced dates and areas and cannot be accounted for by 'random' planetary positions.