



Tornado formation by fuel cell-electrostatic proximity model: interaction of geology to atmosphere series-3

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Tornado occurrence may significantly be attributed to petroleum deposits underneath. An attempt is made to resolve the process for the interaction of causes and effects by introducing sequentially connected two process models; (a) a geological "fuel cell" model by a subterranean counter-diffusion of hydrocarbons upwardly from petroleum deposits and oxygen downwardly from ground surface to polarize a positively charged petroleum deposit cell and a negatively charged ground surface above and (b) an atmospheric "electrostatic induction" model by electrostatic proximity effect caused between a positively charged ground surface localized above the deposit and a negatively charged overpassing thundercloud bottom which is forcefully induced by electrostatic proximate effect from already positively charged ground surface. Consequently, a funnel cloud is grown downwardly at the bottom of the thundercloud, a supercell or wall cloud. Natural gas fields seem to be more feasible in tornado formation than oil fields do. Localized subterranean heat generation caused by the oxidation or slow combustion of the diffused hydrocarbons is also briefly discussed.