

G.R. Irlapati's Geoscope (1987)

Gangadhara Rao Irlapati

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Abstract: During the years of 1980-86, I have conducted many researches with an ideal to invent a device that should be used to study and solve the mysteries of the underground such as minerals, water resources, earthquakes etc and proposed an architecture named Geoscope. This is not what Buckminster had proposed in 1962. My Geoscope was designed to explore the underground studies just like mines minerals and geological hazards just like earthquakes etc by constantly studying the underground. Geoscope researches were completed in 1986 and the Geoscope was presented to the Hon'ble A.J.V.B.M. Rao, Member of Parliament (Lok.Sabha.), Amalapuram constituency for consideration. After consideration in 1987, Sri A.J.V.B.M. Rao met the Hon'ble Minister of State for Science and Technology, New Delhi (later President of India) personally presented the Geoscope invention for further research and development in the services of welfare of the people. Sri K.R.Narayanan was issued orders to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. in the capacity of Vice-President of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to develop the Geoscope in 1988. In 1989, the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh was also issued orders to the Government of India, Ministry of Science & Technology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to provide research facilities to carry out experiments on the Geoscope at National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad for implementation in the service of the country. Many representations were submitted to the government and research organizations for providing research facilities to carry out for further researches on the Geoscope but the government and research organizations did not encourage and provide research opportunities to me. I was envied by research institutes, scientists and subjected to incessant verbal insults. I sacrificed my life for the past 46 years in inventing the Geoscope to serve the world people from the earthquakes. But I am an unfortunate scientist who could not get recognition as the inventor of Geoscope. I am now making my life's last journey due to pains and poverty & disregard and despair. Under the aforesaid circumstance making this appeal to the world scientists to recognize me as the Father of Geoscope & its related geoscopic investigations. Let us study about the exploitation of earthquakes and the methods of studying earthquakes. I have conducted some studies on the earth quakes and especially designed the basics of the G.R.IRLAPATI'S GEOSCOPE which can helpful to study, predict and mitigate the earth quakes and its secondary consequent hazards if any.

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Keywords: G.R. Irlapati's Geoscope, earth quakes etc.

Introduction:

Geoscope is a key innovation in underground study. Before studying the Geoscope, let's know about the geological science and its branches and their significance.

The branches of earth Science include, geology, oceanography, astronomy, and meteorology. Meteorology means the study of climate, astronomy is the study of the solar system, oceanography is the study of the ocean, and geology is the study of the earth.

1. Geology - study of the solid matter that makes up the earth, its origin, composition, structure and history. it is divided into several branches:

- a. Mineralogy - study of minerals.
- b. Petrology - rocks.
- c. Stratigraphy - deposition of successive beds of sedimentary rocks.
- d. Palaeontology - fossils.

e. Tectonics - deformation and movement of earth's crust.

f. Geophysics - using physics to study earth's surface, interior and atmosphere.

g. Geochemistry - science of chemistry as it applied to geology.

2. Meteorology - scientific observation and study of the atmosphere so that weather can accurately forecast.

3. Oceanography - study of water movements-currents, waves and tides.

4. Astronomy - study of physical things beyond the earth.

A natural disaster is a major adverse event resulting from natural process of the earth. A Geological Hazards is one of several types of adverse geologic conditions capable of causing damage or loss of property and life. These hazards consists of sudden phenomena and slow phenomena.

Sudden phenomena:

01. Avalanches: Snow, Rock or air and snow and its run out.
02. Earth Quakes and earth Quakes – Triggered phenomena such as tsunamis.
03. Forest fires and leading to deforestation.
04. Geomagnetic Storms.
05. Ice Jams on rivers or glacial lake out burst floods below a glacier.
06. Landslides lateral displacement of earth material on a slope or hill slide.
07. Mudflows, avalanche – like muddy flow of soft or wet soil and sediment materials, narrow landslides.
08. Pyroclastic flows.
09. Rock falls, Rock slides, Rock avalanches and debris flows.
10. Torrents like flash floods, rapid floods, heavy current creeks with irregular course.
11. Volcanic eruptions, lahars and ash falls.

Slow phenomena:

01. Alluvial fans like at the exit of canyons or slide valleys.
02. Caldera development like volcanoes.
03. Geyser deposits.
04. Ground settlement due to consolidation of compressible soils due to collapsable soils.
05. Ground subsidence, sags and sink holes.
06. Liquefaction, settlement of the ground in areas underlain by loose saturated sand / slit during an earthquake events.
07. Sand dune migration.
08. Shoreline and stram erosian.
09. Thermal springs.

Geological Hazards and disasters, however, still inflict a major economic and social cost. I have conducted many studies on the Geological Hazards and invented the Geoscope which can held to predict the Geological Hazards in advance.

An earthquake (also known as a quake, tremor or temblor) is the shaking of the surface of the Earth, resulting from the sudden release of energy in the Earth's lithosphere that creates seismic waves. Earthquakes can range in size from those that are so weak that they cannot be felt to those violent enough to toss people around and destroy whole cities. The seismicity or seismic activity of an area refers to the frequency, type and size of earthquakes experienced over a period of time. At the earth's surface, earthquakes manifest themselves by shaking and sometimes displacement of the ground. When the epicenter of a large earthquake is located offshore, the seabed may be displaced sufficiently to cause a tsunami. Earthquakes can also trigger landslides, and occasionally volcanic activity. In its most general sense, the word *earthquake* is used to describe any

seismic event — whether natural or caused by humans — that generates seismic waves. Earthquakes are caused mostly by rupture of geological faults, but also by other events such as volcanic activity, landslides, mine blasts, and nuclear tests. An earthquake's point of initial rupture is called its focus or hypocenter. The epicenter is the point at ground level directly above the hypocenter.

Construction:

Geoscope means- a mechanical architecture established in between the underground and observatory with the help of bore-well proposed for conducting geological studies to know the underground earthquakes, ores and water currents etc.

A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An observatory having research & analysis facilities has to be constructed on the borehole. Apparatus & sensors to recognize the geo- physical and geo-chemical changes generated in the underground such as foreshocks, chemical changes, micro-vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces etc should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned analysis sections of the observatory that is above the ground to study the changes taking place in the underground.

That means-relative results of geological & geophysical researches & developments of past, present and future should be interposed, coordinated and constantly developed. The apparatus related to the geology and geography such as Richter scale etc also should be set in the observatories of the Geoscope. We can make many more modern ideas & modifications thus bringing many more improvements & developments in the Geoscope.

Many kinds of super high remote sensing technology in the area of sensor physics, signal processing used specially image processing, electromagnetic detection technology etc should be used in the Geoscope. Geophysical deep underground detectors and mineral exploration equipments, natural gas sensors etc should be used in the Geoscope. Electromagnetic sensors may also be used in the Geoscope project.

Country-Wise National Geoscope Projects:

I have also proposed about 200 country-wise National Geoscope Projects for all the world countries.

National Geoscope Project:

Many extensive researches were conducted on the national geoscopic forewarning system to detect the geological changes in advance. In this system, there should be established three level centers i.e., Local Geoscope Centre, Regional Geoscope Centre and Central Geoscope Centre for maintaining the system in a coordinated manner.

Local Geoscope Centre: One or more required number of Geoscopes should be established in the

expected earthquake zones. The observation personnel in the respective Geoscopes should watch the onset of earthquakes day and night.

Regional Geoscope Centre: There should be established a Regional Geoscopic Centre at every expected quake zone to co-ordinate and codify the information supplied by the local geoscopic centers of the zone.

Central Geoscope Centre: There should be established a Central Geoscopic Centre to co-ordinate and codify the information supplied by the Regional Geoscopic Centers from all over country in a coordinated manner.

Performance: Whenever a Local Geoscopic Centre sends warning about the onset of earthquakes, the observation personal should immediately send the information to its Regional Geoscopic Centre. The Regional Geoscopic Centre should analysis the information and send it to the Central Geoscopic Centre. The Central Geoscope Centre analyze the information supplied by the Local Geoscopic Centers, Regional Geoscopic Centers and estimates the epicenter, time, area to be affected urban places etc., details of the impending earthquake and send to the authorities, and media and warnings in advance to take precautions.

Types Of Geoscope Models:

Simple Geoscope: This is a simple construction involving no expenditure. A deep well having suitable width and depth has to be dug. Construct a room over the well. Wash the inner walls of the room with white Lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb in the room.

Home Made Geoscope: This construction involves no expenditure. Even students, children's and science enthusiasts can make the Home-Made Geoscope and detect the earth-quakes 24 to 28 hrs in advance. By making certain changes and alterations, the house having a well can be converted into a Geoscope i.e., wash the inner walls of the house with white Lime. Fix ordinary electric bulbs in the room.

Performance: Observe the colour of the room lighting daily. When the bulb glows, the light in room generally appears white in color, but before occurrence of an earth-quake, the room lighting turns blue in colour. The onset of earth-quake can be guessed by this "Seismic luminescence Emission".

Principle: Due to stress of continental plates and some other reasons on a place where there are favorable chances for earth-quake to occur, the pressure is induced in the underground. As a result, there is a steady rise in the pressure around the focus centre. Because of the large disparity in the magnitude of energies involved, gas anomalies such as (a) Helium emission (b) chemico seismic anomalies of sulphur, calcium, nitrogen etc., chemical compounds (c) seismic atomic radiations of radioactive mineral

compounds show up much earlier even at large distance from the epic-centre which enter the well through the underground springs. These gas anomalies occupy the room in this manner; emit radiation which gives blue colour (some times red) to the room.

Micro Geoscope: Micro-Geoscope is an elaborate construction. For this model a deep bore-well having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An observatory having the most modern high-technological research facilities has to be constructed on that well. Most modern mechanical systems like electronic, physical and chemical sensors and apparatus to recognize the rise and fall of the underground water levels, micro-vibrations and waves generated in the underground, differences in pressure, temperature and other seismic activities should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned research analyzing departments of the observatory that is above the well to observe the seismic changes taking place in the underground. The results of researches on the quakes like Richter scale etc., also should be setup in the Geoscope. That means relative results of past, present and future pertaining to the earthquakes or seismic researches should be interposed, co-ordinate, and constantly developed. We can make many more changes thus bringing many more developments in the geoscope.

Observe the geophysical & geochemical changes such as foreshocks, chemical changes, ground water levels, strain in rocks, thermal anomalies, fractoluminescence's gas anomalies, electrogeopulses, micro-vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces, etc taking place in the underground. The onset of earthquakes can be guessed by observing the aforesaid changes in the concerned analyzing departments of the observatory.

Studies: Geoscope should be designed to do researches, studies or to learn a specified subject. For example, I have designed Geoscope in two types proposed to study the earth's underground radiations and second one is to scan the earth's underground's waves through the Geoscope by which we can predict the earthquakes 6 to 24 hours in advance.

Seismic Luminescence Study:

This is a very easy and simple study in the Geoscope Project. Construct a room over a well having suitable width and depth. Wash the inner walls of the room with white lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb in the room. (Otherwise by making certain changes and alternations any home or office having a well can be converted into the Geoscope. Wash the inner walls of the house with white lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb but don't fix fluorescent lamp in the house. This method involves no expenditure).

Observe the colour of the lightning in the Geoscope room daily 24 hours 365 days. When the

bulb glows, the lightning in the room generally appears as white (reddish). But before occurrence of an earth-quake, the room lightning turns violet in colour.

Because, before occurring of an earthquake-gas anomalies such as radon, helium, hydrogen and chemico-mineral evaporations such as sulphur, calcium, nitrogen and other fracto-luminescence radiations show up earlier even at large distances from the epicenter due to stress, disturbances, shock waves and fluctuations in the underground forces. These gas anomalies & fracto luminescence radiations and other chemical evaporations enter into the well through the underground springs. When these anomalies occupy the room above the well, the room lighting turns violet in colour. The light in the room scattered in the presence of these gas anomalies, fracto-luminescence radiations and other chemico-mineral evaporations the ultra violet radiation is emitted more and the room lighting turns in violet colour. Our eye catches these variations in the radiation of the lighting in the room easily since

- The violet rays having smaller wave length.
- The violet radiation having property of extending greatly.
- The light becoming weak in the violet region.
- The eyes having greater sensitivity to violet radiation.

Due to all reasons the room may appear violet in colour then we can predict the impending earth quakes 12 hours in advance.

Electro Geopulses Study:

This is also easy study to recognize the impending earth quake. A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An earth wire or rod should be inserted into the underground by the borehole and linked with the concerned analysis section having apparatus to detect, compare measure of the electric currents of the electric circuit of the earth systems. Otherwise by observing the home electric fans. etc. We can also study the electrogeopulses studies to predict the impending earth quake.

Observe the changes in the electric currents of the earth system 24 hours, 365 days. From a power station, the electricity is distributed to the far-off places. Normally the circuit of the power supply being completed through the earth system. Whenever if the disturbances occurs in the layers of the earth's underground, the fluctuation rate will be more due to the earth quake obstructions such as pressure, faults, vibrations, water currents etc., of the earth's underground. So we can forecast the impending earth quake by observing the obstruction of electric currents of circuit of the earth system in the observatory of the

Geoscope and also by the obstruction sounds in the electric fans etc.

Experiments Carriedout:

I have carried out a number of experiments on the Geoscope project and all were successfully proved out in practice. The risk of earthquakes in Andhra Pradesh is less but the source is greater in north India and other regions in the world where the establishment of the geoscope is very useful.

Uses: By setting up the National Geoscope Project and maintain, the country can be predicted the impending earthquakes, volcanic hazards (and storm surges, tsunamis etc consequence secondary hazards due to the earthquakes occur in the womb that means underground of the sea or ocean if the country have the chances of occurring of these disasters) in advance. And also the country can be predicted mineral and underground resources by inserting many kinds of super high remote sensing technology in the area of sensor physics, signal processing used specially image processing, electromagnetic detection technology and geophysical deep underground detectors and mineral exploration equipments, natural gas sensors etc in the underground through the Geoscope. Setting up the National Geoscope Project and maintain will also be useful in emerging industries such as geothermal and geo-sequestration etc.

Hazard Detection Method: And also we can find out many more secrets of the underground by keen study of the Geoscope.

For example, build Geoscope in the seismic areas and earthquakes can be predicted by virtue of performing studies as described above.

Another example, build Geoscope in the coastal areas of the sea and earthquakes and its consequent secondary hazards such as tidal forces, rogue waves, tsunami can be predicted by virtue of performing studies as described above.

Furthermore example, build Geoscope in the possible areas where land slides are likely to occur and the earthquakes and it secondary consequent hazards such as land slides mud slides, mass movements, sink holes, coastal erosion, lahar, mud flows, etc can be estimated by virtue of performing studies as described above.

One more example, build Geoscope in the volcano areas and volcanic volcanic activities such as volcanic gases, steam generated eruptions, explosive eruption of high – silica lava, effusive eruption of low-silica lava, debris flow and carbon dioxide emission etc can be predicted by virtue of performing studies as described above.

These are some examples only. We can find out many more secrets of a country weather conditions by keen study of its monsoon time scale.

Conclusion:

we can make many more researches on the geoscope thus bringing many more developments, modifications and improvements in the geoscope.

History: During the years of 1980-86, he has conducted many researches with an ideal to invent a device that should be used to predict the geological hazards such as earthquakes and solve the mysteries such as mineral and water resources of the underground in advance. The Geoscope researches were completed in 1986 and the invention of Geoscope was presented to the Hon'ble A.J.V.B.M. Rao, Member of Parliament (L.S.), Amalapuram Constituency for consideration. After consideration in 1987, Sri A.J.V.B.M. Rao met the Hon'ble Minister of State for science and technology, New Delhi (later President of India) personally presented the Geoscope invention for further research and development in the services of welfare of the people. Sri K.R.Narayanan was issued orders to the C.S.I.R. in the capacity of Vice-President of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to develop the invention Geoscope in 1988. In 1989, the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh was also issued orders to the Government of India, Ministry of science & Technology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to provide research facilities to carryout the experiments on the Geoscope at National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad for Implementation in the service of the country. He submitted many representations to the government and research Organizations for providing research facilities for further researches on the Geoscope but the government and research organizations did not encourage and provide research opportunities to him. He was envied by Research Institutes, scientists and subjected to incessant verbal insults. National and international magazines have published articles, comments, news items on the Geoscope. He sacrificed his life for the past 46 years in inventing the Geoscope to serve the world people from the earthquakes. But he is an unfortunate scientist who could not get recognition as the inventor of Geoscope. His home country did not recognize him. His appeal does not reach the international communities. He is now making his life's last journey due to pains and poverty & disregard and despair. Under the aforesaid

circumstance he is making his appeal to the world scientists to recognize him as the inventor of the Geoscope.

Acknowledgements:

In this research, I have consulted many Professors of several universities and scientists of various research institutes for their valuable suggestions and advices. There was also taken some information from the Wikipedia. These are my salutes to them.

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3. G.S.Rao, MLA letter dt:1988.
4. N.T. Rama Rao, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, letter dt:30/01/1989.
5. Order, Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh W.P. No.12355/1989, dt:06/09/1989.
6. Opinion of Supreme Court Legal Services Committee dt:02/01/2006.

Wiki:

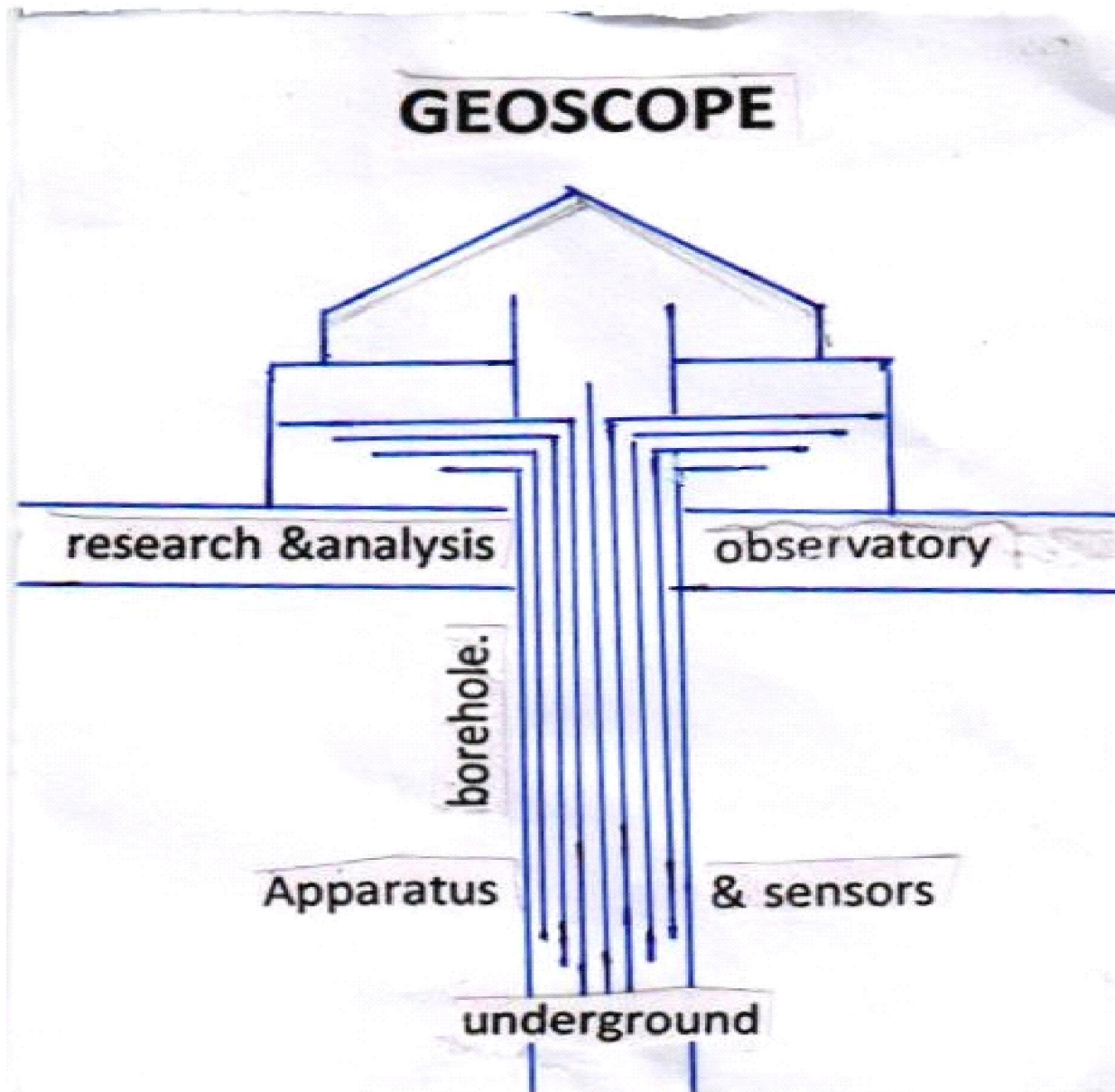
Exploration in Geophysics. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/.com/wiki/exploration_geophysics.

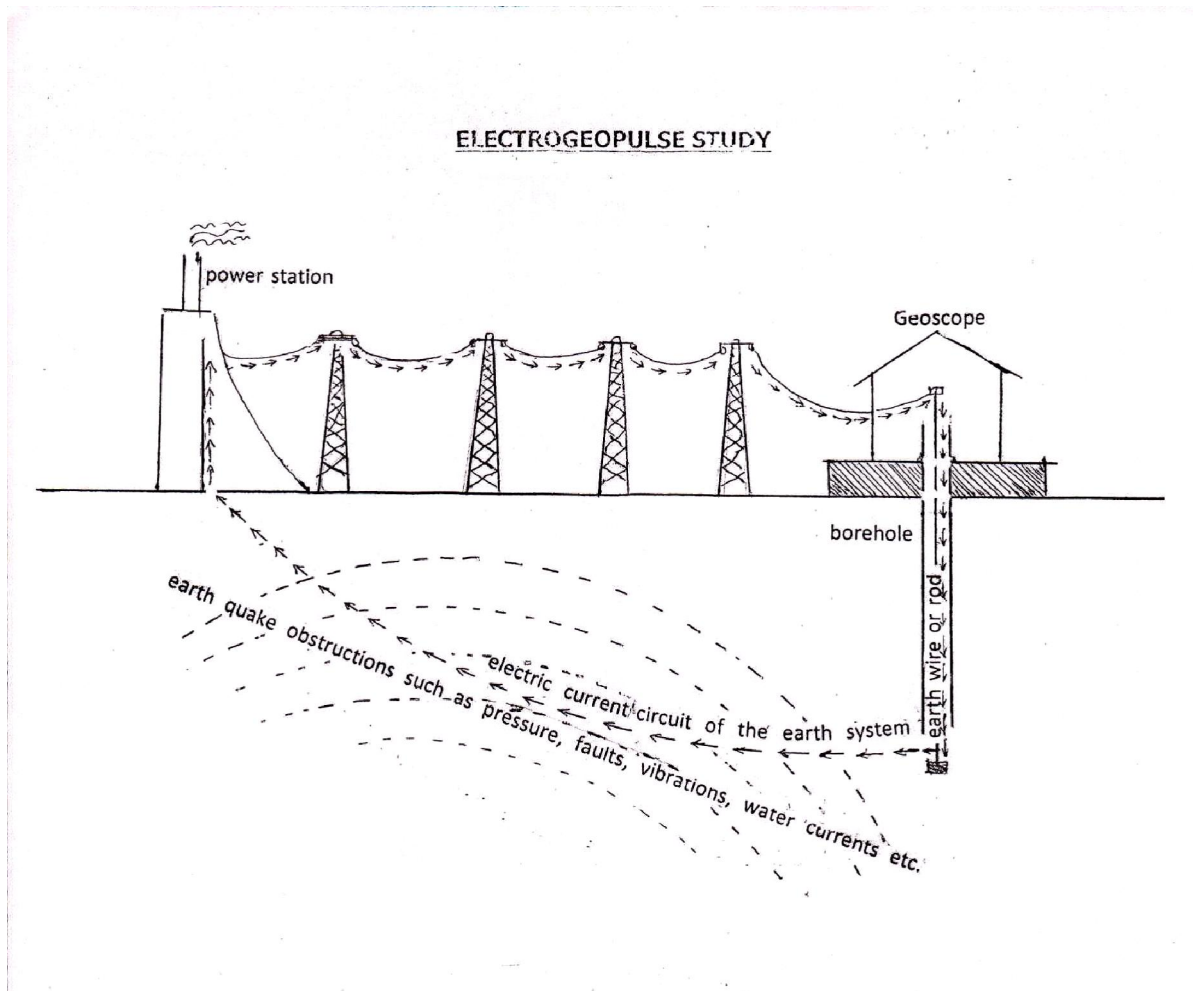
Phonological Appendes:

The Appendes that describe the contents are enclosed.

Historical events supported documents:

The documents that supports the events in the history of the invention are enclosed.

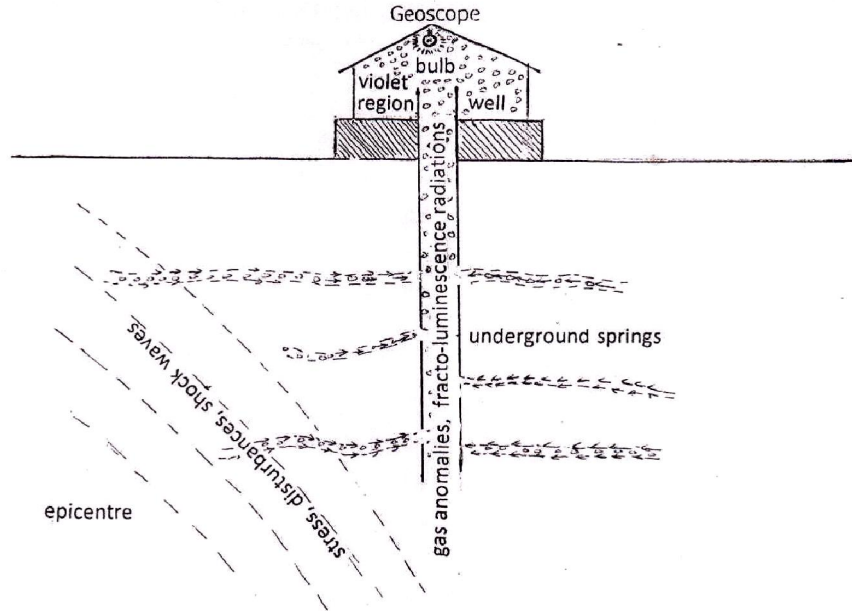




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SEISMIC LUMINESCENCE STUDY



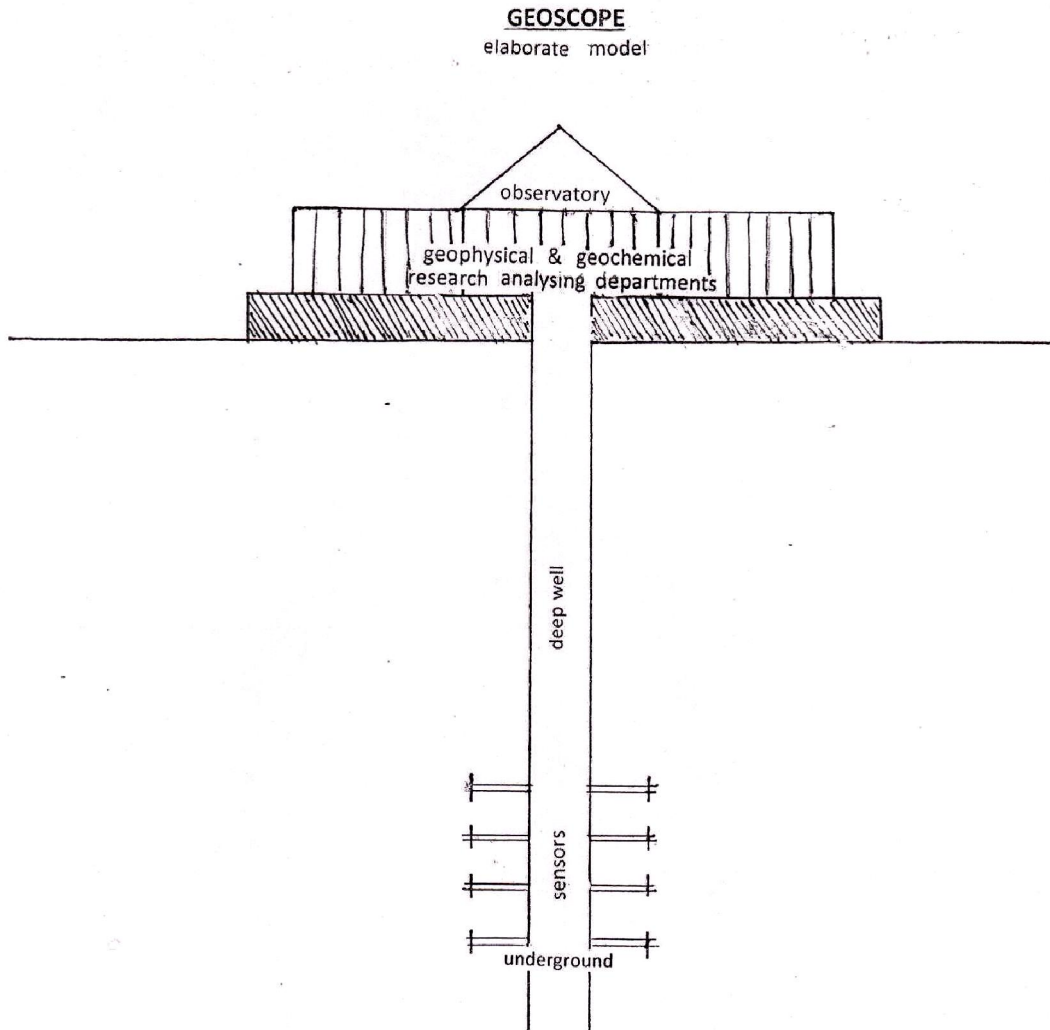
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Observe the colour of the lighting in the room daily 24 hours 365 days. When the bulb glows, the lighting in the room generally appears as white (reddish). But before occurrence of an earth-quake, the room lighting turns violet in colour.

Because, before occurring of an earthquake-gas anomalies such as radon, helium, hydrogen and chemic-mineral evaporations such as sulphur, calcium, nitrogen and other fracto-luminescence radiations show up earlier even at large distances from the epicentre due to stress, disturbances, shock waves and fluctuations in the underground forces. These gas anomalies & fracto luminescence radiations and other chemical evaporations enter into the well through the underground springs. When these anomalies occupy the room above the well, the room lighting turns violet in colour. The light in the room scattered in the presence of these gas anomalies, fracto-luminescence radiations and other chimico-mineral evaporations-the ultra violet radiation is emitted more and the room lighting turns in violet colour. Eye catches these variation in the radiation of the lighting in the room easily since_

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Observe the geophysical & geochemical changes such as foreshocks, chemical changes, ground water levels, strain in rocks, thermal anomalies, fractroluminescence's, gas anomalies, electrogeopulses, micro – vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces, etc taking place in the underground, the onset of earthquakes can be guessed by observing the aforesaid changes in the concerned analyzing departments of the observatory.

GEO-SCOPE

Home-Made model

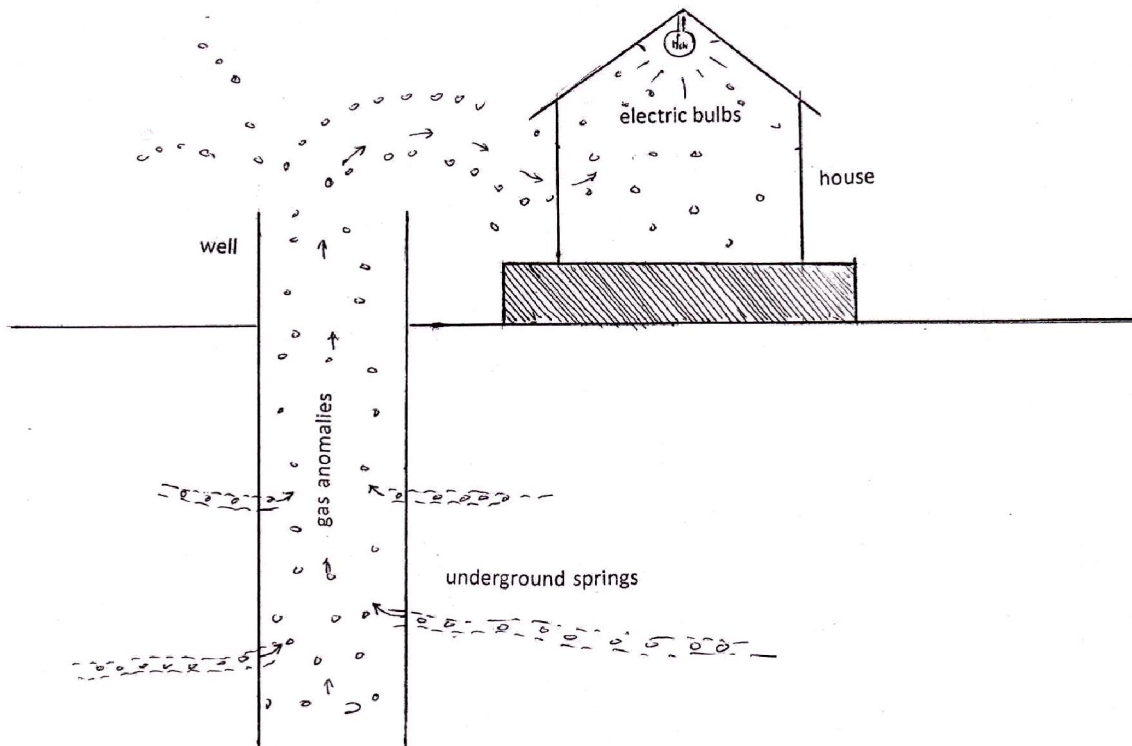
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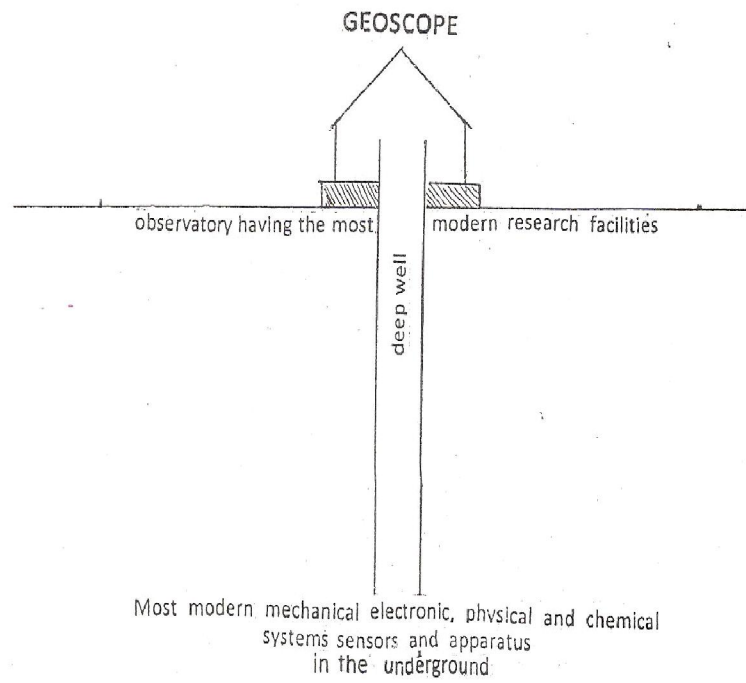
PERFORMANCE:

Observe the colour of the room lighting daily. When the bulb glows, the light in room generally appears white in colour. But before the occurrence of an earth-quake, the room lighting turns blue in colour. The onset of earth-quake can be guessed by this "seismic luminescence emission"

PRINCIPLE

Due to stress of continental plates and some other reasons like dams, etc., on a place where there are favorable chances for earth-quake to occur, the pressure is induced in the underground. As a result, there is a steady rise in the pressure around the focus. Because of the large disparity in the magnitude of energies involved, gas anomalies such as (a)helium emission(b) chemico seismic anomalies of sulphur, calcium, nitrogen etc., chemical compounds(c) seismic atomic radiations of radio active minerals compounds show up much earlier even at large distances from the epi-centre which enter the well through underground springs. These gas anomalies occupy the room in this manner, emit radiation which gives blue colour (some times red) to the room.





ACKNOWLEDGEMENT செபாவுரை
3/12/87.

சுற்றுச்சூழல் தடுப்பு, திட்டமிடல்
(சுற்றுச்சூழல் பாதுகாப்பு) அமைச்சர்
அவர் தயார் செய்து கொடுத்த தகவல்கள் மூலமாக
கூடுதல் தகவல்கள் பெறும் செயல்பாடுகளை
முடிவு செய்து தரவேண்டிய சிபாரிசுகளை
கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதில் தயக்கம் இல்லை
என்பதை வாய்மையாகக் கூறுகிறேன்

சிறி
அதி. இராஜசேகரன்
பி.என்.சி.



401
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा,
अन्तरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एवं महासागर विकास
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
MINISTER OF STATE
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY,
SPACE, ELECTRONICS & OCEAN DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

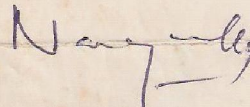
9th December, 1988.

Dear Shri Rao,

I have your letter dated 15th November, 1988,
enclosing a petition from Shri Gangadhara Rao
Irlapati.

2. I will try to help.

Yours sincerely,


(K.R. NARAYANAN)

Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao,
Member of Parliament (LS),
43, North Avenue,
New Delhi.

Special Original Jurisdiction
 Wednesday the Sixth day of September
 One thousand nine hundred and eighty nine
 Present
 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lakshman Rao
 Writ Petition No.12355 of 1989

Between:
 Irlapati Gangadhara Rao. .. Petitioner
 And

1. Union of India, rep. by its Secretary,
 Ministry of Science & Technology, Anusandhana
 Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.
 2. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research,
 rep. by its Director General, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.
 3. National Geophysical Research Institutes rep.
 by its Director, Taranaka, Hyderabad. .. Respondents.

Petitioner under Art.226 of the Constitution of India praying
 that in the circumstances stated in the affidavit filed herein the
 High Court will be pleased to issue an appropriate writ or order
 direction declaring

i) that the inaction of the respondent authorities in not
 considering petitioner's representations for carrying out
 research and scientific investigations as arbitrary,
 unreasonnable and illegal;

ii) a direction may be issued to the respondents 2 & 3
 to consider the petitioner's representations so as to
 enable him to carry out scientific investigations in
 respondent 3 institution, or any such other appro-
 priate direction may be passed;

iii) Costs be awarded to the petitioner;

For the Petitioner : Mr. K. Ramkrishna Reddi, Advocate
 For the respondents : Mr. S. Venkateswara Rao, S.G. for Central Govt.

The Court made the following: ORDER

Heard the learned counsel for the petitioner as well as the
 learned Standing counsel for the Central Govt. appearing on behalf
 of the respondents.

The relief sought for in this writ petition is a direction
 to the respondents to consider the respondent representations
 submitted by the petitioner to provide facilities to enable
 to carry out scientific investigations in National Geophysical
 Research Institute, Hyderabad and pass appropriate orders thereon.

Having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case,
 it is directed that the respondents shall consider the representa-
 dated 3-6-89 submitted by the petitioner and pass appropriate orders
 thereon as early as possible preferably within three months from
 date of receipt of a copy of this order.

The writ petition is accordingly disposed of. No costs.

Sd/- S.R. Choudary
 Asst. Registrar
 Asst. Registrar

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To
 1. The Secretary, Union of India, Ministry of Science & Technology,
 Anusandhana Bhavan, Rafi Marg, NEW DELHI-1.
 2. The Director General, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research,
 Rafi Marg, NEW DELHI-1.
 3. The Director, National Geophysical Research Institute, Taranaka,
 4. spare copy
 5. 1 CD copy

12/25/2018