The Controlling Measures and Solution to Problems of Earthquake

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ABSTRACT

It is very important to Control earthquake nature hazards to some kind of measures and solution to this problems. Always negative energy is trying to be stable through earth so definitely earth is going to be gaseous collision as well as atoms molecules and particles are going to be collision leads to quake . the balanced system is one sum of the forces in x direction , sum of the forces in y direction , and sum of the forces in z direction is equal to zero the net forces application is zero. Thus this is body under equailibrium.not only 8 direction the body is in equilibrium. The aerodynamic force is taken in major consideration to control the vibration earth quake. Now this paper is also dealing with presence of two more directions namely oordhwa and adho directions, thus forces considering towards these directions also taken major considerations

Keywords : Aerodynamic Forces, D' Alembert Principle, Oordhwa & Adho Directions

I. INTRODUCTION

Thrust—the forward force produced by the power plant propeller or rotor. There are three basic forces to be considered in aerodynamics: thrust, which moves an airplane forward; drag, which holds it back; and lift, which keeps it airborne. The lift and drag act through the center of pressure which is the average location of the aerodynamic forces on an object. Aerodynamic forces are mechanical forces. They are generated by the interaction and contact of a solid body with a fluid, a liquid or a gas.

Aerodynamic forces of an aircraft are strongly influenced by the properties of the atmosphere, some knowledge of these properties is essential. The International Standard Atmosphere is based on the Air Research and Development Command (ARDC) Model Atmosphere of 1959, which has seven concentric layers surrounding the earth. The layer next to the surface of the earth (starting at sea level) is called the *troposphere* and is characterized by a decreasing ambient temperature. At 36,089 ft above mean sea level, the temperature remains constant up to an altitude of 82,021 ft above mean sea level. This second (isothermal) layer is called the *stratosphere*,

and the separating altitude of 36,089 ft is known as the *tropopause*. The sea-level properties for a standard day are listed in Table I along with the ratios of the properties at a given altitude to the sea-level values.

The persons body temperature is different to person to person. However collision of gases to solid material things are one most important phenomenon to evolve the crashes.the thumb as fire element as nerve which connects nervous system.

Liquid fire :

The fire finger thumb naadi reveals nerve , from this nerve we can collect liquid to transform this in to good match box, by using this technology the human body density kept as controlled way. Thus we can production as mass level match box paper which creates fire.

Plasma state: The part of a flame that possesses the well-known properties of an electric plasma is called "flame plasma", and thus not every type of flame deserves this distinction. there are special types of flame plasmas, such as plasmas in cool flames, or flames at lower pressure, which differ from what is commonly called a flame

D' Alembert principle,:

the sum of inertia forces , spring forces and damping forces is equal to external applied forces
MX''+CX'+KX=F.
Also when equal in frequencies of externally applied forces and internally developed forces of earth which is combination of spring, mass, damper forces frequencies are equal then resonance occurred. After resonance the body as earth suffer quake. So trying to control quake .not only aerodynamic forces which is in the form of gaseous state of things which is hitting towards earth causes quake.
One most important about directions presence that is we concluded till now 8 directions and forces in 8

directions applying to earth as externally applied forces in as aerodynamic considerations. Now this paper is also dealing with presence of two more directions namely oordhwa and adho directions, thus forces considering towards these directions also taken major considerations.

II. CONCLUSION

1) the sum of inertia forces , spring forces and damping forces is equal to external applied forces
2) as plasmas in cool flames, or flames at lower pressure, which differ from what is commonly called a flame
3) collision of gases to solid material things are one most important phenomenon
4) Aerodynamic forces are mechanical forces. They are generated by the interaction and contact of a solid body with a fluid, a liquid or a gas.
5) presence of two more directions namely oordhwa and adho directions, thus forces considering towards these directions also taken major considerations.
6) After resonance the body as earth suffer quake

III.   REFERENCES

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