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The Confirmed Validity of the Thermohydrogravidynamic Theory Concerning the Strongest Intensifications of the Global Natural Processes of the Earth in 2017 since 10 April, 2017

Sergey V. Simonenko*
V.I. Il'ichev Pacific Oceanological Institute, Far Eastern Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, Vladivostok, Russia

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Abstract— The article presents the preliminary analysis (made on 28 May, 2017) of the calculated (on 10 April, 2017) prognostication of the developed thermohydrogravidynamic theory of the global natural (sesmotectonic, volcanic, climatic and magnetic) processes of the Earth concerning the strongest intensifications (since 10 April, 2017 and before 16 July, 2017) of the global natural processes of the Earth determined (according to the established global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principle) by the minimal (near 20 April, 2017) combined integral energy gravitational influence on the internal rigid core of the Earth (and on the Earth as a whole) of the planets (Mercury, Venus, Mars and Jupiter) and the Sun due to the gravitational interactions of the Sun with Jupiter Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

Keywords— Thermohydrogravidynamic Theory, Cosmic Geophysics, Cosmic Seismology, Generalized First Law of Thermodynamics, Seismotectonic, Volcanic, Climatic and Magnetic Activities, Non-stationary Cosmic Gravitation, Natural Disasters, Advanced Research in Computer Science, Numerical Modelling, Computer Technology.

I. INTRODUCTION

The forecast (in advance) of the devastating earthquakes ([1]-[4]) and the climatic processes of the Earth ([4] – [6]) are very urgent for humankind ([7], [8]) before the predicted ([7], [8]) increased intensification (during the forthcoming first subrange 2020÷2026 [7], [8]) of the global natural (sesmotectonic, volcanic, climatic and magnetic) processes ([7], [8]) of the Earth. The confirmed validity of the global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principle (3) (of the thermohydrogravidynamic theory ([2]-[4], [6]-[9]) of the global natural processes) is presented [9] concerning the strongest intensifications of the global natural (sesmotectonic and climatic) processes of the Earth since 1 September, 2016 and before 26 January, 2017. In this article, we present (to the International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering) the preliminary analysis (made on 28 May, 2017) of the calculated (on 10 April, 2017) prognostication (published in the International Journal of Emerging Research in Management and Technology [10]) of the global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principle (4) (of the thermohydrogravidynamic theory ([2]-[4], [6]-[9]) of the global natural processes) concerning the calculated different forthcoming ranges (before 28 May, 2017) of intensifications (since 10 April, 2017) of the global natural (sesmotectonic and climatic) processes of the Earth since 10 April, 2017 and before 16 July, 2017 [10].

In Section 2 we present the established ([7]-[9]) global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principles (3) and (4) based on the established generalized formulation (1) of the first law of thermodynamics ([2]-[4], [6]-[9]) for the symmetric stress tensor $\mathbf{T}$ [11]. The global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principles (3) and (4) determine the maximal temporal intensifications of the global and regional natural (sesmotectonic, volcanic, climatic and magnetic) processes of the Earth related with the maximal and minimal combined planetary and solar integral energy gravitational influences ((3) and (4), respectively, for the time moments $t = t^*(\tau_{c,r})$ and $t = t_*(\tau_{c,r})$) on the considered internal rigid core $\tau_{c,r}$ of the Earth.

In Section 3 we present the preliminary analysis (made on 28 May, 2017) of the calculated (based on advanced research in computer science and numerical modelling based on computer technology) prognostication [10] (based on the global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principle (4) of the thermohydrogravidynamic theory ([2]-[4], [6]-[9]) of the global natural processes) concerning the validity of the calculated [10] different forthcoming ranges (before 28 May, 2017) of intensifications (since 10 April, 2017) of the global natural (sesmotectonic and climatic) processes of the Earth since 10 April, 2017 and before 16 July, 2017 [10].

In Section 4 we present the conclusions.

II. THE GLOBAL PREDICTION THERMOHYDROGRAVIDYNAMIC PRINCIPLES BASED ON THE GENERALIZED FORMULATION OF THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS

Based on the general equation of continuum movement [11], we derived ([2]-[4], [6]-[9], [12]) the generalized differential formulation of the first law of thermodynamics:

$$dU_\tau + dK_\tau + d\pi_\tau = \delta Q + \delta A_{np,\partial\tau} + dG \tag{1}$$

taking into account (for individual finite continuum region τ considered in a Galilean frame of reference with respect to a Cartesian coordinate system K shown on Fig. 1) the established ([2]-[4], [6]-[9], [12]) infinitesimal (during the time interval dt) combined (cosmic and terrestrial) non-stationary energy gravitational influence on the continuum region τ:

$$dG = dt \iiint_\tau \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \rho dV \tag{2}$$

along with the classical ([11], [13], [14]) infinitesimal change of heat δQ across the continuum boundary surface $\partial\tau$ of the continuum region τ, the classical ([11], [13], [14]) infinitesimal change dU_τ of the internal thermal energy U_τ, the established ([2]-[4], [6]-[9], [12]) infinitesimal increment dK_τ of the macroscopic kinetic energy K_τ [15, 16] of the continuum region τ, the established ([2]-[4], [6]-[9], [12]) infinitesimal increment $d\pi_\tau$ of the gravitational potential energy π_τ determined by the potential ψ of the combined (cosmic and terrestrial) non-stationary gravity field, the established ([2]-[4], [6]-[9], [12]) generalized infinitesimal work $\delta A_{np,\partial\tau}$ done by non-potential terrestrial stress forces acting on the continuum boundary surface $\partial\tau$ of the continuum region τ. The relation (2) (which is the fundamental basis of the established ([7]-[9], [17]) global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principles) takes into account the partial derivative $\partial\psi/\partial t$ of the potential ψ of the combined (cosmic and terrestrial) non-stationary gravitational field, the local mass density ρ of the differential volume dV in the continuum region τ.

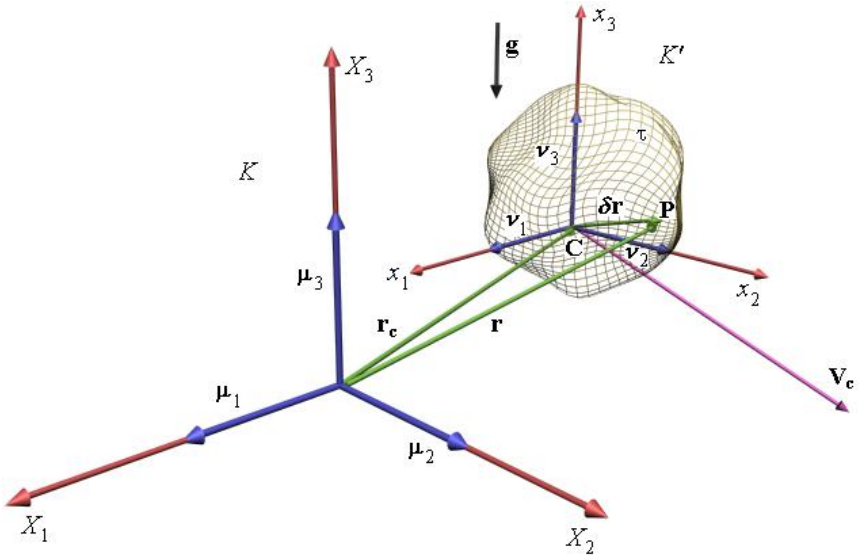

Fig. 1 Cartesian coordinate system K of a Galilean frame of reference and an individual finite continuum region τ subjected to the non-stationary Newtonian gravitation field and non-potential terrestrial stress forces

The formulated [7-10, 17] mathematically (rigorously) global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principles:

$$\Delta G(\tau_{c,r}, t^*(\tau_{c,r})) = \max_t \int_{t_0}^{t} dt' \iiint_{\tau_{c,r}} \frac{\partial \psi_{comb}}{\partial t'} \rho_{c,r} dV - \text{local maximum for time moment } t^*(\tau_{c,r}), \tag{3}$$

and

$$\Delta G(\tau_{c,r}, t_*(\tau_{c,r})) = \min_t \int_{t_0}^{t} dt' \iiint_{\tau_{c,r}} \frac{\partial \psi_{comb}}{\partial t'} \rho_{c,r} dV - \text{local minimum for time moment } t_*(\tau_{c,r}). \tag{4}$$

determine the maximal temporal intensifications (near the time moments $t = t^*(\tau_{c,r})$ and $t = t_*(\tau_{c,r})$, respectively) of the thermohydrogravidynamic processes in the internal rigid core $\tau_{c,r}$ and in the boundary region τ_{rf} between the internal rigid core $\tau_{c,r}$ and the fluid core $\tau_{c,f}$ of the Earth. The global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principles

(3) and (4) define the maximal and minimal combined cosmic integral energy gravitational influences ((3) and (4), respectively, for the time moments $t = t^*(\tau_{c,r})$ and $t = t_*(\tau_{c,r})$) on the considered internal rigid core $\tau_{c,r}$ (of the Earth) subjected to the combined cosmic integral energy gravitational influence of the planets of the Solar System, the Moon and the Sun (owing to the gravitational interaction of the Sun with the outer large planets). We concluded ([7]-[9], [17]) (based on the generalized formulation (1) of the first law of thermodynamics used for the internal rigid core $\tau_{c,r}$ of the Earth) that the maximal intensifications of the established thermohygrogravidynamic processes are related with the corresponding maximal intensifications of the global and regional natural (seismotectonic, volcanic, climatic and magnetic) processes of the Earth.

We presented ([9], [17]) the confirmed validity of the global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principle (3) of the thermohydrogravidynamic theory ([2]-[4], [6]-[9]) concerning the strongest intensifications of the global natural (sesmotectonic and climatic) processes of the Earth (since 1 September, 2016 and before 26 January, 2017) related with the calculated maximal (in 2016) combined planetary and solar integral energy gravitational influence (3) on the considered internal rigid core $\tau_{c,r}$ of the Earth near the obtained (in advance, on 31 August, 2016 [9], [17]) the numerical time moment (for the considered real planetary configurations of the Earth and the planets of the Solar System) :

$$t^*(\tau_{c,r}, 2016) = 2016.7666, \tag{5}$$

corresponding approximately to 6 October, 2016. Especially, we pointed out [9] the unquestionable fact that the date of 6 October, 2016 (when "Hurricane Matthew has gained new muscle over the Bahamas" [18]) is in the perfect agreement with the calculated (in advance [17], on 31 August, 2016) numerical time moment $t^*(\tau_{c,r}, 2016) = 2016.7666$ (corresponding approximately to 6 October, 2016) of the maximal (in 2016) combined planetary and solar integral energy gravitational influence (3) on the internal rigid core $\tau_{c,r}$ of the Earth (and on the Earth as a whole). The article [9] contains the additional unquestionable facts of the confirmed validity of the global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principle (3) of the thermohydrogravidynamic theory ([2]-[4], [6]-[9]) concerning the strongest intensifications of the global natural (sesmotectonic and climatic) processes of the Earth since 1 September, 2016 and before 26 January, 2017. The considered [9] (since 1 September, 2016 and before 9 December, 2016 [9]) strongest intensifications of the global seismotectonic and climatic processes of the Earth and the additional powerful earthquakes (occurred on 17 December, on 25 December, 2016 and on 22 January, 2017 (according to the U.S. Geological Survey) in agreement with the prediction [9]) confirmed the validity of the previous prediction [19] concerning "the cosmic energy gravitational genesis of the forthcoming intensifications of the global seismotectonic, volcanic, climatic and magnetic activities since 2016 AD" [19].

III. THE CONFIRMED VALIDITY OF THE GLOBAL PREDICTION THERMOHYDROGRAVIDYNAMIC PRINCIPLE CONCERNING THE STRONGEST INTENSIFICATIONS OF THE GLOBAL NATURAL PROCESSES OF THE EARTH IN 2017 SINCE 10 APRIL, 2017

We predicted [10] in advance (on 10 April, 2017) the forthcoming strongest intensifications of the global natural processes of the Earth (since 10 April, 2017 and before 16 July, 2017) determined by the calculated minimal (in 2017) combined planetary and solar integral energy gravitational influence (4) on the internal rigid core $\tau_{c,r}$ of the Earth near 20 April, 2017. To predict in advance (on 10 April, 2017 [10]) the forthcoming ranges of the next active forthcoming intensifications of the global natural (seismotectonic, volcanic, climatic and magnetic) processes of the Earth since 10 April, 2017, we used (for the numerical computation on computer for the considered real planetary configurations of the Earth and the planets of the Solar System) the established ([7]-[9], [17]) global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principle (4) determining the maximal temporal intensification near the time moment $t = t_*(\tau_{c,r})$ of the thermohydrogravidynamic processes ([7]-[9], [17]) in the internal rigid core $\tau_{c,r}$ and in the boundary region τ_{rf} between the internal rigid core $\tau_{c,r}$ and the fluid core $\tau_{c,f}$ of the Earth.

We used [10] the established ([7]-[10], [17]) principle (4) to obtain (for the considered real planetary configurations of the Earth and the planets of the Solar System) the numerical time moment (which corresponds approximately to 20 April, 2017):

$$t_*(\tau_{c,r}, 2017) = 2017.3 \tag{6}$$

related with the minimal (in 2017) combined planetary and solar integral energy gravitational influence (4) on the considered internal rigid core $\tau_{c,r}$ (of the Earth). Based on the global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principle (4) used for the range (2004 ÷ 2016), we calculated [10] the dates $t_*(\tau_{c,r}, (2004 + m))$ (m = 0, 1, … , 12) corresponding to the different local minimal values (4) of the combined planetary and solar integral energy gravitational influences (for the real planetary configurations during the range (2004 ÷ 2016)) on the internal rigid core $\tau_{c,r}$ of the Earth.

Considering (on 10 April, 2017) the range (2004 ÷ 2016) and analyzing the previous strongest earthquakes (occurred near the calculated dates $t_*(\tau_{c,r}, (2004+m))$, m = 0, 1, …, 12), we calculated [10] (on 10 April, 2017) the probability

$$\Pr\left\{t_{e,min,2017} \in (16\ \text{April} \div 24\ \text{April},\ 2017)\right\} = 0.153 \tag{7}$$

of the forthcoming (for 10 April, 2017) strongest earthquakes (and related ([4], [7]-[9], [17], [20]-[23]) strongest volcanic, climatic and magnetic processes in 2017 since 10 April, 2017) near the calculated numerical time moment $t_*(\tau_{c,r}, 2017) = 2017.3$ corresponding approximately to 20 April, 2017) during the forthcoming (for 10 April, 2017) range [10]:

$$(16\ \text{April} \div 24\ \text{April},\ 2017). \tag{8}$$

We concluded [10] that the dates $t_{e,min,2017}$ of the forthcoming (for 10 April, 2017) strongest (since 10 April, 2017) earthquakes (and related ([4], [7]-[9], [17], [20]-[23]) strongest volcanic, climatic and magnetic processes of the Earth determined by the minimal combined planetary and solar integral energy gravitational influence (4) on the internal rigid core $\tau_{c,r}$ of the Earth in 2017 near 20 April, 2017) will occur in the range (8) characterized by the probability (7). Note (once more) that the validity of the predicted (based on the thermohydrogravidynamic principle (3) of the thermohydrogravidynamic theory [2]-[4], [6]-[9]) strongest intensifications [9] of the global natural (sesmotectonic and climatic) processes of the Earth **(**since 1 September, 2016 and before 26 January, 2017) is confirmed [9].

Considering (on 28 May, 2017) the significant earthquakes (according to the U.S. Geological Survey) in 2017 since 23 January, 2017 and before 28 May, 2017, we have the unquestionable facts that the strongest 6.9-magnitude (according to the U.S. Geological Survey) earthquake (which struck Chile on 24 April, 2017) belongs to the predicted (on 10 April, 2017 [10]) range (8) confirming the validity of the of global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principle (4) ([7]-[9], [17]) (of the thermohydrogravidynamic theory [2]-[4], [6]-[9], [17]) concerning the strongest intensifications of the global natural processes of the Earth since 10 April, 2017 [10].

Considering the range (2004 ÷ 2016) and analyzing the previous strongest earthquakes (occurred near the calculated dates $t_*(\tau_{c,r}, (2004+m))$, m = 0, 1, …, 12), we calculated [10] (on 10 April, 2017) the probability

$$\Pr\left\{t_{e,min,2017} \in (11\ \text{April} \div 29\ \text{April},\ 2017)\right\} = 0.23 \tag{9}$$

of the forthcoming (for 10 April, 2017) strongest earthquakes (and related ([4], [7]-[9], [17], [20]-[23]) strongest volcanic, climatic and magnetic processes in 2017 since 10 April, 2017) near the calculated numerical time moment $t_*(\tau_{c,r}, 2017) = 2017.3$ corresponding approximately to 20 April, 2017) during the forthcoming (for 10 April, 2017) range [10]:

$$(11\ \text{April} \div 29\ \text{April},\ 2017). \tag{10}$$

We concluded [10] that the dates $t_{e,min,2016}$ of the forthcoming (for 10 April, 2017) strongest (since 10 April, 2017) earthquakes (and related ([4], [7]-[9], [17], [20]-[23]) strongest volcanic, climatic and magnetic processes of the Earth (determined by the minimal combined planetary and solar integral energy gravitational influence (4) on the internal rigid core $\tau_{c,r}$ of the Earth in 2017 near 20 April, 2017) will occur in the range (10) characterized by the probability (9).

Considering (on 28 May, 2017) the significant earthquakes (according to the U.S. Geological Survey) in 2017 since 23 January, 2017 and before 28 May, 2017, we have the unquestionable facts that the strongest two 6.9-magnitude (according to the U.S. Geological Survey) earthquakes (which struck Chile on 24 April, 2017 and Philippines on 28 April, 2017) belong to the predicted (on 10 April, 2017 [10]) range (9) confirming the validity of the global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principle (4) ([7]-[9], [17]) (of the thermohydrogravidynamic theory [2]-[4], [6]-[9], [17]) concerning the strongest (since 10 April, 2017) intensifications of the global natural (seismotectonic, volcanic, climatic and magnetic) processes of the Earth in 2017 since 10 April, 2017 [10].

Considering the range (2004 ÷ 2016) and analyzing the previous strongest earthquakes (occurred near the calculated dates $t_*(\tau_{c,r}, (2004+m))$, m = 0, 1, …, 12), we calculated (on 10 April, 2017 [10]) the following probabilities

$$\Pr\left\{t_{e,min,2017} \in (2\ \text{April} \div 8\ \text{May},\ 2017)\right\} = 0.307, \tag{11}$$

$$\Pr\left\{t_{e,min,2017} \in (13\ \text{March} \div 28\ \text{May},\ 2017)\right\} = 0.46, \tag{12}$$

of the strongest (since 10 April, 2017) earthquakes (and related ([4], [7]-[9], [17], [20]-[23]) strongest volcanic, climatic and magnetic processes of the Earth determined by the minimal combined planetary and solar integral energy gravitational influence (4) on the internal rigid core $\tau_{c,r}$ of the Earth in 2017 near the calculated [10] numerical time moment $t_*(\tau_{c,r}, 2017) = 2017.3$ corresponding approximately to 20 April, 2017) during the calculated (on 10 April, 2017 [10]) following ranges:

$$(2\ \text{April} \div 8\ \text{May}, 2017), \tag{13}$$

$$(13\ \text{March} \div 28\ \text{May}, 2017). \tag{14}$$

We concluded [10] that the dates $t_{e,\min,2017}$ of the strongest (since 10 April, 2017) earthquakes (and related ([4], [7]-[9], [17], [20]-[23]) strongest volcanic, climatic and magnetic processes of the Earth (determined by the minimal combined planetary and solar integral energy gravitational influence (4) on the internal rigid core $\tau_{c,r}$ of the Earth in 2017 near 20 April, 2017) will occur in the ranges (8), (10), (13) and (14) characterized by the probabilities (7), (9), (11) and (12), correspondingly.

Taking into account the publication [24] (published on May 5, 2017 [24]) about the "devastating flooding in central US", we see that the date (May 5, 2017) of the publication [24] (about the "devastating flooding in central US") belongs to the predicted (on 10 April, 2017 [10]) range (13) confirming the validity of the of global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principle (4) ([7]-[9], [17]) (of the thermohydrogravidynamic theory [2]-[4], [6]-[9], [17]) concerning the strongest (since 10 April, 2017) intensifications of the global and regional natural (seismotectonic, volcanic, climatic and magnetic) processes of the Earth in 2017 since 10 April, 2017 [10].

We take into account the publication [25] (published on May 16, 2017 [25]) that the Phlegraean Fields deadly supervolcano (known in Italy as Campi Flegrei) "is getting ready to blow". According to the publication [25], Christopher Kilburn, Director of the UCL Hazard Center stated [25]: "By studying how the ground is cracking and moving at Campi Flegrei, we think it may be approaching a critical stage where further unrest will increase the possibility of an eruption." We see that the date (May 16, 2017) of the publication [25] (about the approaching of the Phlegraean Fields deadly supervolcano to a critical stage) belongs to the predicted (on 10 April, 2017 [10]) range (14) confirming the validity of the of global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principle (4) ([7]-[9], [17]) (of the thermohydrogravidynamic theory [2]-[4], [6]-[9], [17]) concerning the strongest (since 10 April, 2017) intensifications of the global and regional natural (seismotectonic, volcanic, climatic and magnetic) processes of the Earth in 2017 since 10 April, 2017 [10].

IV. CONCLUSIONS

We have presented in Section 2 the established ([7]-[9], [17]) rigorous (mathematically formulated) global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principles (3) and (4) (of the cosmic seismology, the cosmic geophysics and the cosmic climatology ([7]-[9], [17]) based the established ([2]-[4], [6]-[9], [12], [15], [17], [19]-[22]) generalized formulation (1) of the first law of thermodynamics) determining the maximal temporal intensifications of the global and regional natural (sesmotectonic, volcanic, climatic and magnetic) processes of the Earth.

We have presented in Section 3 the partial results (before 28 May, 2017) of the prognostication (derived on 10 April, 2017 [10]) based on the global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principle (4) concerning the strongest intensifications of the global and regional natural (sesmotectonic and climatic) processes of the Earth determined by the minimal (for the time moment $t_*(\tau_{c,r}, 2017) = 2017.3$, which corresponds approximately to 20 April, 2017) combined planetary and solar integral energy gravitational influence on the internal rigid core $\tau_{c,r}$ of the Earth. The founded (on 10 April, 2017 [10]) numerical time moment $t_*(\tau_{c,r}, 2017) = 2017.3$ is related with the minimal (for 2017) combined planetary and solar integral energy gravitational influence (4) on the internal rigid core $\tau_{c,r}$ of the Earth and on the Earth as a whole.

Considering (on 28 May, 2017) the significant earthquakes (according to the U.S. Geological Survey) in 2017 since 23 January, 2017 and before 28 May, 2017, we have established the unquestionable facts that the strongest 6.9-magnitude (according to the U.S. Geological Survey) earthquake (which struck Chile on 24 April, 2017) belongs to the predicted (on 10 April, 2017 [10]) range (8) confirming the validity of the of global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principle (4) ([7]-[9], [17]) (of the thermohydrogravidynamic theory [2]-[4], [6]-[9], [17]) concerning the strongest (since 10 April, 2017) intensifications of the global and regional natural processes of the Earth in 2017 since 10 April, 2017 [10].

Considering (on 28 May, 2017) the significant earthquakes (according to the U.S. Geological Survey) in 2017 since 23 January, 2017 and before 28 May, 2017, we have established the unquestionable facts that the strongest two 6.9-magnitude (according to the U.S. Geological Survey) earthquakes (which struck Chile on 24 April, 2017 and Philippines on 28 April, 2017) belong to the predicted (on 10 April, 2017 [10]) range (9) confirming the validity of the global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principle (4) ([7]-[9], [17]) (of the thermohydrogravidynamic theory [2]-[4], [6]-[9], [17]) concerning the strongest (since 10 April, 2017) intensifications of the global and regional natural (seismotectonic, volcanic, climatic and magnetic) processes of the Earth in 2017 since 10 April, 2017 [10].

We have established that the date (May 5, 2017) of the publication [24] (about the "devastating flooding in central US") belongs to the predicted (on 10 April, 2017 [10]) range (13) confirming the validity of the of global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principle (4) ([7]-[9], [17]) (of the thermohydrogravidynamic theory [2]-[4], [6]-[9], [17]) concerning the strongest (since 10 April, 2017) intensifications of the global and regional natural (seismotectonic, volcanic, climatic and magnetic) processes of the Earth in 2017 since 10 April, 2017 [10].

We have established that the date (May 16, 2017) of the publication [25] (about the approaching of the Phlegraean Fields deadly supervolcano to a critical stage) belongs to the predicted (on 10 April, 2017 [10]) range (14) confirming the validity of the of global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principle (4) ([7]-[9], [17]) (of the thermohydrogravidynamic theory [2]-[4], [6]-[9], [17]) concerning the strongest (since 10 April, 2017) intensifications of the global and regional natural (seismotectonic, volcanic, climatic and magnetic) processes of the Earth in 2017 since 10 April, 2017 [10].

It is impossible now in this article (submitted for publication on 28 May, 2017 to the International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering) to consider the validity of the forthcoming (since 28 May, 2017 and before 16 July, 2017) published predictions [10] concerning the strongest intensifications of the global natural (seismotectonic, volcanic, climatic and magnetic) processes of the Earth in 2017 since 10 April, 2017 and before 16 July, 2017 [10] .

However, taking into account (on June 3, 2017, which is the date of the submission of the final copy of the manuscript in IJARCSSE) the publication [26] (published on the date (June 1, 2017) of the acceptance of this article for publication in IJARCSSE) about "a huge ice crack in Antarctica" [26] ("which is 1,500 feet wide in places, grew by 11 miles between May 25 and May 31" [26] and which "will produce one of the largest icebergs ever recorded" [26]), we see that the beginning (May 25, 2017) of the huge ice crack formation in Antarctica" [25] belongs to the predicted (on 10 April, 2017 [10]) range (14) and we see that the mean date (May 28, 2017) of the huge ice crack formation in Antarctica" [26] is in agreement with the upper boundary of the predicted range (14). This additional unquestionable fact confirms the validity of the of global prediction thermohydrogravidynamic principle (4) ([7]-[9], [17]) (of the thermohydrogravidynamic theory [2]-[4], [6]-[9], [17]) concerning the strongest (since 10 April, 2017) intensifications of the global and regional natural (seismotectonic, volcanic, climatic and magnetic) processes of the Earth in 2017 since 10 April, 2017 [10].

The main results of this article are based (along with the founded thermohydrogravidynamic theory [2]-[4], [6]-[9], [17]) on the author's intense experience (during of 40 years) in Computer Science and numerical modelling based on computer programming technology.

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