

Exploring Beyond the Horizons of the Blue Planet' - OMICS Group Life Science Conferences

2nd International Conference on Earth Science & Climate Change from 22-24 July 2013 at Embassy Suites Las Vegas, USA.

LOS ANGELES, CA, USA, July 23, 2013 /EINPresswire.com/ -- Our beautiful planet and the related phenomena are studied by scientists to preserve favourable climate and prevent natural calamities in the interest of the whole human race.

Earth Science has developed many means and methodologies to deal with or manipulate natural calamities.

Atmospheric chemistry applications

deal with ozone and contamination of the ozone, which in turn leads to profuse entrance of harmful ultraviolet radiations. The first application on lines was the processing and the approval of satellite TV ozone information with LIDAR (Light Recognition and Ranging) findings.

The climate change can be understood as the average weather over a time of interval. Climate change implies a significant lasting change in rainfall, wind, or current direction. This revolves around the atmospheric history, among other aspects of the weather and climate currently facing the planet. The Earth's climate has changed many times during the planet's record, with events which ranging from ice ages to long period of comfort.

Panel discussions and plenary talks about the relevant tracks powered by exhibits and posters on the phenomenon of earth climate and the history of tectonic movements provided a deeper insight to the studies and its implementation in dealing with changing weather patterns and potential natural calamities.

Several informative sessions were spread over three days during the course of the event. Various tracks conducted successfully at the event include:



2nd International Conference on Earth Science & Climate Change 2013

The three-day event started with an opening session and addressed by the concerned keynote forum members. Some of the most notable speakers who enriched the audience with new ideas were:

Dates and Venue: The [OMICS Group](#) was back again with the conference on earth sciences and climate change. The 2nd International Conference on Earth Science & Climate Change was held from 22-24 July 2013 at Embassy Suites Las Vegas, USA with the theme 'Exploring Beyond The Horizons of The Blue Planet'. The speakers were invited on the basis of research papers and abstracts, considering the exact domain that fell in scope with prestigious conference. The various sessions categorically focused on the lithosphere and types of soil and the scope of crop cultivation, including the geosciences, climatic and atmospheric phenomena. Earth Science-2013 conference has been appreciated with renowned personalities from more than 10 countries.

The subject of earth sciences draws tenets from various disciplines and is at the intersection of several disciplines like meteorology, geography, geology, and physics. This adds up to the diversified nature of sharing and leaning experience among delegates. The contamination of ozone is a complex issue that is being dealt with studies in atmospheric chemistry.

Key Speakers:

A Carpinteri, G.Lacidogna and A.Manuello, Department of Structural, Geotechnical and Building Engineering, Polytechnic University of Turin, Italy presented their study on "Anomalous production of carbon and water in proto-terrestrial atmospheres". The explanation was based on piezonuclear reactions Piezonuclear fission reactions, which occur in inert materials, are induced by high frequency pressure waves and, in particular, by brittle fracture in solids under compression. Their experimental evidence can be also confirmed considering the anomalous chemical balances of the major events that have affected the Earth's crust, oceans and atmosphere, over the last four billion years. These anomalies include: (i) the abrupt percentage variations in the most abundant elements in correspondence to the formation and most intense activity of tectonic plates; (ii) the Great Oxidation Event (2.7 to 2.4 billion years ago), with a sharp increase in atmospheric oxygen and the subsequent origin of life; (iii) the increase in carbon and nitrogen concentrations within the primordial atmosphere. Recent studies have revealed that not only the Earth's crust, but also its atmosphere and the concentrations of the basic elements for the development of life in the oceans have drastically changed over the Earth's lifetime. The piezonuclear reactions, recently discovered, may be considered in order to explain the strong



A. Carpinteri - Polytechnic University of Turin Italy

variations between past and present composition of the Earth's atmosphere and the ocean formation itself. Today, several scientists sustain that, throughout the Twentieth Century, new forms of carbon pollution and the reactive nitrogen released into terrestrial environment by human activities (synthetic fertilizers, industrial use of ammonia, etc.) have been responsible for the dramatic increase in greenhouse gases.

Trofimov Alexander, International Scientific Research Institute of Cosmic Anthropoecology, Russia presented his research paper on "Geomagnetic deprivation- Modeling, prognosis, prevention". The objective of the study is to study the effects of periodic short-term weakening of the full vector of the geomagnetic field on neurophysiological and other human parameters controlled by genes D4, B1 and TNF, and to develop and test a way for nonmedicinal prevention of excess heliomagnetotropic human reactions. The paper concluded that there is a Significant differences ($P < 0.05$) between volunteers in the experimental and control groups on the dynamics of electric, psycho physiological and other parameters, coupled with the appropriate genetic markers and intensity of heliophysical factors at different stages of ontogeny of the examinees and their parents were showed (1). The phenomenon of "heliophysical expression of genes", manifested at the modeling of short-term, prolonged geomagnetic deprivation, was opened (2). It is shown, that drinking water "AkvaHelios" has helioprotective properties and contributes to significant positive inversion of the functional dependence of many human functional systems on heliogeophysical impacts, increasing at geomagnetic deprivation (3).

Martin Aube, Cégep de Sherbrooke, Canada

Presented his study on "Assessing the local hemispheric spectral sky artificial radiances contribution and sensitivity from different parts of a territory". In this paper, he suggested to use an artificial sky radiance numerical model which account for heterogeneous distribution of light fixtures, their photometry, the satellite derived ground reflectance and topography and atmospheric optical properties to infer the point to point contribution of a given territory to the artificial sky radiance at specified observer position and viewing angles. During the past few years, the model have been validated with many in-situ hyper spectral sky radiance measurements experiments (e.g. Canary islands European Northern Observatories, Spain in 2010, US Naval Observatory, AZ USA in 2006, etc.). The model aims to identify and characterize zones at which any lighting level increase or decrease may have a larger impact on light pollution and then help to control and/or reduce light pollution levels. This innovative methodology can be seen as a high level decision tool to help local authorities to restrict or reduce light pollution unwanted impacts. Among possible application it can be used 1) to protect research class astronomical sites, 2) to constrain potential impact on human/animals health and more specifically on potential circadian cycle disruption, 3) to reduce night time induced photosynthesis on vegetation canopy, and 4) restrict unnecessary power loss from over illumination and light trespass and its impact on climate change. The model is mature for enabling public access to its results. We recently launched online interactive georeferenced model output maps. The web portal allows an easier data access and exploitation/analysis by end users from research community or civil society.

Lei Yan of Peking University School of Earth and Space Science, China talked about Lei Yan Peking University School of Earth and Space Science, China "Polarization remote sensing: New method for the earth observation and climate change" This paper observed that through years of observation and measurements, scientists have found that terrestrial system is in trouble. In order to understand earth and the changing climate better and to construct models of terrestrial system, Polarization Remote Sensing (PRS) maybe a useful tool. Experiments have showed that solar light reflected by natural surface and atmospheric particle is partly polarized. The reflected solar radiation is measured by a satellite/airplane-borne sensor. That means the digital number value (DN value) contains both the natural surface and background's information and it is quite difficult to extract useful information from DN value. According to their experiments and analysis in the past eight years, they found that this problem can be solved possibly. They have already 1) built up partial PRS theory and PRS spectral database which contains traditional surface objects' PRS spectral, 2) explored the influences of sky polarization pattern and neutral points, thus make extracting useful information from DN value possible, 3) constructed airplane-borne sensor calibration field and studied polarized hyperspectral pattern, these can be used to evaluate the potential usefulness of the proposed polarized hyperspectral satelliteborne sensors.

Future OMICS Group Conferences on Earth Science:

OMICS Group 3rd International Conference on Earth Science & Climate Change ([Earth Science-2014](#)) will be held on July 28-30, 2014 San Francisco, USA.

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