



A design to stop a tsunami wave

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Pre-installed deflated air bag units are installed just offshore anchored deep in sea bed in a grid pattern. The grid pattern has offset columns to cause the honeycomb shape for horizontal reinforcement. The interlocking air bags closest to the beach support the bags farther offshore. The pressure on the air bags in contact with the tsunami is distributed evenly among all interior air bags. Increasing the number of rows strengthens the barrier. Each unit is anchored deep enough to prevent it coming loose. The air bag is made of a kevlar-like durable material. When a tsunami warning is received, the air bags are sent a signal to inflate self-powered. Self-powered makes them robust. They inflate rapidly, perhaps in 30 seconds. Each bag is shaped like a cylinder with designs that retain this shape. When bunched together tightly at maximum inflation the internal bags naturally form up like a hexagon and it appears like a honeycomb. When the last wave in the train subsides, the bags are sent a signal to deflate. When deflated they are not visible. Impact of the 2011 Japan Tsunami is 17K dead, 200+B US; 2004 Indonesian tsunami >226K dead, 7.5B US.

