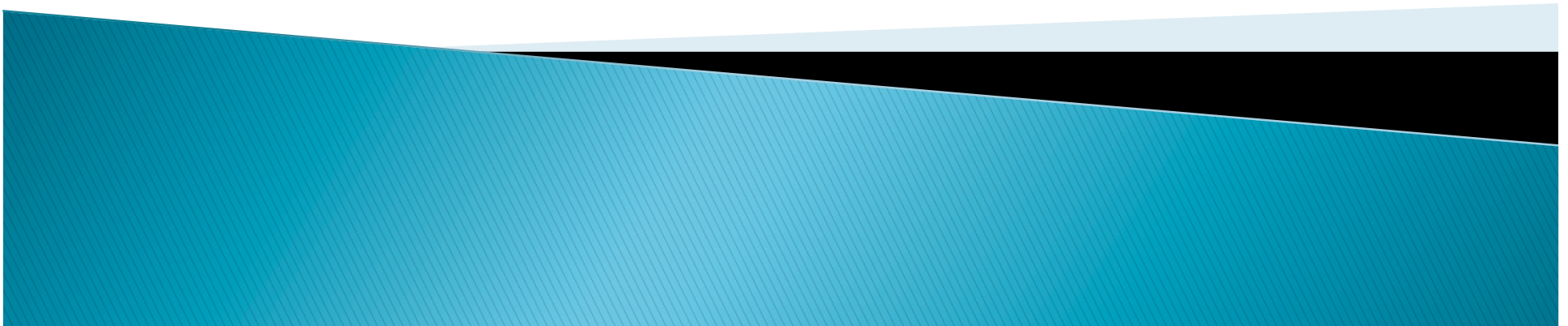


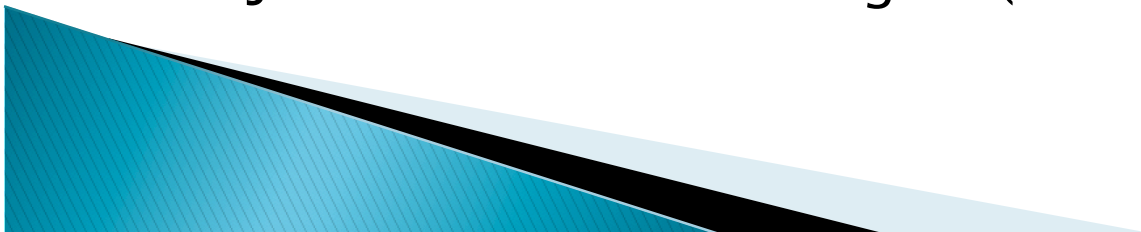
Creation Care 2010 Environment Science and Politics

Jan P. Hessler, Ph.D.
Physicist
Advocate for Future Generations
April 17, 2010



A Brief History of Modern Science

- ▶ Modern Experimental Science
 - Galileo Galilei 1564 – 1642
- ▶ Classical Mechanics
 - Issac Newton (1687) to William R. Hamilton (1865)
- ▶ Electricity and Magnetism
 - Rene Descarte (1638) to James C. Maxwell (1864)
- ▶ Thermodynamics
 - Otto von Guericke (1650) to J. Willard Gibbs (1876)
- ▶ Fluid Dynamics
 - Claude L. M. H. Navier (1827) to George G. Stokes (1885)
- ▶ Quantum Mechanics
 - Max Plank (1900) to Paul A. M. Dirac (1933)
- ▶ Industrial Revolution
 - James Watt – steam engine (1763–1775)



How Science is Practiced

Observations (Data)
temperature, pressure, & composition
of atmosphere, oceans, & land



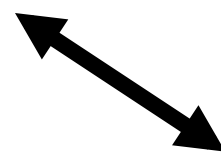
Simulations (Model)
chemistry & physics
of atmosphere, oceans, & land
APPROXIMATIONS!



Predictions



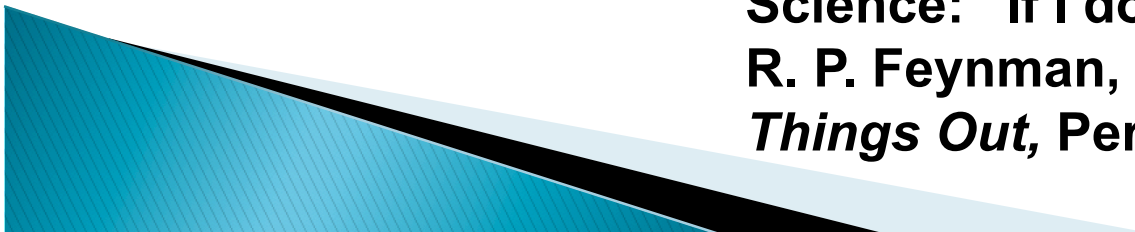
Assumptions
business as usual
change something



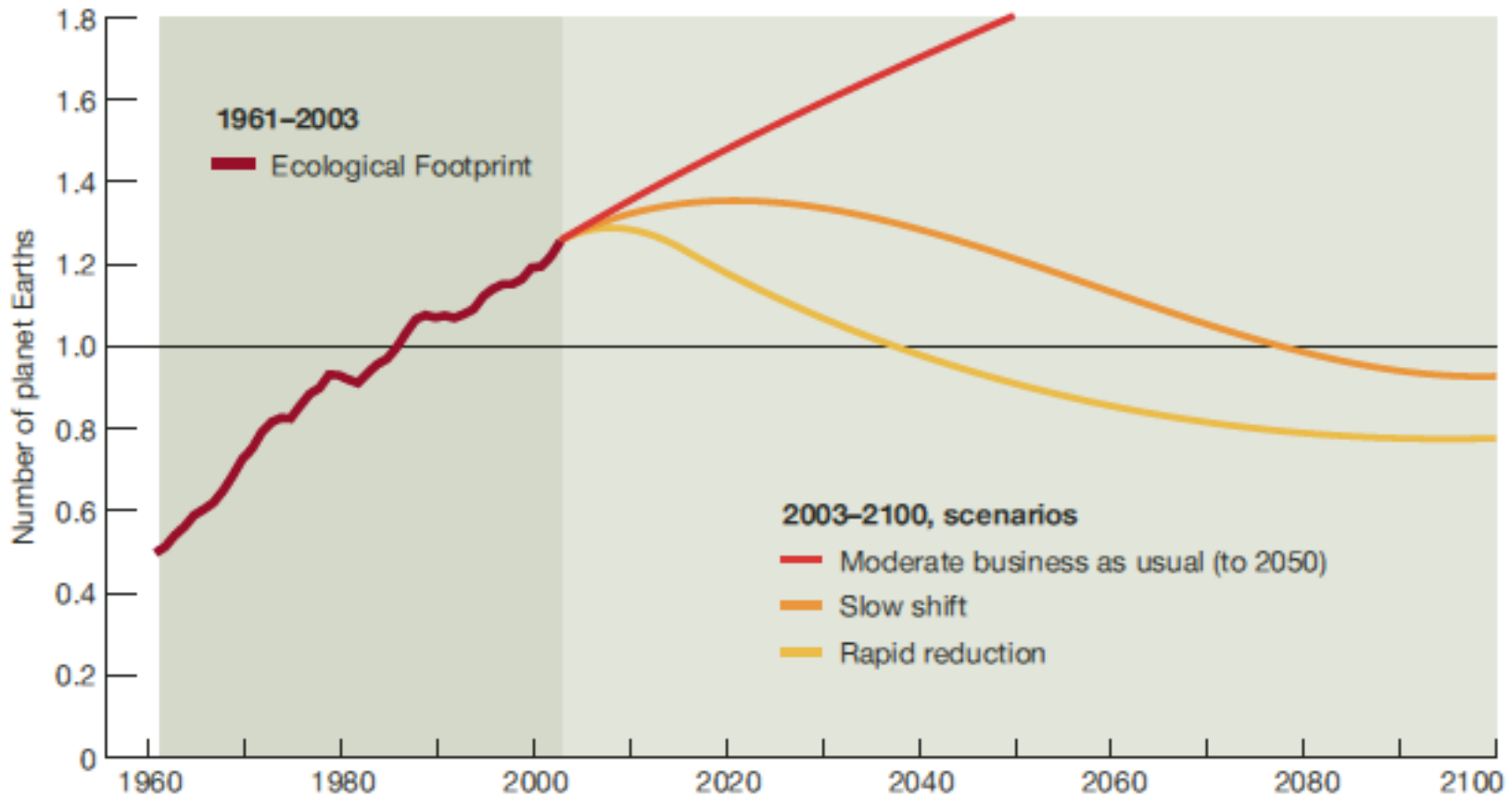
Theory (Laws)
conservation of energy
conservation of mass

Science: "If I do this, what will happen?"

R. P. Feynman, in *The Pleasure of Finding Things Out*, Perseus Books, 1999.

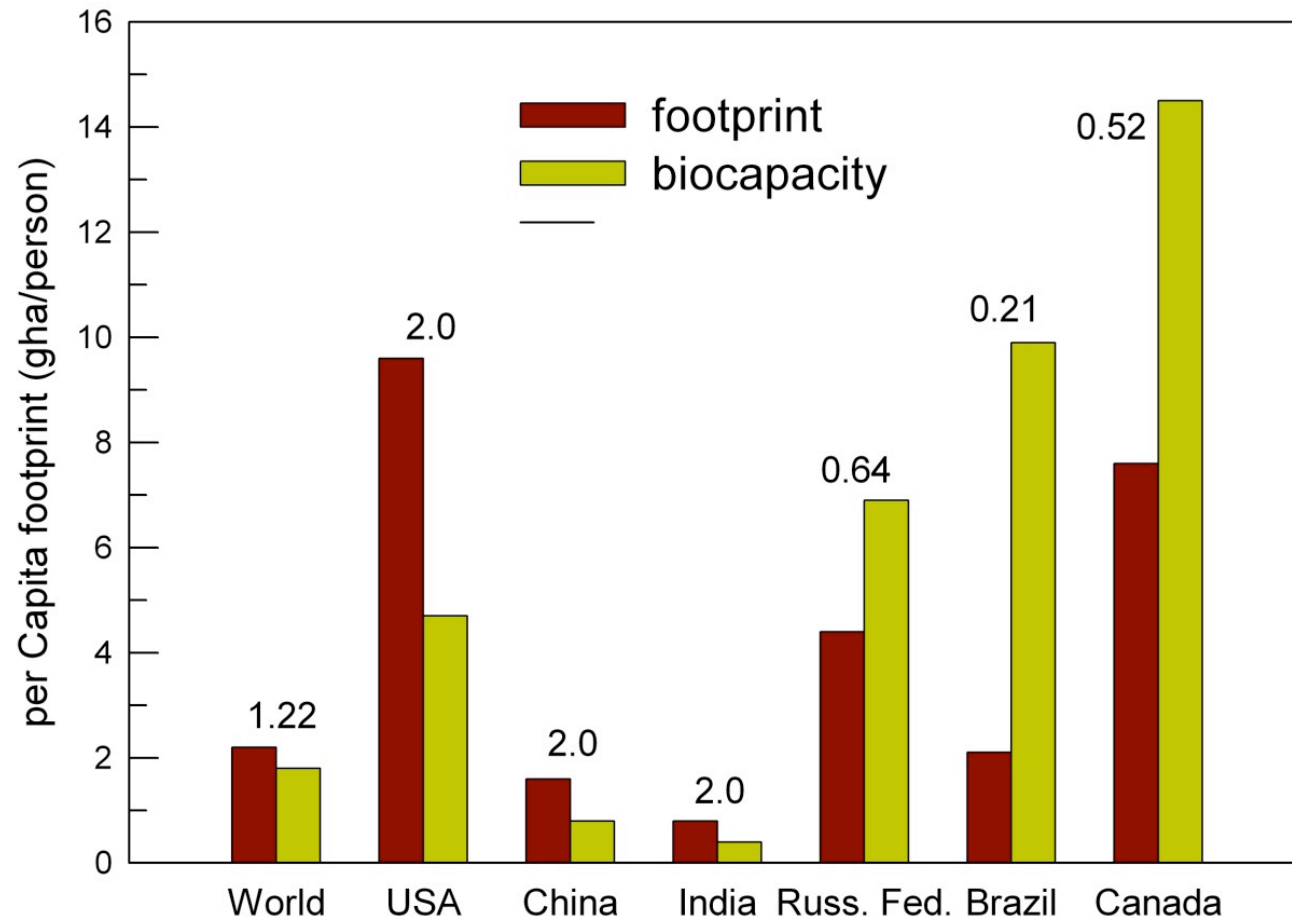


Ecological Footprint: Central Issue!



Chris Hails, Living Planet Report 2006, www.panda.org
M. Wackernagel et al., www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.142033699

Ecological Footprint & Biocapacity



Sources: Chris Hails, Living Planet Report 2006, www.panda.org [accessed 13 Feb. 2010] Table 1, graph created by JPH
Population U.N. database [accessed 6 Mar. 2010]

Ecological Footprint & Biocapacity

Country	Population	CO ₂	Crops	Grazing	Water	Total	Cap.	Ratio
WORLD	6,476	1.41	0.64	0.26	1,243	2.7	2.1	1.29
high	972	4.04	1.15	0.28		6.4	3.7	1.73
middle	3,098	1.00	0.62	0.22		2.2	2.2	1.00
low	2,371	0.26	0.44	0.09		1.0	0.9	1.11
U.S.A.	298	6.51	1.38	0.30	2483	9.4	5.0	1.88
China	1,323	1.13	0.56	0.15	720	2.1	0.9	2.33
India	1,103	0.33	0.40	0.01	980	0.9	0.4	2.25
Canada	32	3.44	1.83	0.50	2049	7.1	20.0	0.36
Rus.Fed	143	2.24	0.92	0.03	1858	3.7	8.1	0.46

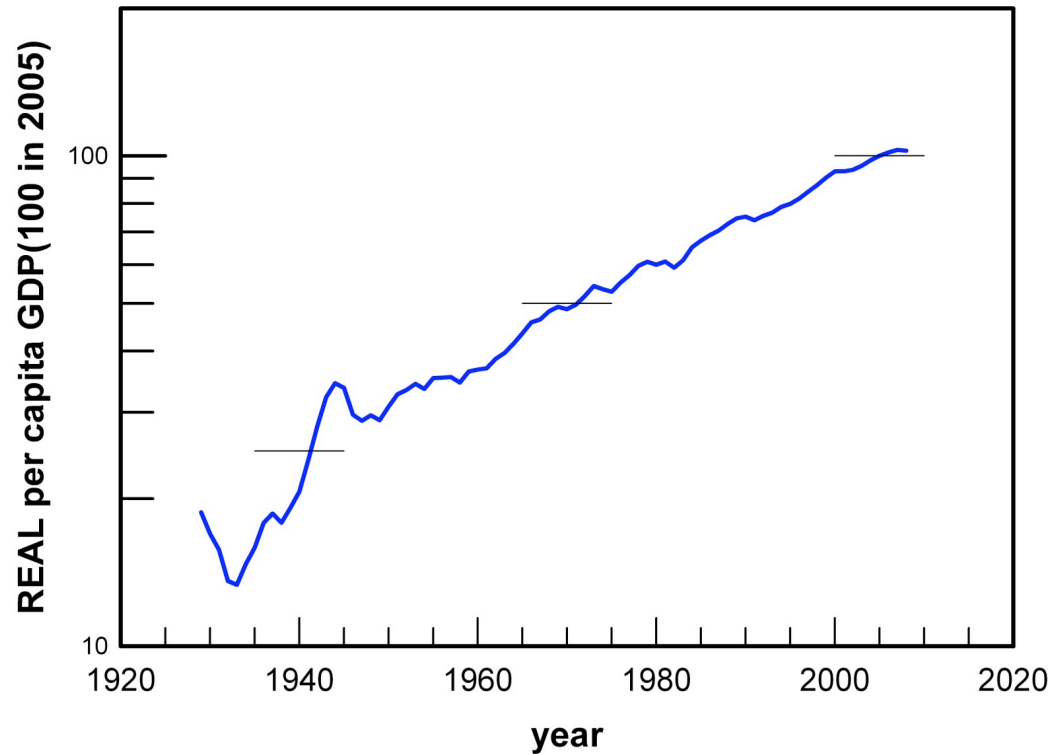
1 global hectare = 383 gal.(U.S.)

m³/person/yr

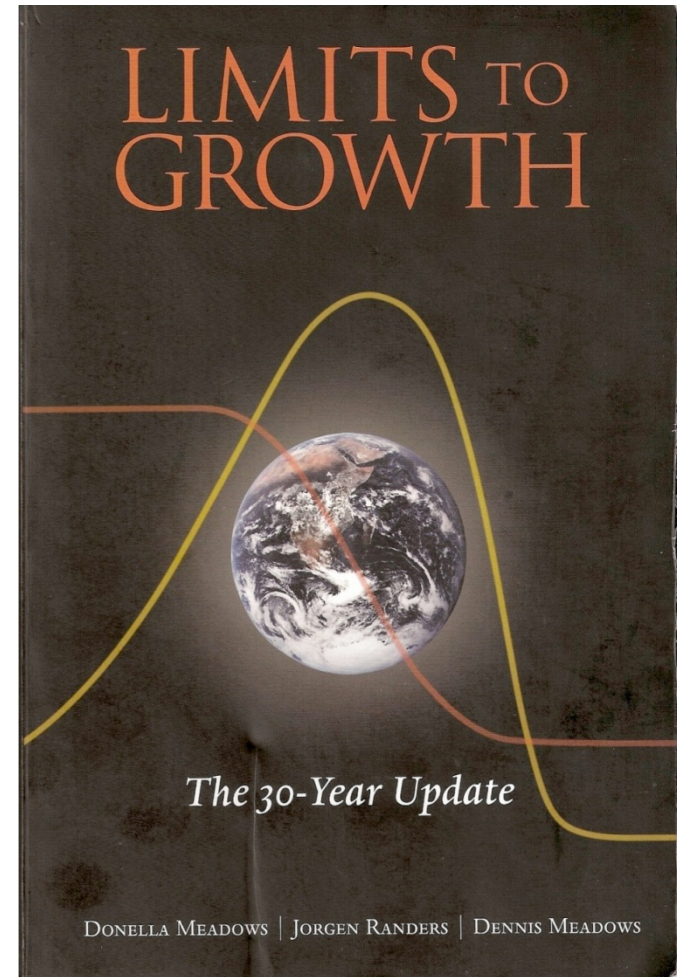
Global hectares per person

Chris Hale, editor in chief, Living Planet Report, 2008,
Table 1. pp. 32-39 available at www.panda.org

Exponential Growth in a Finite World



Thomas Robert Malthus, *An Essay on the Principle of Population*, six editions from 1798 to 1826.



Donella H. Meadows, Dennis L. Meadows, Jorgen Randers, & William W. Behrens III, *The Limits to Growth*, New York, Universe Books, 1972

Food Security Science

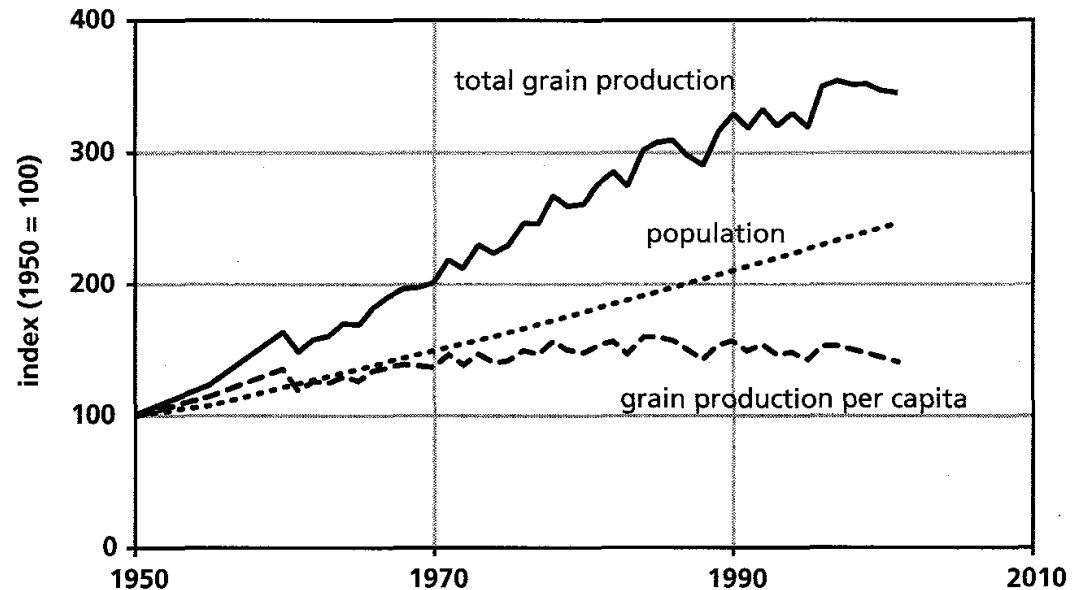
12 February 2010 | S10



Food Security

AAAS

Photo: Simon Rawles/Alamy



We have little time to waste. Godfray *et al.* (p. [812](#)) note that we have perhaps 40 years to radically transform agriculture, work out how to grow more food without exacerbating environmental problems, and simultaneously cope with climate change. Although estimates of food insecurity vary (Barrett *et al.*, p. [825](#)), **the number of undernourished people already exceeds 1 billion**; feeding this many people requires more than incremental changes (Federoff *et al.*, p. [833](#)).

Science Vol. 327 (12 February 2010).

<http://www.sciencemag.org/special/foodsecurity/>

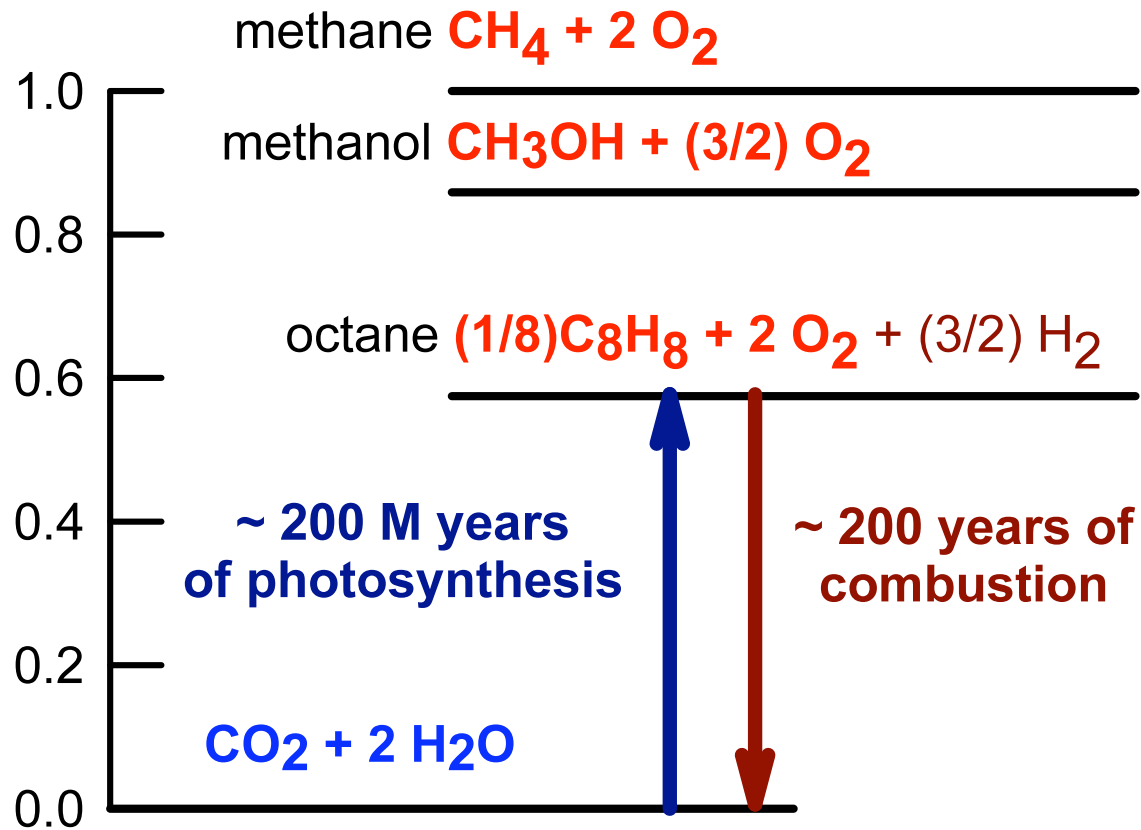
“The amount of moisture on Earth has not changed. The water the dinosaurs drank millions of years ago is the same water that falls as rain today. But will there be enough for a more crowded world?”

Barbara Kingsolver,
National Geographic A
Special Issue, *Water our*
Thirsty World, April 2010,
Vol. 217(4) p. 37

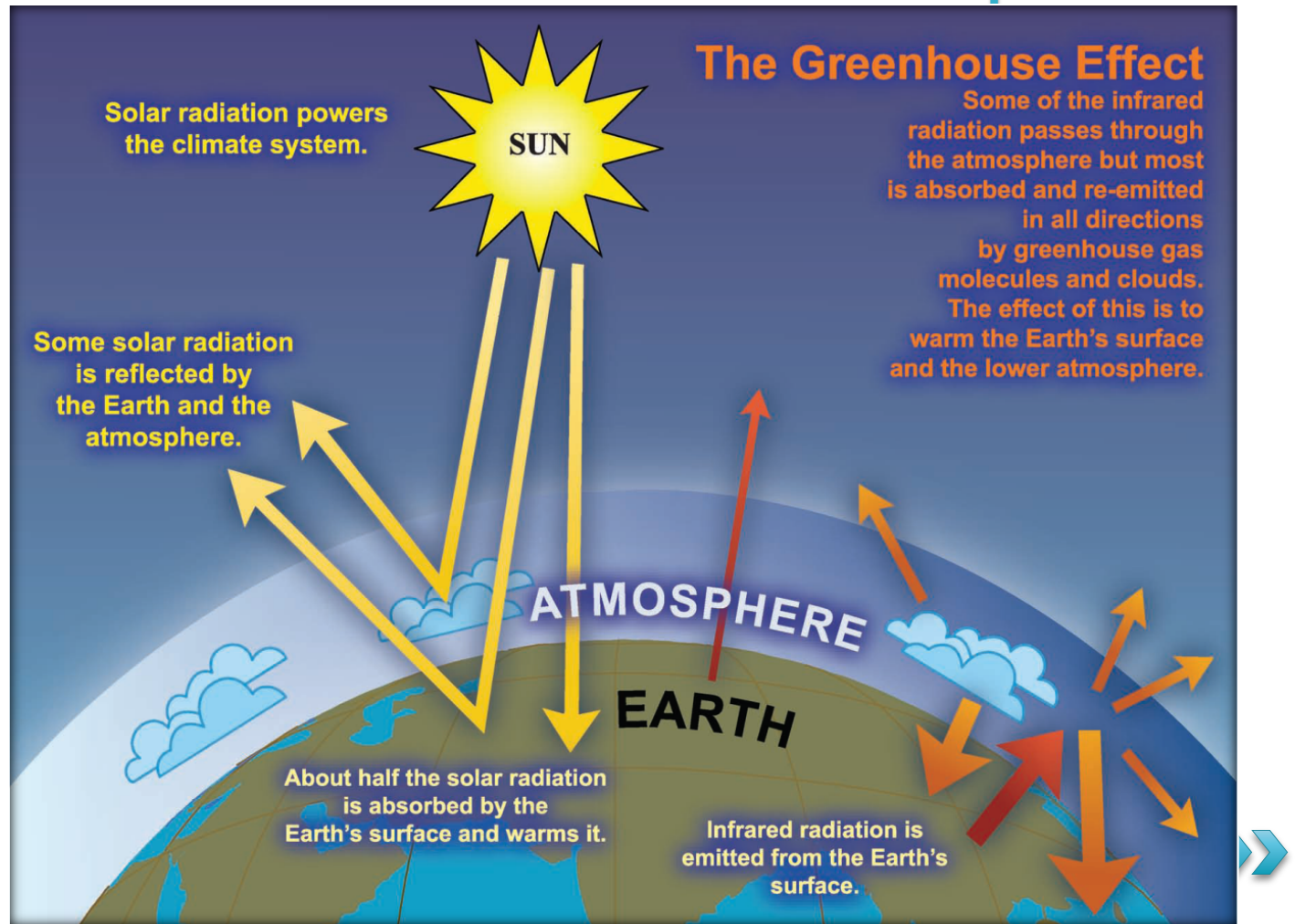


Chemical Storage of Energy

Chemical Energy Diagram

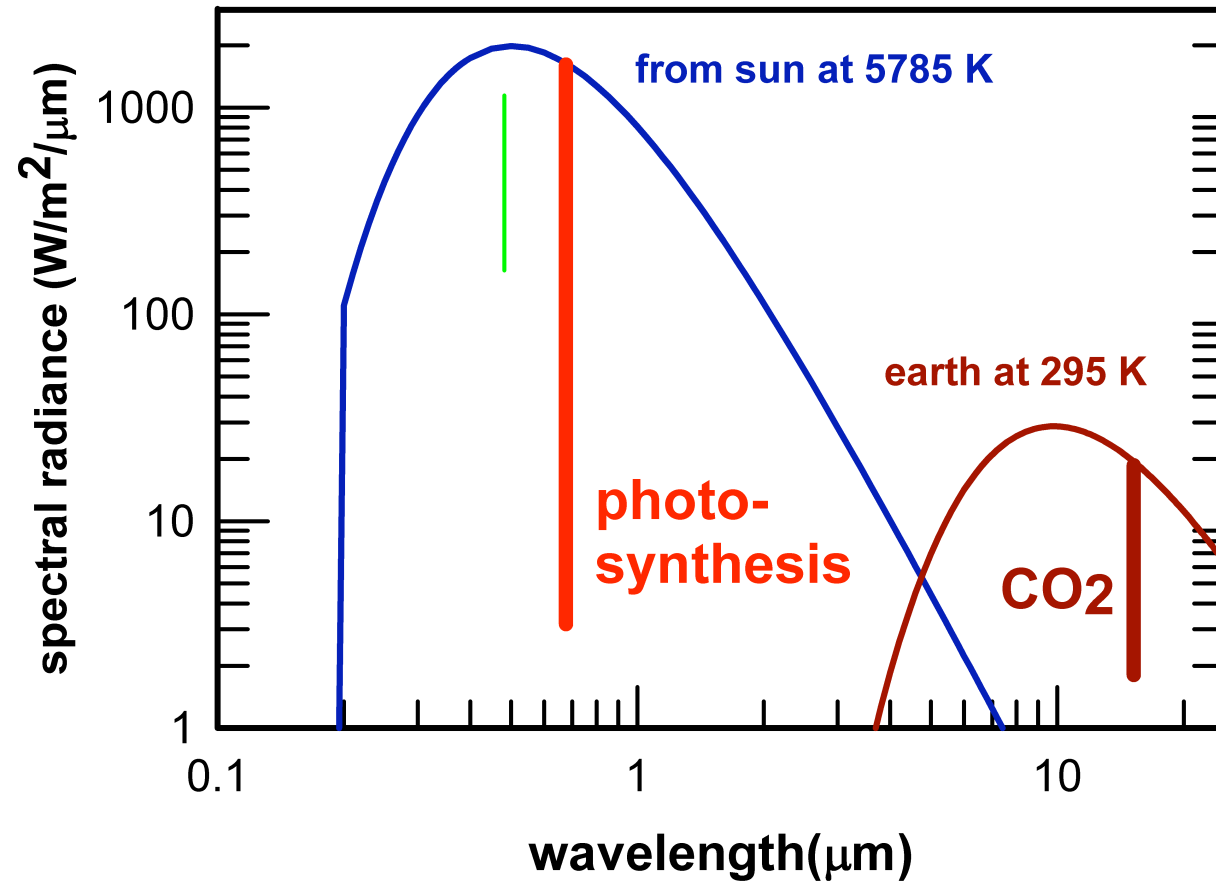


Arrhenius's Model of the Atmosphere

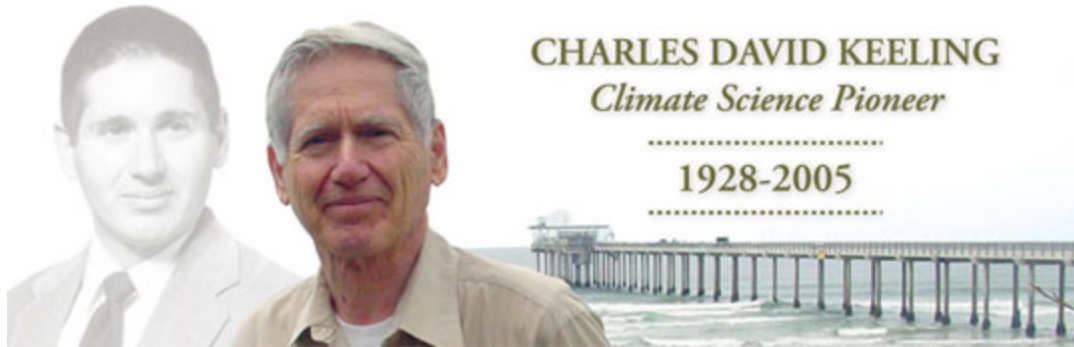


S. A. Arrhenius, "On the Influence of Carbonic Acid in the Air upon the Temperature of the Ground", *Philosophical Magazine* 41, 237-276 (1896).

Planck's Model of Radiation



M. Planck, "On the Theory of the Energy Distribution Law of the Normal Spectrum", *Verhandlungen der Deutschen Physikalischen Gesellschaft* **2**, 202 (1900).



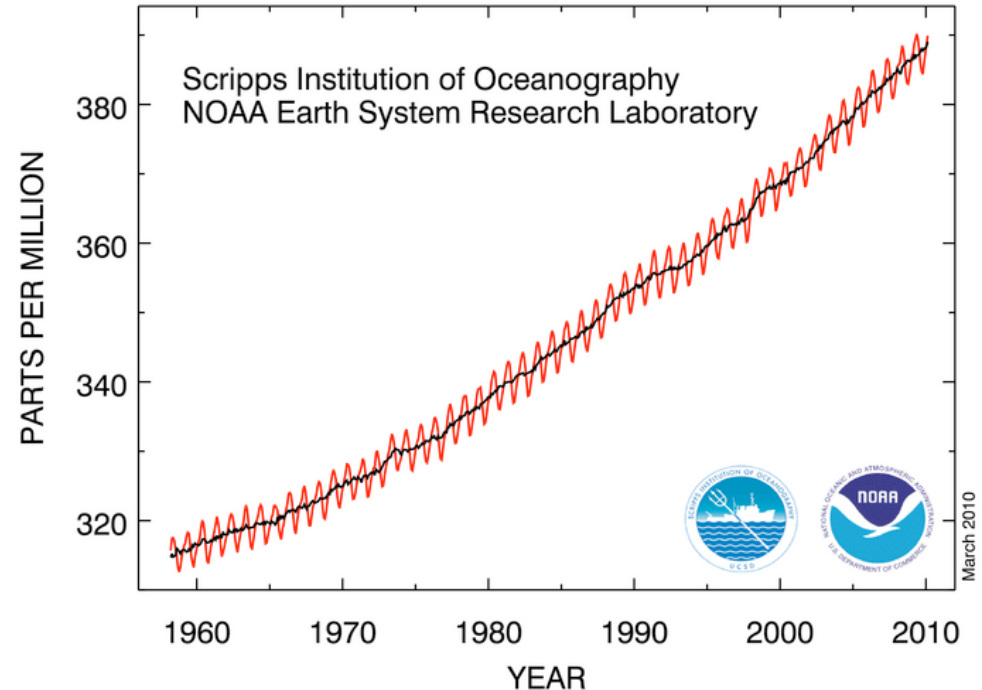
CHARLES DAVID KEELING

Climate Science Pioneer

.....
1928-2005
.....

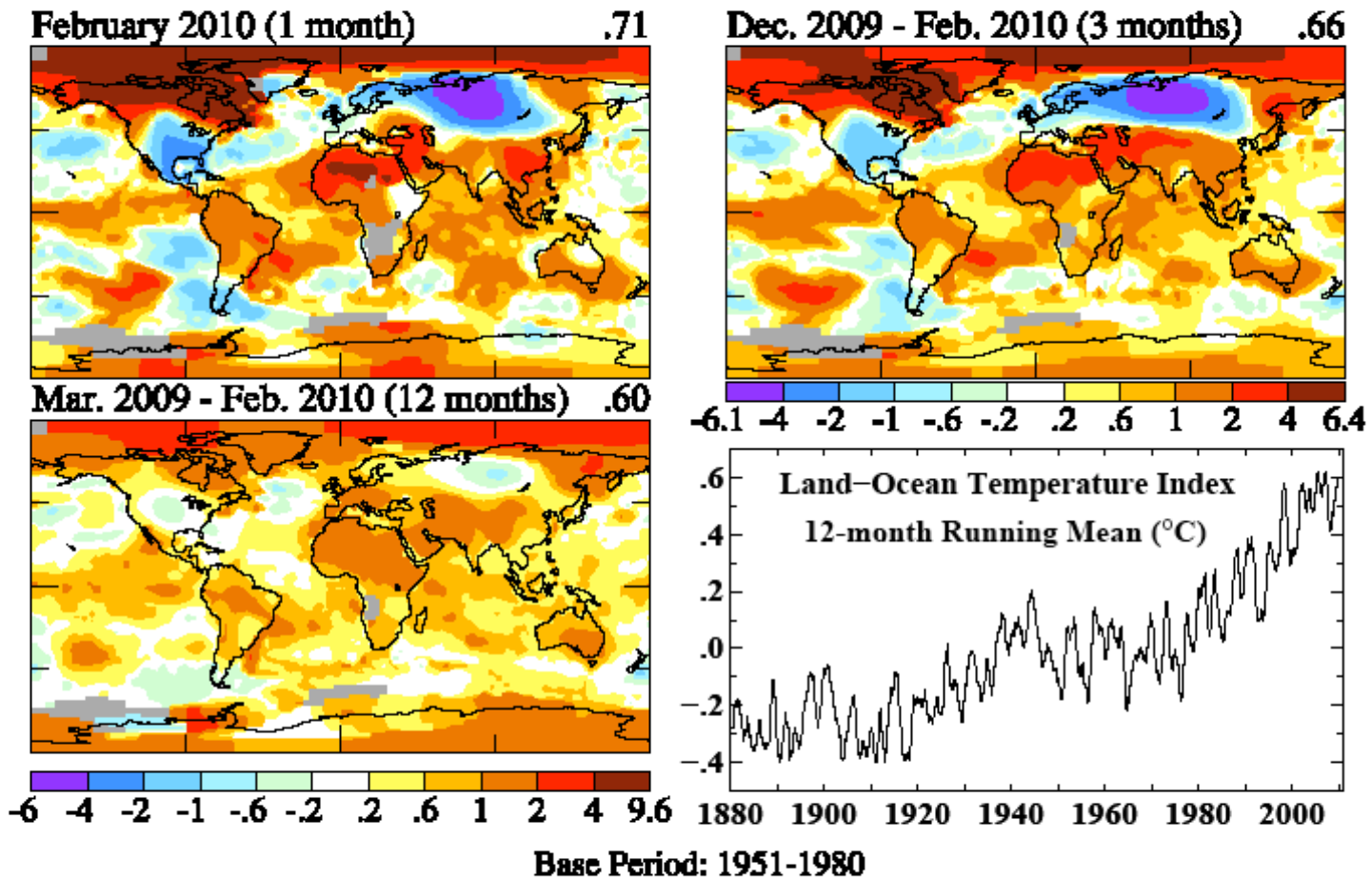
Mars: - 50 C
Earth: + 15 C
Venus: + 450 C

Atmospheric CO₂ at Mauna Loa Observatory



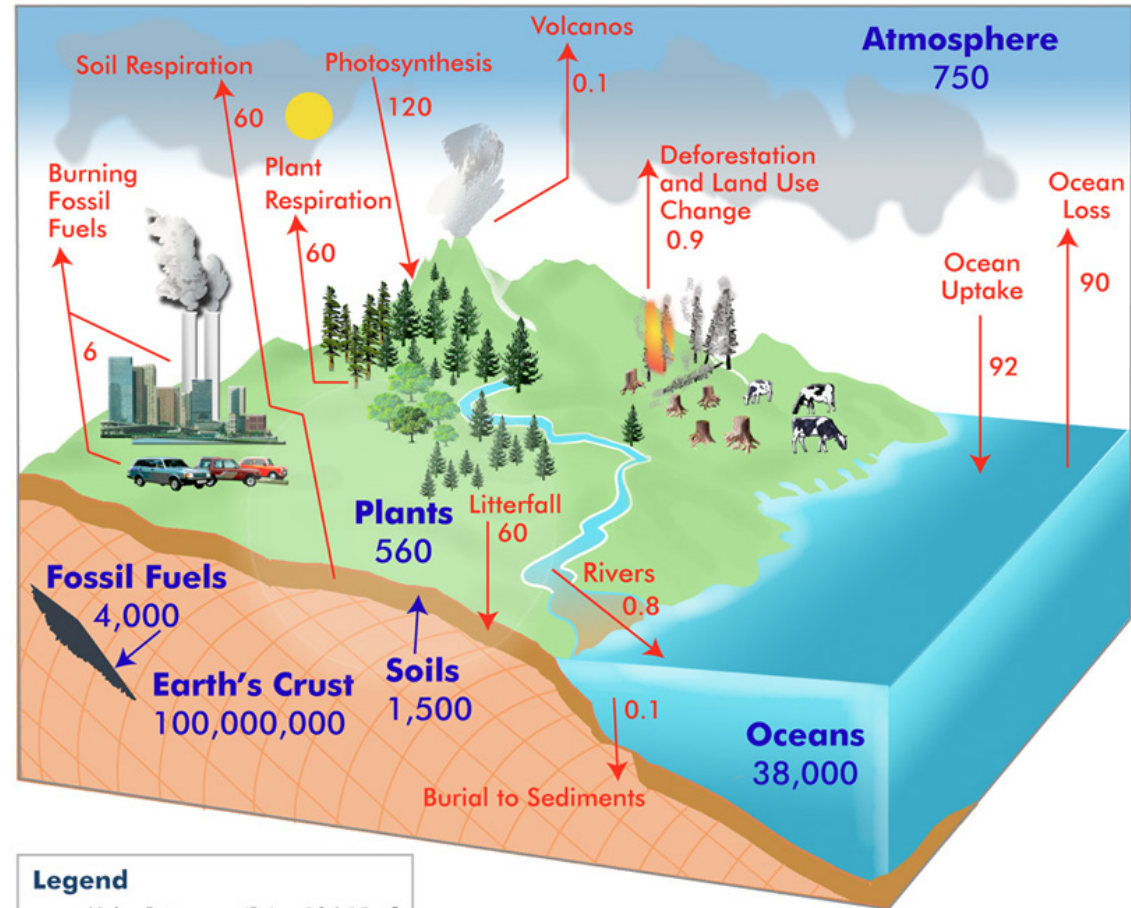
Ref.: C. D. Keeling et al., *Tellus*, Vol. 28, 538-551 (1976)
<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/>

Mean Surface Temperature Anomaly (°C)



Goddard Institute of Space Science (GISS)
National Climate Data Center (NCDC)
Hadley Centre of U.K. Metrological Office (HadCRU)

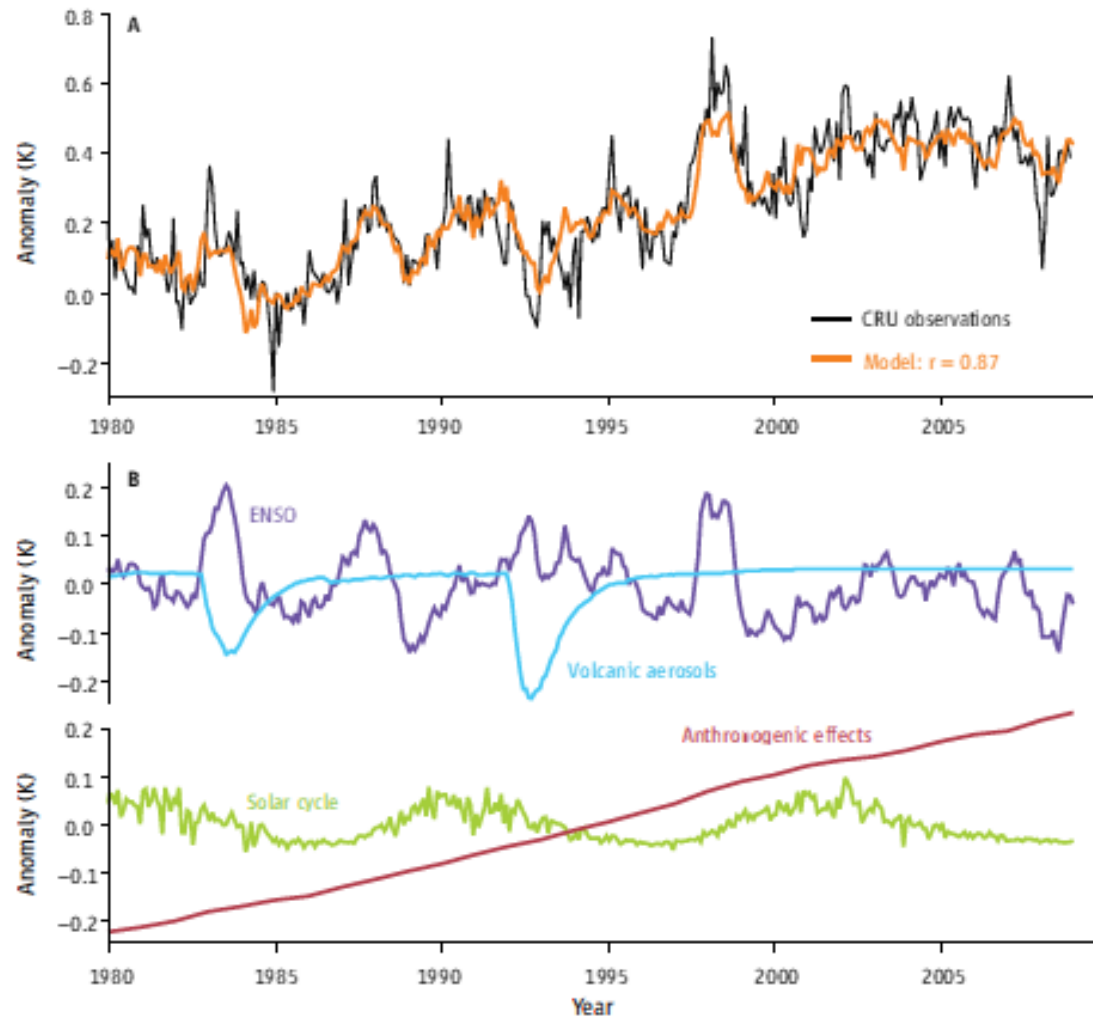
Global Carbon Cycle



Legend
 Units: Petagrams (Pg) = 10^{15} gC
 ● Pools: Pg
 ● Fluxes: Pg/year

Ref: J. Hansen, R. Ruedy, J. Glascoe, & M. Sata, "GISS Analysis of Surface Temperature change." *J. Geophys. Res.*, 104(D24), 30,997–31,022.

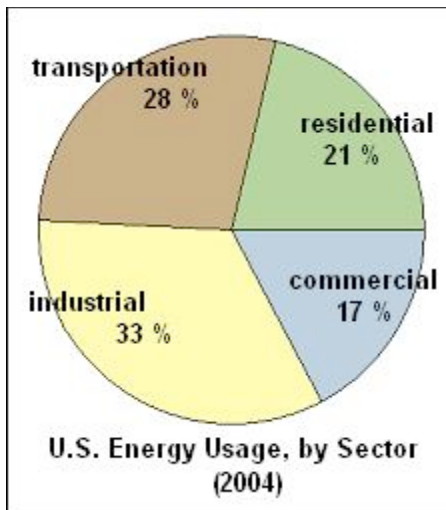
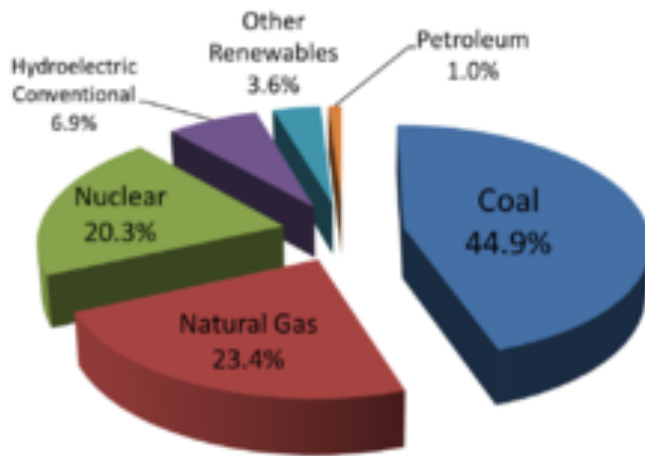
Environment: CO₂ influences climate



J. J. McCarthy, *Science*, 18 December 2009, vol. 326, pp. 1646-1655 and ref. 29.

Its all about Energy!

2009 U.S. Electricity Generation by Source



ENERGY SOLUTIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE WORLD

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

SPECIAL ISSUE

SEPTEMBER 2006 \$4.99
WWW.SCIAM.COM

How to Power the Economy and Still Fight Global Warming

Energy's Future Beyond Carbon

203 Library 08/15/06
Scientific American
V. 295 NO. 3

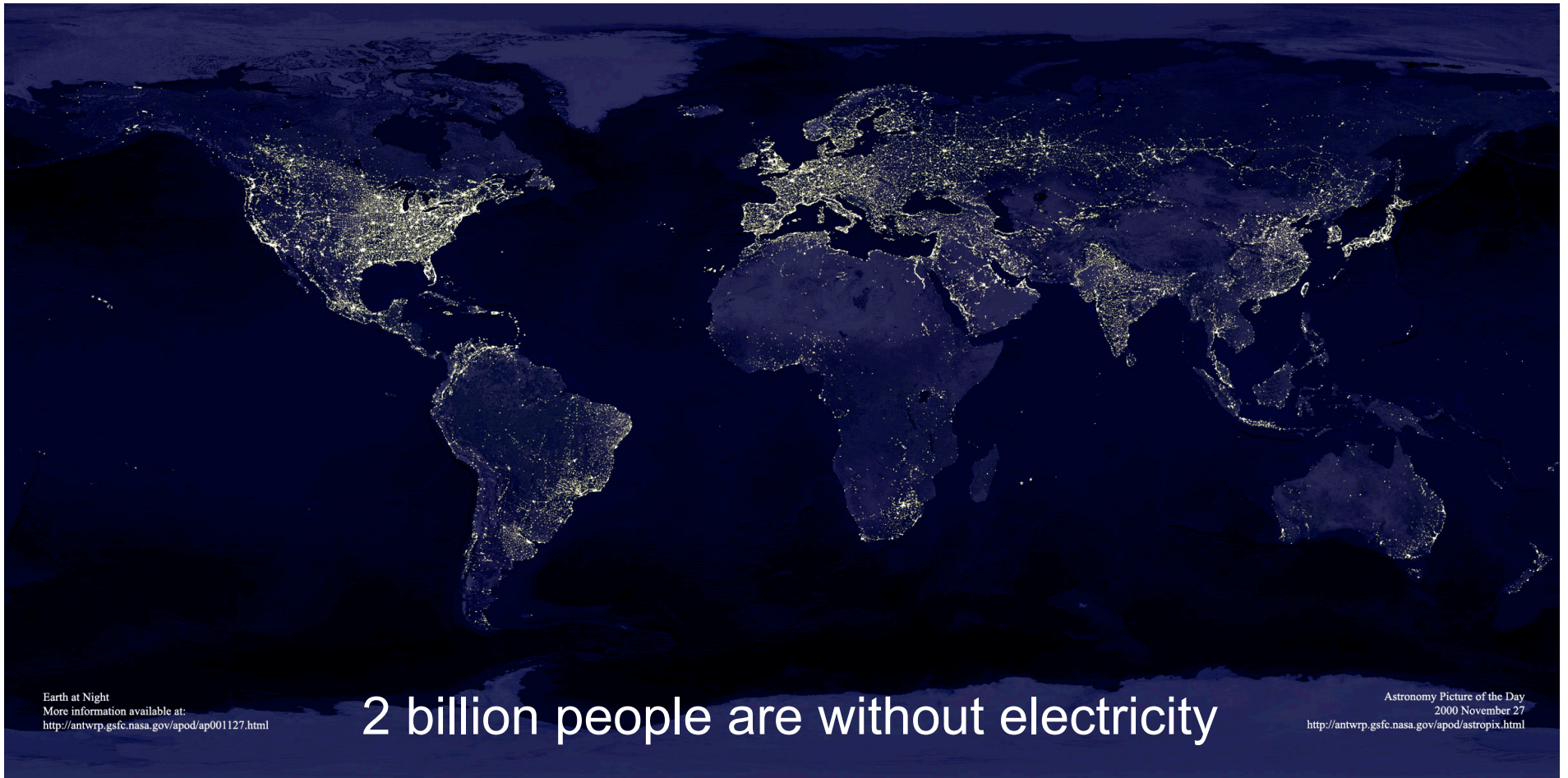
- ▶ **Cleaning up Coal**
- ▶ **The Nuclear Option**
- ▶ **Hopes for Hydrogen**
- ▶ **Biofuels and Renewables**
- ▶ **Fusion and Other Dreams**

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Earth at Night, Nov. 27, 2000



Credit: C. Mayhew & [R. Simmon \(NASA/GSFC\)](#), [NOAA/ NGDC](#), [DMSP](#) Digital Archive

A Plan to Keep Carbon in Check



Robert H. Socolow & Stephen W. Pacala,
Scientific American Sept. 2006, Vol. 295(3)
pp. 50-57.

A Simple Suggestion for Legislation:

By January 1, 2035 stationary power plants may emit only water, oxygen, and nitrogen. Any other species must be sequestered via a process that has demonstrated a 95% confidence level for stability for at least 100,000 years.

All mobile energy generators must be sustainable. (1 global hectare ~ 383 gal.(U.S.))

Whether you think that you can, or that you can't, you are usually right.

Henry Ford



2009 Union of Concerned Scientists