

Energy, the Environment, and What We Can Do

John Baez

<http://math.ucr.edu/home/baez/what/>

Google

13 February, 2012

We use more and more energy. We get most of it by burning fossil fuels.

We use more and more energy. We get most of it by burning fossil fuels.

In 2010, the average human put 1.3 tonnes of carbon into the air.

We use more and more energy. We get most of it by burning fossil fuels.

In 2010, the average human put 1.3 tonnes of carbon into the air.

The average American put out 4.9 tonnes.

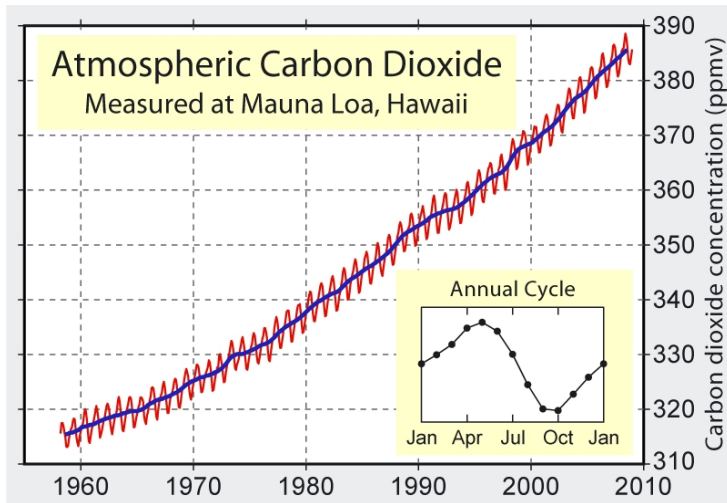
We use more and more energy. We get most of it by burning fossil fuels.

In 2010, the average human put 1.3 tonnes of carbon into the air.

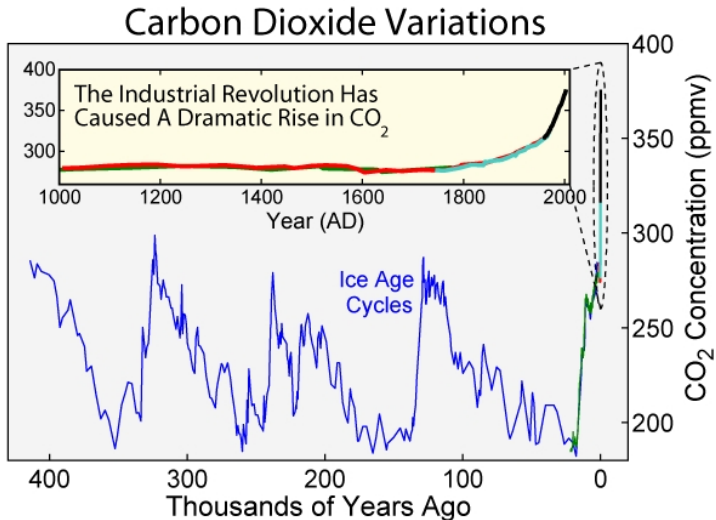
The average American put out 4.9 tonnes.

Worldwide, we put 9.1 gigatonnes of carbon into the air in 2010.

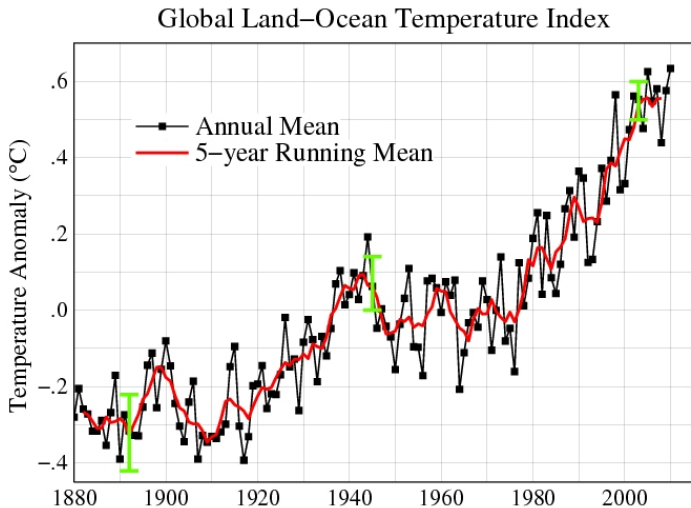
So, the amount of carbon dioxide in the air is soaring:



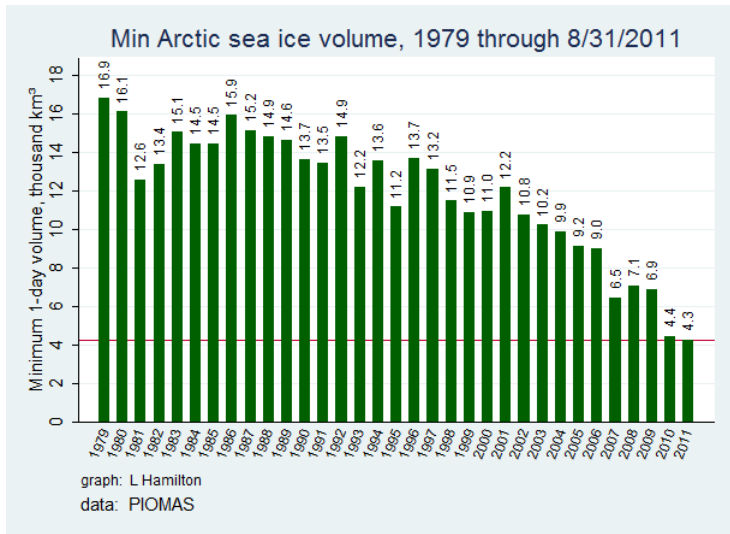
To understand just how much, we need to take the long view:



As you'd expect, the temperature has gone up:



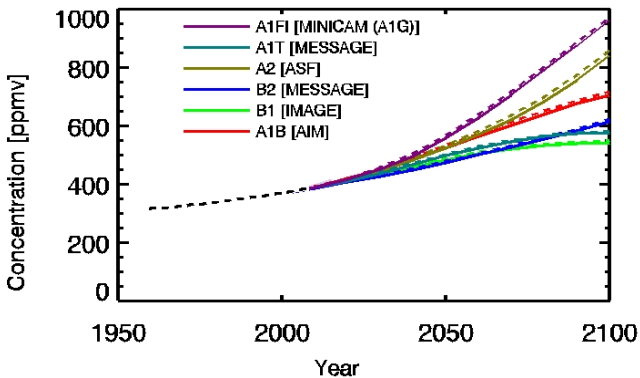
Arctic sea ice is shrinking fast:



So far: *no projections or climate models*. But what do we expect to happen?

So far: *no projections or climate models*. But what do we expect to happen?

Before the industrial revolution, the CO₂ concentration was 290 parts per million. Now it's 390. What next?



Many different arguments say that doubling the carbon dioxide (CO_2) concentration will increase average temperatures by $2 - 4.5^\circ\text{C}$.

Many different arguments say that doubling the carbon dioxide (CO_2) concentration will increase average temperatures by $2 - 4.5^\circ\text{C}$.

With high economic growth and continued reliance on fossil fuels, the atmosphere could contain 950 parts per million of carbon dioxide by 2100.

Many different arguments say that doubling the carbon dioxide (CO_2) concentration will increase average temperatures by $2 - 4.5^\circ\text{C}$.

With high economic growth and continued reliance on fossil fuels, the atmosphere could contain 950 parts per million of carbon dioxide by 2100.

This could cause temperatures roughly $2.4 - 6.4^\circ\text{C}$ higher than today.

With just 3°C of warming, the US National Academy of Sciences expects that:

With just 3°C of warming, the US National Academy of Sciences expects that:

- 9 out of 10 northern hemisphere summers will be warmer than 1 out of 10 in 1980-2000.

With just 3°C of warming, the US National Academy of Sciences expects that:

- 9 out of 10 northern hemisphere summers will be warmer than 1 out of 10 in 1980-2000.
- Much more land will be burned by wildfires in parts of Australia, Eurasia and North America.

With just 3°C of warming, the US National Academy of Sciences expects that:

- 9 out of 10 northern hemisphere summers will be warmer than 1 out of 10 in 1980-2000.
- Much more land will be burned by wildfires in parts of Australia, Eurasia and North America.
- Extreme precipitation events will increase by 9-30%

With just 3°C of warming, the US National Academy of Sciences expects that:

- 9 out of 10 northern hemisphere summers will be warmer than 1 out of 10 in 1980-2000.
- Much more land will be burned by wildfires in parts of Australia, Eurasia and North America.
- Extreme precipitation events will increase by 9-30%
- Rainfall in some dry regions will drop by 15-30%

With just 3°C of warming, the US National Academy of Sciences expects that:

- 9 out of 10 northern hemisphere summers will be warmer than 1 out of 10 in 1980-2000.
- Much more land will be burned by wildfires in parts of Australia, Eurasia and North America.
- Extreme precipitation events will increase by 9-30%
- Rainfall in some dry regions will drop by 15-30%

Furthermore, species are already moving 6 kilometers closer to the poles each decade, and the oceans are becoming more acidic. The rate of extinction will increase.

With just 3°C of warming, the US National Academy of Sciences expects that:

- 9 out of 10 northern hemisphere summers will be warmer than 1 out of 10 in 1980-2000.
- Much more land will be burned by wildfires in parts of Australia, Eurasia and North America.
- Extreme precipitation events will increase by 9-30%
- Rainfall in some dry regions will drop by 15-30%

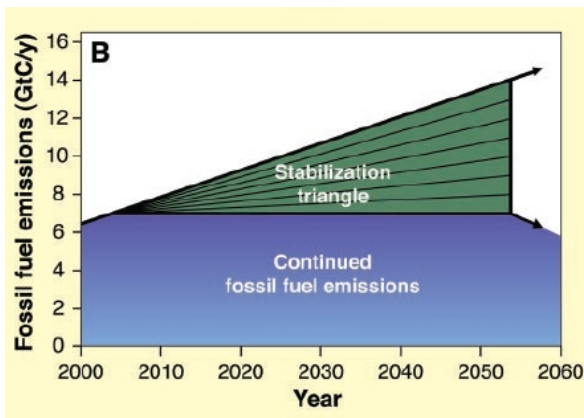
Furthermore, species are already moving 6 kilometers closer to the poles each decade, and the oceans are becoming more acidic. The rate of extinction will increase.

I could spend the rest of my time arguing that these are serious problems. But instead, let me talk about *solutions*.

What can we do? Slowing the rate of carbon burning is not enough: most CO₂ stays in the air *over a century*, though individual molecules come and go. We need to:

- leave fossil fuels unburnt,
- live with a hotter climate,
- sequester carbon, and/or
- actively cool the Earth.

In 2004, Pacala and Socolow looked for ways to hold carbon emissions constant until 2054 — *not a solution, just a start!*



They said it would require 7 'wedges'. Each wedge is a way to reduce carbon emissions by 1 gigatonne/year by 2054.

Some examples of wedges:

Some examples of wedges:

Wind: Replace 700 gigawatts of coal-fired power plants by wind power.

Some examples of wedges:

Wind: Replace 700 gigawatts of coal-fired power plants by wind power. Starting now, in 2011, this requires *multiplying existing wind power by 12.5*.

Some examples of wedges:

Wind: Replace 700 gigawatts of coal-fired power plants by wind power. Starting now, in 2011, this requires *multiplying existing wind power by 12.5*.

Solar: Replace 700 gigawatts of coal power by solar power.

Some examples of wedges:

Wind: Replace 700 gigawatts of coal-fired power plants by wind power. Starting now, in 2011, this requires *multiplying existing wind power by 12.5*.

Solar: Replace 700 gigawatts of coal power by solar power. This requires *multiplying existing solar power by 80*.

Some examples of wedges:

Wind: Replace 700 gigawatts of coal-fired power plants by wind power. Starting now, in 2011, this requires *multiplying existing wind power by 12.5*.

Solar: Replace 700 gigawatts of coal power by solar power. This requires *multiplying existing solar power by 80*.

Nuclear: Replace 700 gigawatts of coal power by nuclear power.

Some examples of wedges:

Wind: Replace 700 gigawatts of coal-fired power plants by wind power. Starting now, in 2011, this requires *multiplying existing wind power by 12.5*.

Solar: Replace 700 gigawatts of coal power by solar power. This requires *multiplying existing solar power by 80*.

Nuclear: Replace 700 gigawatts of coal power by nuclear power. This requires *doubling existing nuclear power*.

Conservation: Assuming the number of cars goes up from 500 million to 4 times that, *make everyone in the world drive half as much!*

Conservation: Assuming the number of cars goes up from 500 million to 4 times that, *make everyone in the world drive half as much!*

Efficiency: Under the same assumptions, make all cars twice as efficient *without people driving more!*

Conservation: Assuming the number of cars goes up from 500 million to 4 times that, *make everyone in the world drive half as much!*

Efficiency: Under the same assumptions, make all cars twice as efficient *without people driving more!*

Conservation/efficiency: Cut carbon emissions by 25% in buildings and appliances.

Each wedge is a massive undertaking. In 2004, Pacala and Socolow said we need 7 to hold carbon emissions constant to 2054. By now we need 9.

Each wedge is a massive undertaking. In 2004, Pacala and Socolow said we need 7 to hold carbon emissions constant to 2054. By now we need 9.

And remember: keeping emissions constant means warming will continue! It's just a stopgap.

Each wedge is a massive undertaking. In 2004, Pacala and Socolow said we need 7 to hold carbon emissions constant to 2054. By now we need 9.

And remember: keeping emissions constant means warming will continue! It's just a stopgap.

[Meinshausen *et al*](#) estimate cutting current emissions in half by 2050 leaves a 12%–25% chance of a rise of 2°C or more.

Each wedge is a massive undertaking. In 2004, Pacala and Socolow said we need 7 to hold carbon emissions constant to 2054. By now we need 9.

And remember: keeping emissions constant means warming will continue! It's just a stopgap.

[Meinshausen *et al*](#) estimate cutting current emissions in half by 2050 leaves a 12%–25% chance of a rise of 2°C or more.

So: we need to take dramatic action on many fronts, but focused on what really matters.

Most of all we need to put **a price on carbon** that reflects its true cost, including the damage it causes.

Most of all we need to put **a price on carbon** that reflects its true cost, including the damage it causes.

The economic objections are largely based on a 'growth is good' philosophy that's running into a wall now.

Most of all we need to put **a price on carbon** that reflects its true cost, including the damage it causes.

The economic objections are largely based on a 'growth is good' philosophy that's running into a wall now.

No quantity can grow exponentially forever in a finite system.
The only reasonable argument is about *when* a given type of growth must slow, and *how*: gently, or with a crash.

Most of all we need to put **a price on carbon** that reflects its true cost, including the damage it causes.

The economic objections are largely based on a 'growth is good' philosophy that's running into a wall now.

No quantity can grow exponentially forever in a finite system.
The only reasonable argument is about *when* a given type of growth must slow, and *how*: gently, or with a crash.

Business and government need to switch away from wanting the GNP to grow exponentially. We need better economic indicators, like the 'genuine progress indicator', or GPI.

Most of all we need to put **a price on carbon** that reflects its true cost, including the damage it causes.

The economic objections are largely based on a 'growth is good' philosophy that's running into a wall now.

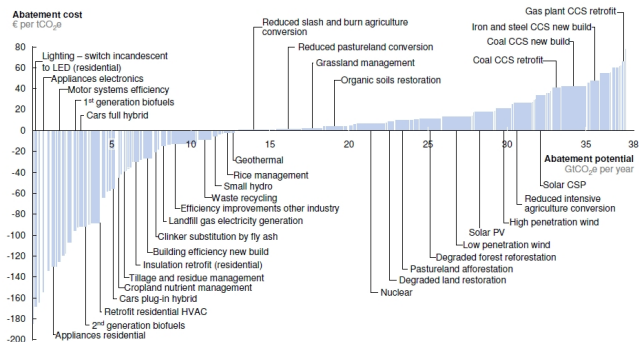
No quantity can grow exponentially forever in a finite system.
The only reasonable argument is about *when* a given type of growth must slow, and *how*: gently, or with a crash.

Business and government need to switch away from wanting the GNP to grow exponentially. We need better economic indicators, like the 'genuine progress indicator', or GPI.

In short: we need an intelligent economic system.

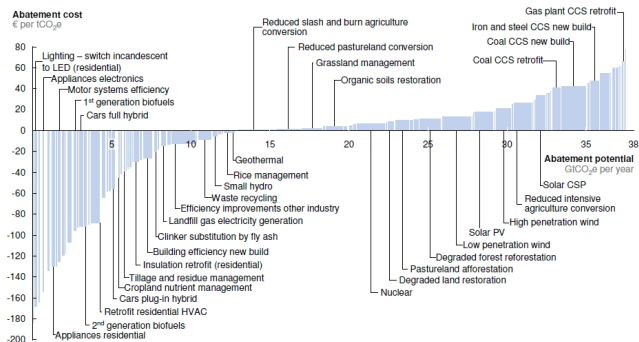
McKinsey & Co. has argued that the world could cut carbon emissions by **10 gigatonne per year at roughly no net cost** — all of Pacala and Socolow's wedges!

V2.1 Global GHG abatement cost curve beyond BAU – 2030



McKinsey & Co. has argued that the world could cut carbon emissions by **10 gigatonne per year at roughly no net cost** — all of Pacala and Socolow's wedges!

V2.1 Global GHG abatement cost curve beyond BAU – 2030



In 2010, we spent \$409 billion subsidizing fossil fuels!

We may need nuclear power.

We may need nuclear power. There are calculations arguing that *without nuclear, we're stuck* but *with nuclear, we've got a chance*. If you disagree, find and fix the mistakes.

We may need nuclear power. There are calculations arguing that *without nuclear, we're stuck* but *with nuclear, we've got a chance*. If you disagree, find and fix the mistakes.

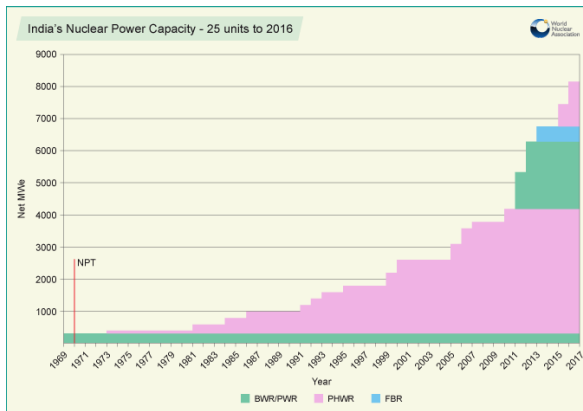
Of course safety is an issue: we need to build reactors that turn off, not heat up, when something breaks. This is called '*passive nuclear safety*'.

We may need nuclear power. There are calculations arguing that *without nuclear, we're stuck* but *with nuclear, we've got a chance*. If you disagree, find and fix the mistakes.

Of course safety is an issue: we need to build reactors that turn off, not heat up, when something breaks. This is called '*passive nuclear safety*'.

But calculations show *coal causes at least 1000 times as many deaths per kilowatt-hour as nuclear!* If you disagree, find and fix the mistakes.

India is rapidly building reactors:



China is building reactors too.

But what can the masses of poor subsistence farmers do?

But what can the masses of poor subsistence farmers do?

Biochar: they can burn agricultural waste in low-oxygen conditions to make charcoal, then bury it. This harnesses the power of plants to remove CO₂ from the air! The Amazon jungle is full of soil enriched by biochar.

But what can the masses of poor subsistence farmers do?

Biochar: they can burn agricultural waste in low-oxygen conditions to make charcoal, then bury it. This harnesses the power of plants to remove CO₂ from the air! The Amazon jungle is full of soil enriched by biochar.

And what can high-tech dreamers do?

But what can the masses of poor subsistence farmers do?

Biochar: they can burn agricultural waste in low-oxygen conditions to make charcoal, then bury it. This harnesses the power of plants to remove CO₂ from the air! The Amazon jungle is full of soil enriched by biochar.

And what can high-tech dreamers do?

Study geoengineering: for example, Gregory Benford estimates that cooling the Arctic to its earlier state would cost maybe \$300 million/year if we use big refueling aircraft to put sulfur dioxide in the Arctic stratosphere. We need to study options like these *now*, using actual experiments, to make informed decisions.

And what can you and I do?

And what can you and I do?

1. Fly less.

And what can you and I do?

1. Fly less.

The easiest way to burn less carbon is to fly less.

And what can you and I do?

1. Fly less.

The easiest way to burn less carbon is to fly less.

One round-trip flight from Singapore to San Francisco burns 0.9 tonnes of carbon. This is 70% of an average human's yearly amount, and 20% of an average Americans's.

And what can you and I do?

1. Fly less.

The easiest way to burn less carbon is to fly less.

One round-trip flight from Singapore to San Francisco burns 0.9 tonnes of carbon. This is 70% of an average human's yearly amount, and 20% of an average Americans's.

By manifesting myself in robot form, that's how much I've saved! I've been cutting back on flights a lot these days, and I'm happier.

2. Educate.

2. Educate.

We need clear thinking and a good understanding of the facts now more than ever. Educate yourself and your friends. Always keep in mind: you could be wrong. Seek data that could change your mind. Weigh the evidence wisely.

3. Join the Azimuth Project

The **Azimuth Project** is a group of mathematicians, scientists, and engineers trying to help save the planet. We are studying:

3. Join the Azimuth Project

The **Azimuth Project** is a group of mathematicians, scientists, and engineers trying to help save the planet. We are studying:

Plans of action: the best plans people have made to slow global warming and move to sustainable technology.

3. Join the Azimuth Project

The **Azimuth Project** is a group of mathematicians, scientists, and engineers trying to help save the planet. We are studying:

Plans of action: the best plans people have made to slow global warming and move to sustainable technology.

Network theory: electrical circuits, chemical reactions, ecosystems and other complex systems made of interacting parts.

3. Join the Azimuth Project

The **Azimuth Project** is a group of mathematicians, scientists, and engineers trying to help save the planet. We are studying:

Plans of action: the best plans people have made to slow global warming and move to sustainable technology.

Network theory: electrical circuits, chemical reactions, ecosystems and other complex systems made of interacting parts.

Climate cycles: what causes the ice ages? How important are changes in the Earth's' orbit, perhaps made stronger by stochastic resonance?

On the [Azimuth Wiki](#), we are explaining the main environmental and energy problems the world faces today:

- Global warming - human caused climate change.
- Extinction - mass die-offs caused by global warming and habitat changes.
- Deforestation - loss of primary and secondary forests.
- Ocean acidification - rise in ocean acidity due to rising CO₂.
- Dead zones - large areas of the ocean that can't support life.
- Water crisis - the decline of aquifers and freshwater supplies.
- Peak oil - the decline in the availability of oil as an energy source.

Will this work stop global warming?

Will this work stop global warming? **No.**

Will this work stop global warming? **No.**

Not by itself, anyway. But it's a way to help.

Will this work stop global warming? **No.**

Not by itself, anyway. But it's a way to help.

For more details, go here:

<http://math.ucr.edu/home/baez/what/>