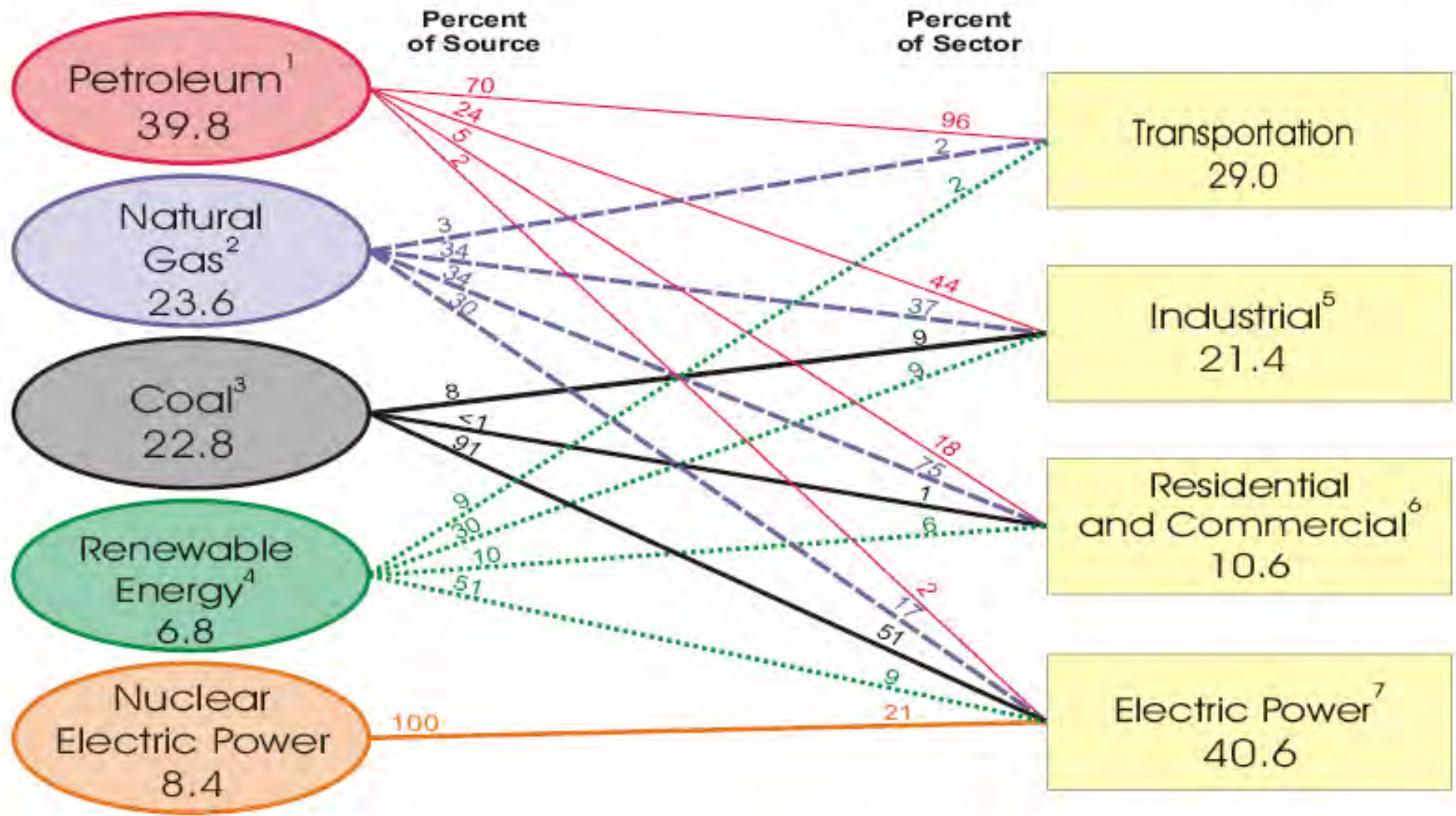


The Richard Hill Presentation

U.S. Primary Energy Consumption by Source and Sector, 2007 (Quadrillion Btu)



Per-Person Use of Energy

$$100 \times 10^{15} \times \frac{1}{3 \times 10^8} \times \frac{1}{3 \times 10^3} \times \frac{1}{10^4} =$$

$\frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{US-year}} \quad \frac{\text{US}}{\text{Person}} \quad \frac{\text{kW hr}}{\text{Btu}} \quad \frac{\text{yr}}{\text{hr}}$

$$10 \frac{\text{kW}}{\text{Person}}$$

Energy to Electricity

$$4 \frac{\text{Kw}}{\text{Person}} \quad \text{Electricity}$$

$$4000 \times 10^9 \quad \text{Kwh/year}$$

$$10^4 \quad \text{hours/year}$$

$$3 \times 10^8 \quad \text{US Population}$$

$$\text{per person use : } 1.3 \frac{\text{Kw}}{\text{Person}}$$

The Maine Forest

$$0.69 \times 2000 \times 8000 \quad \underline{\underline{=}} \quad 10 \times 10^6$$

$$\frac{\text{ton}}{\text{acre yr}} \quad \frac{\text{pounds}}{\text{ton}} \quad \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{pound}} \quad \underline{\underline{=}} \quad \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{acre yr}}$$

$$10 \times 10^6 \times \frac{1}{10^4} \times \frac{1}{3000} \quad \underline{\underline{=}} \quad 0.3 \frac{\text{kW}}{\text{acre}}$$

$$0.3 \times 17 \times 10^6 \quad \underline{\underline{=}} \quad 5 \times 10^6 \frac{\text{kW}}{\text{Maine forest}}$$

$$5 \times 10^6 \times \frac{1}{1.3 \times 10^6} \quad \underline{\underline{=}} \quad 4 \frac{\text{kW}}{\text{person}}$$

2000×10^9 kW hr from Coal

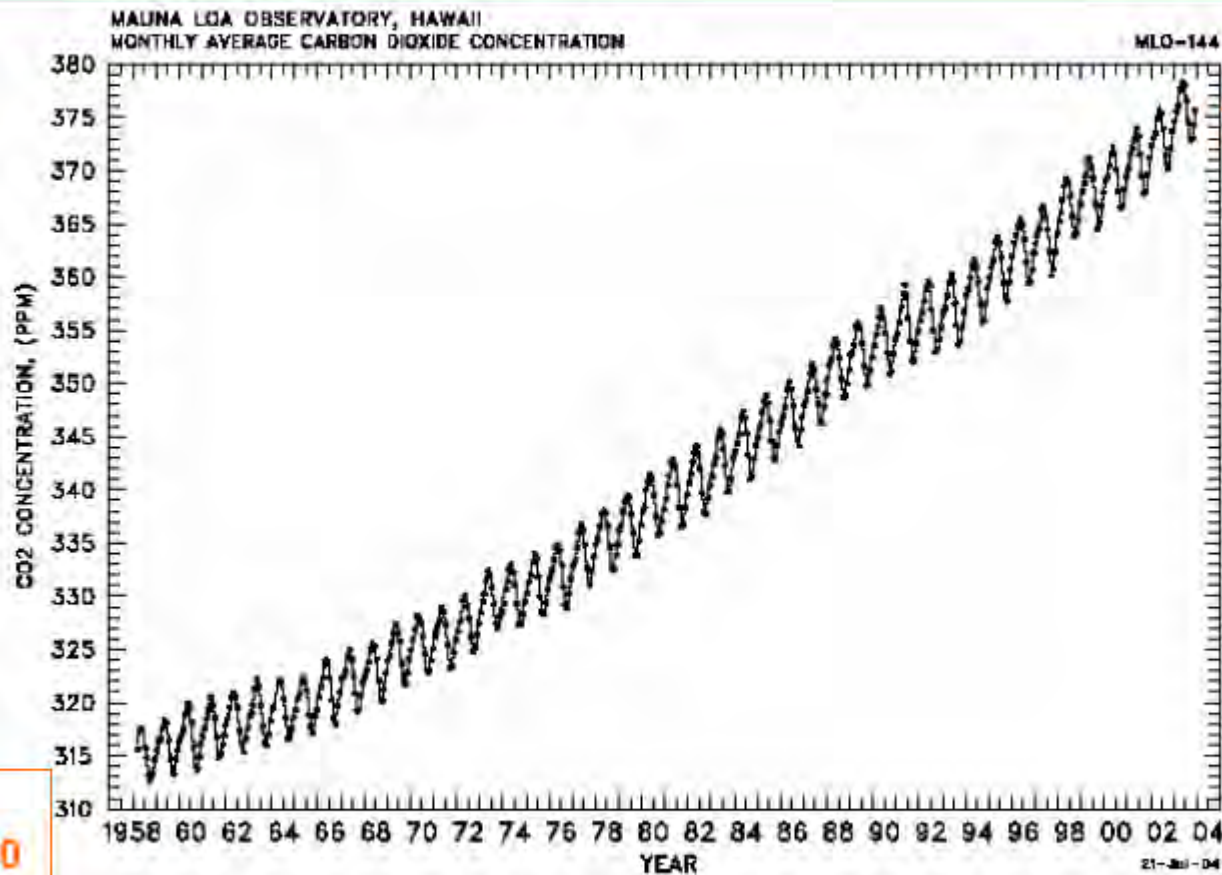
4000×10^9 lb CO₂

80×10^9 ft³ CO₂

$20 \times 10^6 \frac{\text{Bbl}}{\text{Day oil}} \times 5 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{Bbl}} \times 400 \frac{\text{day}}{\text{yr}}$

$40 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{yr}}$

Anthropogenic increase of atmospheric CO₂



Was
 $C_0 = 280$

Now
 $C = 376$

- 1 ppm = 8 Gt CO₂ = 2.2Gt C

Annual carbon flows in Giga tons (GtC)

- Plant growth and decay: 60
- Dissolved and emitted from ocean: 90

Carbon storage in biosphere GtC

- Atmosphere 750
- Ocean 700

Each year burning fossil fuel adds 6 GtC
and it stays there!!

But—Lookout!!

6000 GtC of carbon are still
in the earth in the form of
oil, coal and natural gas

How to save one giga ton of carbon each year

- Double the efficiency of 2 billion cars: 30mpg to 60 mpg
- Double the nuclear plants from 200 to 400
- 40,000 square kilometers of solar array or 4 million windmills to produce hydrogen for fuel cell powered autos.
- 2 million windmills
- Plant 1/6 of earth cropland with biomass plantations for ethanol production

The insulation on this refrigerator:

Saved 0.22 kWh/day

$$0.22 \times 365 \times 10^6 = 8 \times 10^7 \text{ kWh/yr}$$

US households One Nuke

One million Solar Roofs:

$$10^6 \times 10 \times 10 \times 5 \times 365 = 2 \times 10^9 \text{ kWh/yr}$$

Roofs eff m² hr/day days/year

[Solar flux = 1kw/m²]

US electric dryers, 70×10^9

44 Wind units Dia. 90m 0.7×10^9

One 4 Watt Clock/household, 4×10^9

The insulation on this refrigerator:

Saved 0.22 kWh/day

$$0.22 * 365 * 10^8 = 8 * 10^9 \text{ kWh/yr}$$

US households

One Nuke

One million Solar Roofs:

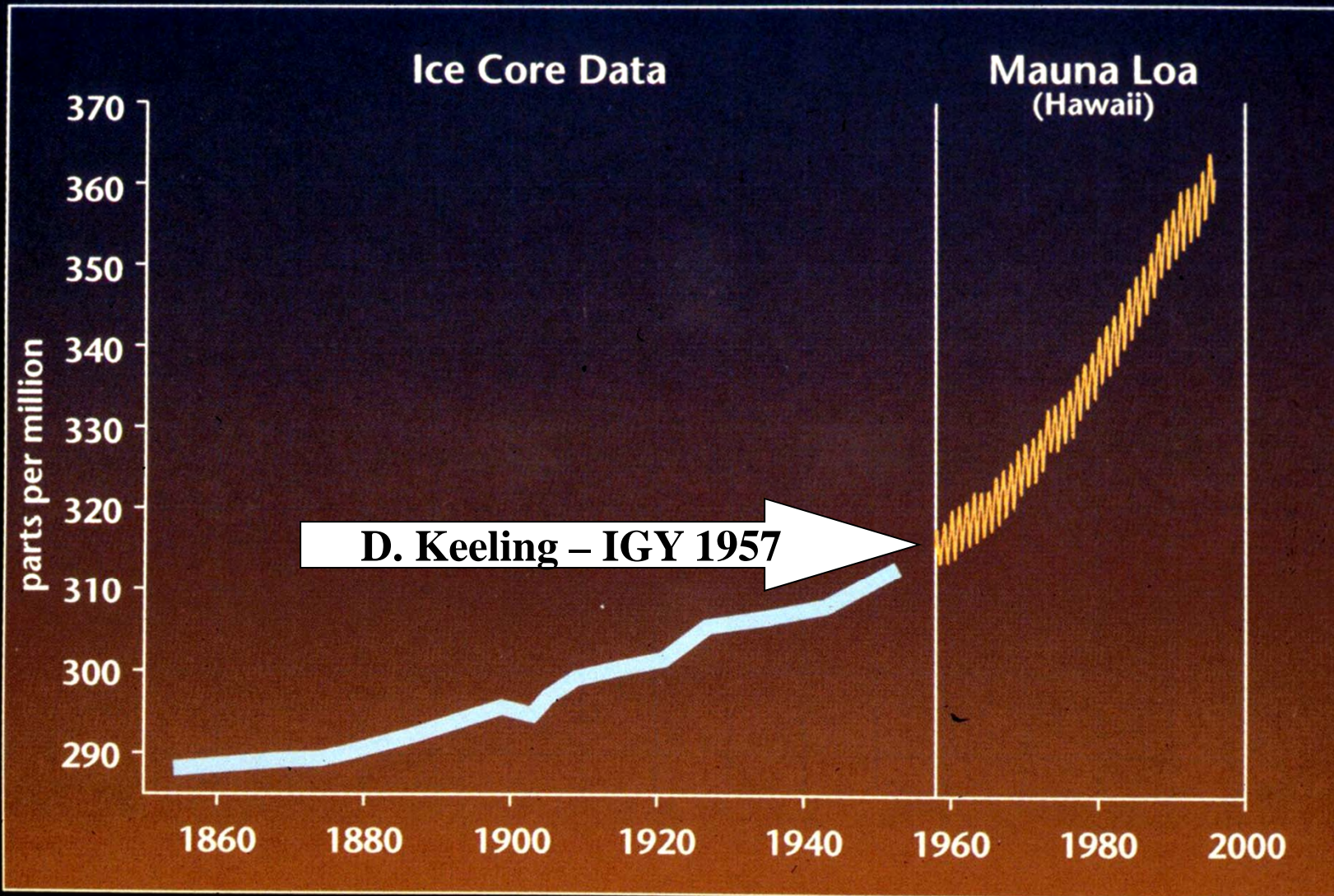
$$10^6 \times 10 \times 10 \times 5 \times 365 = 2 \times 10^9 = \text{kWh/}$$

Roofs eff m^2 hr/day days/year

[Solar flux = $1 \text{kw}/\text{m}^2$]

US electric dryers: 70×10^9
44 Wind units Dia: 90m 0.7×10^9
One 4 Watt Clock/household: 4×10^9

Carbon Dioxide Concentrations



125 Billion kWh

