
THE GLOBAL HEAT SUPPLY / DEMAND BALANCE

AND

THE GLOBAL HEAT INVENTORY AND FLOW ANALYSIS

Ton Runneboom

Teijin limited

Kasumigaseki Common Gate West Tower

2-1, Kasumigaseki 3-Chome

Chiyoda-Ku

Tokyo 100-8585

www.Teijin.co.jp

Gordon Feller

Urban Age Institute

870 Estancia

San Rafael

CA 94903

USA

If you want to manage the CO₂ in the atmosphere ..

Make a global CO₂ Supply / Demand balance

and

Analyze the Inventories and Flows of CO₂

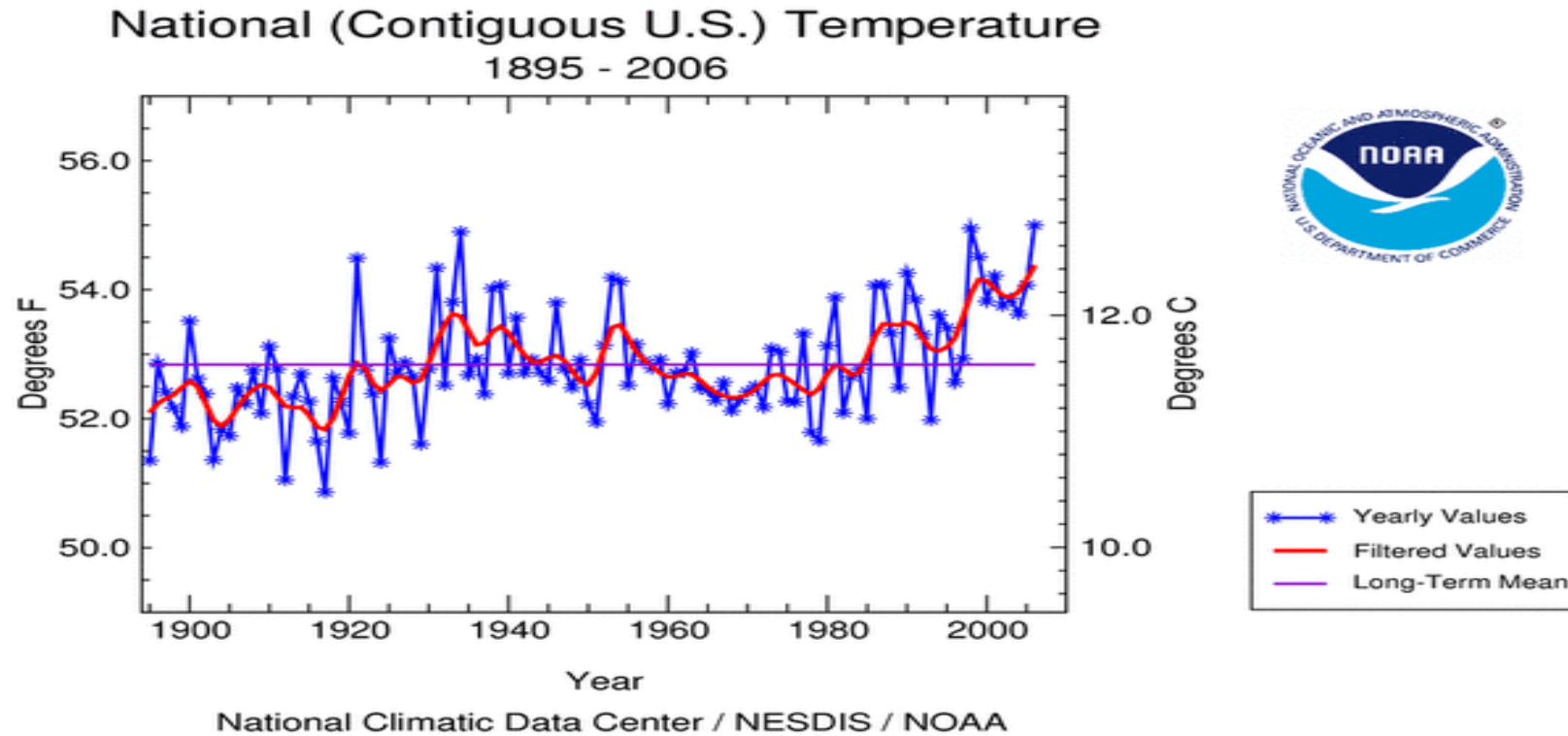
If you want to manage global warming in the atmosphere ...

Make a global Heat Supply / Demand balance

and

Analyze the Inventories and Flows of Heat

Global Heat Balance



Global Heat Balance

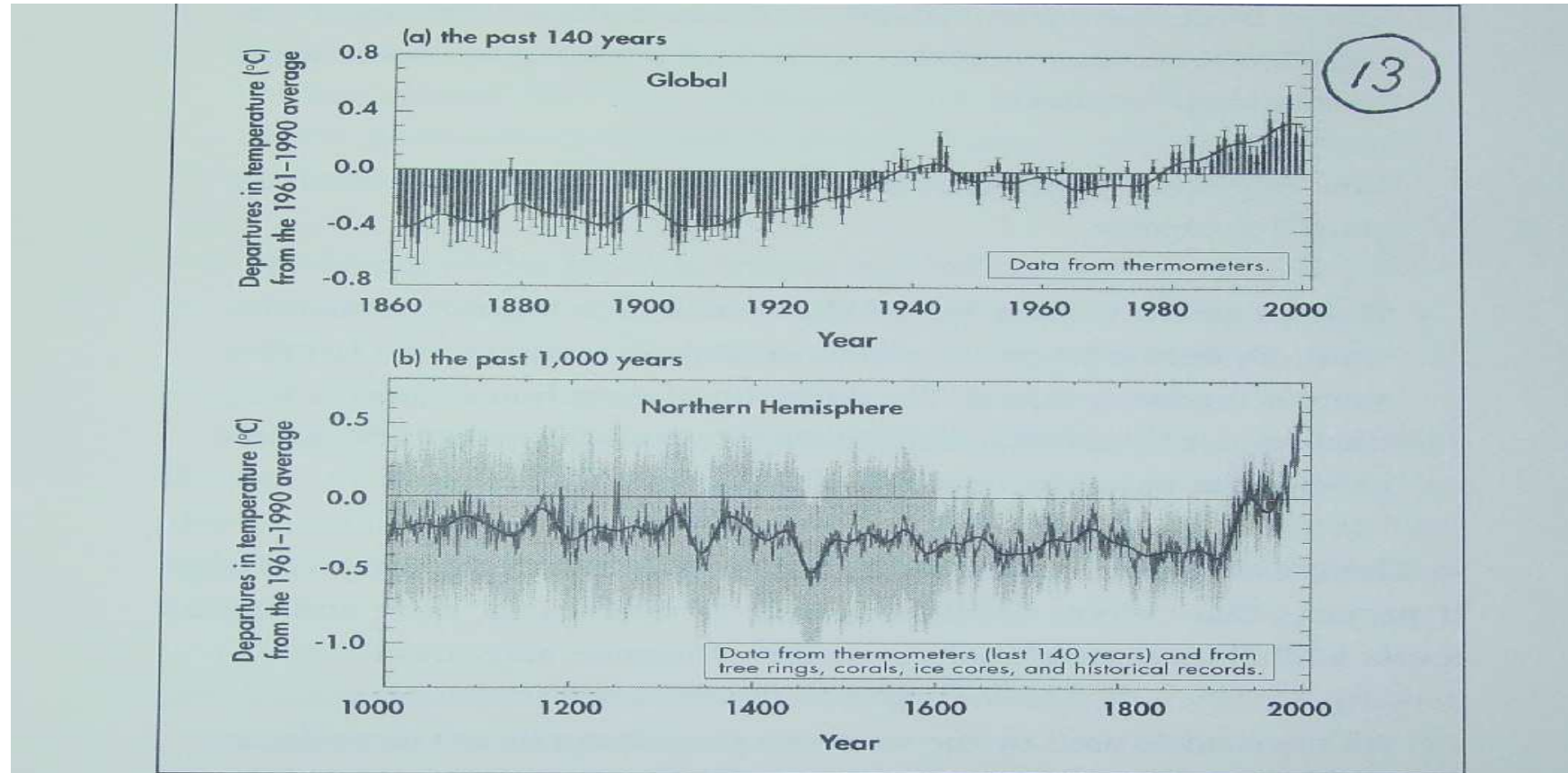
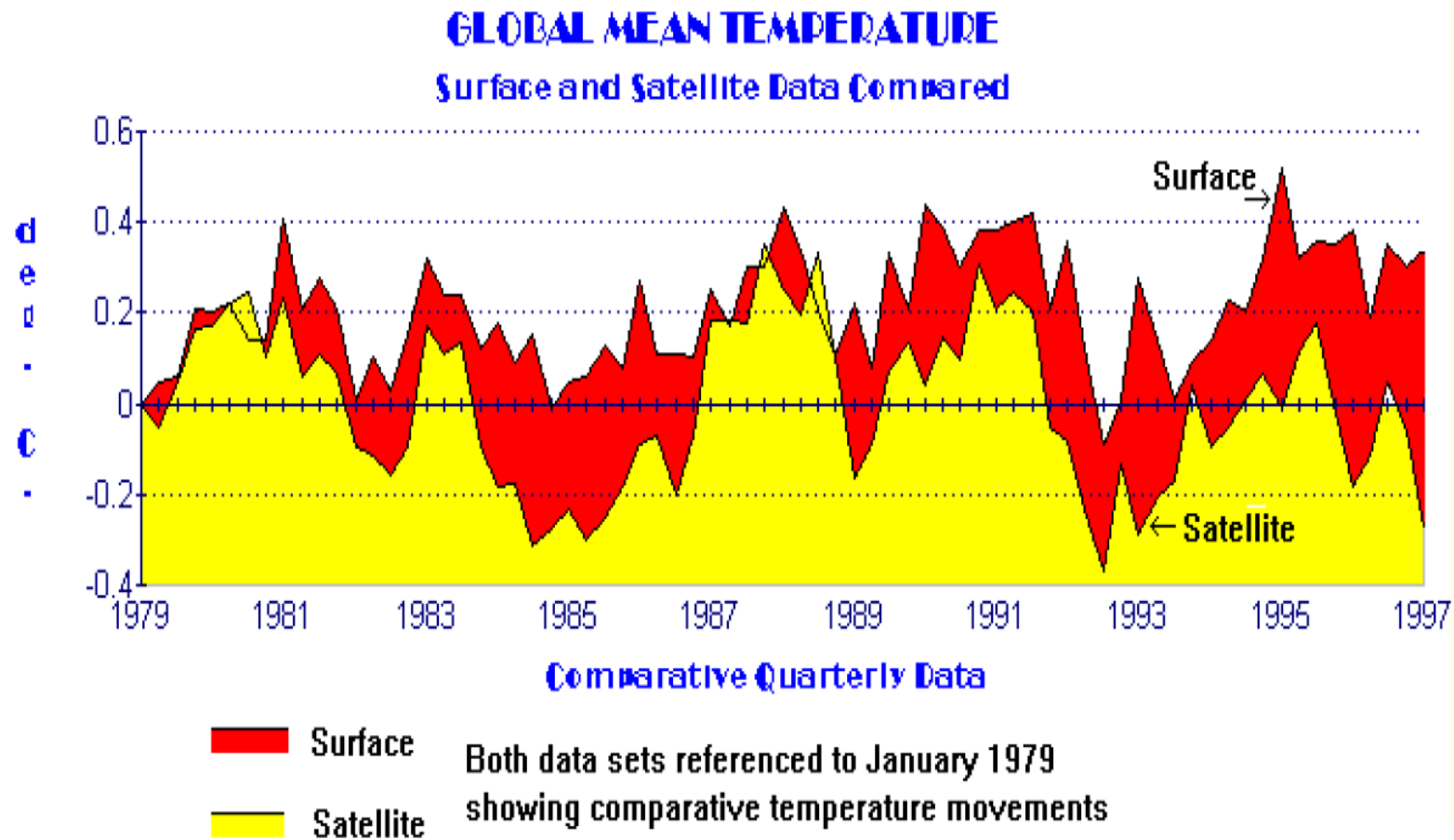
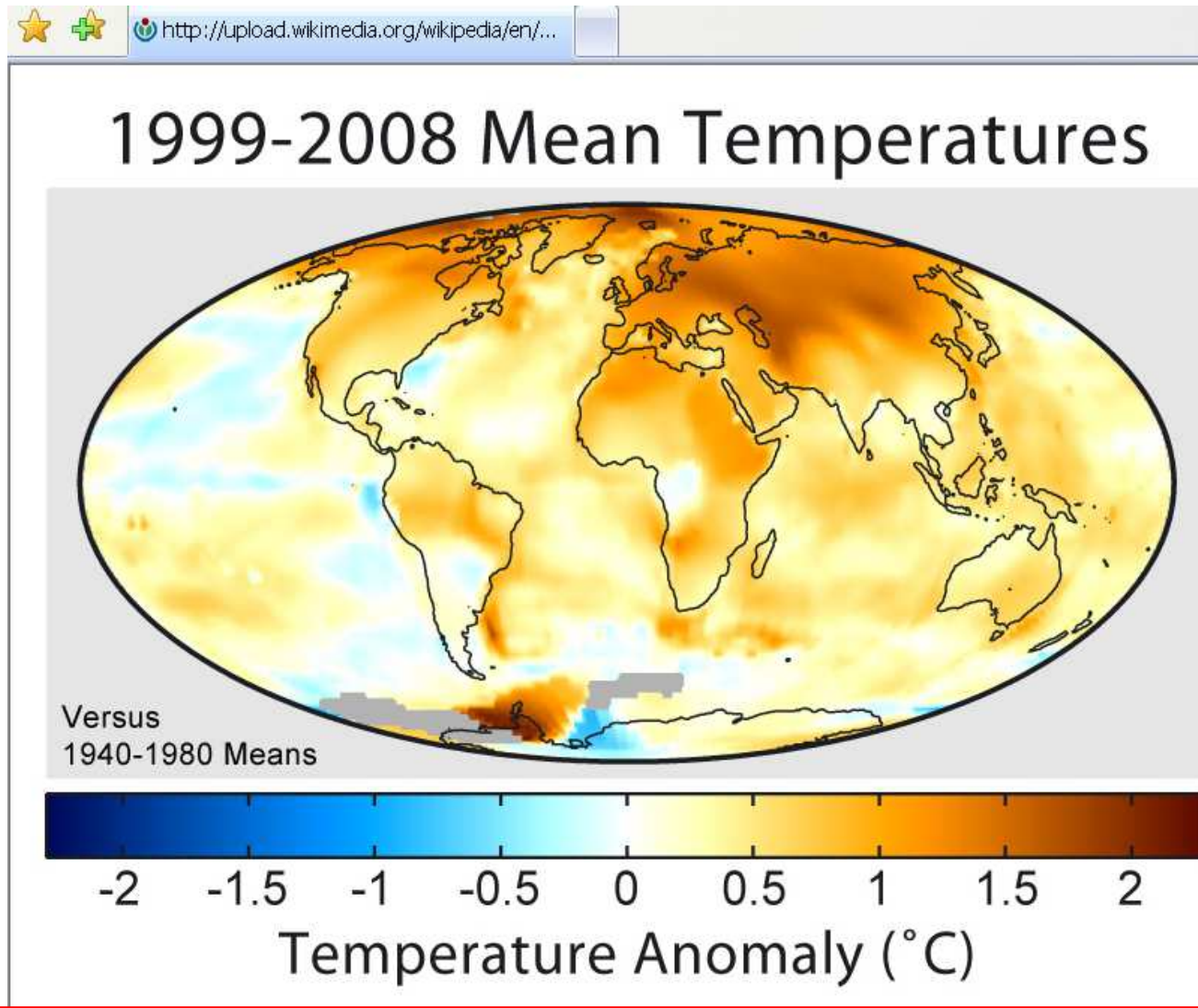


FIGURE 12.1 Variations of the Earth's Surface Temperature. © 2001 IPCC. Used by permission.

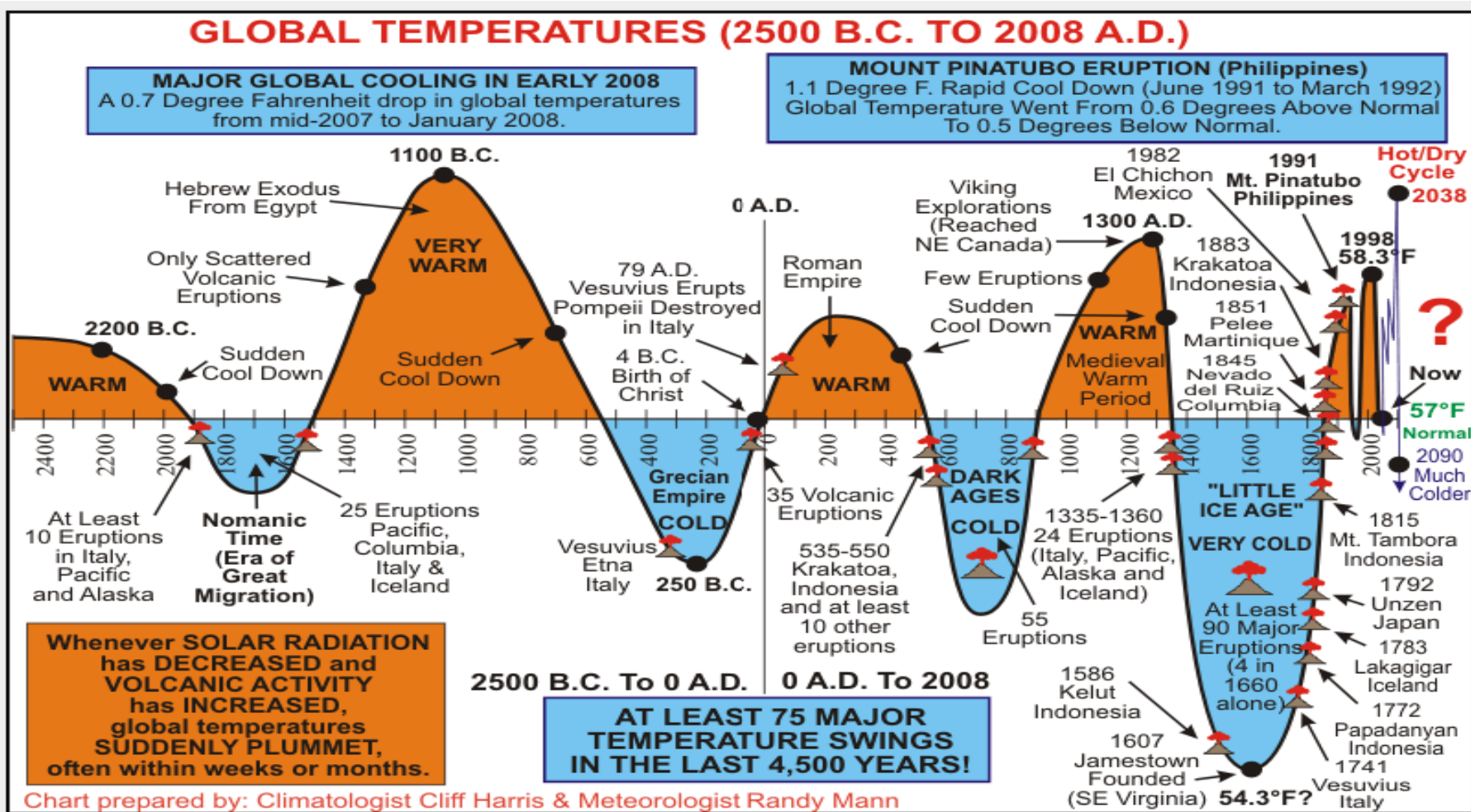
Global Heat Balance



Global Heat Balance



Global Heat Balance



There are many opinions of where we are in the cycle , where it will go next or whether the measurements are accurate

However when believing in global warming

Global warming is concerned about up to 0.2 °C or °K temperature increase in one year in the lower part of the Atmosphere

Formal policy is to limit to 0.2 degree in 10 years.

Global warming problems could be solved in case there was a mechanism found to lower the temperature in the lower part of the atmosphere by up to 0.2 °C or °K in one year.

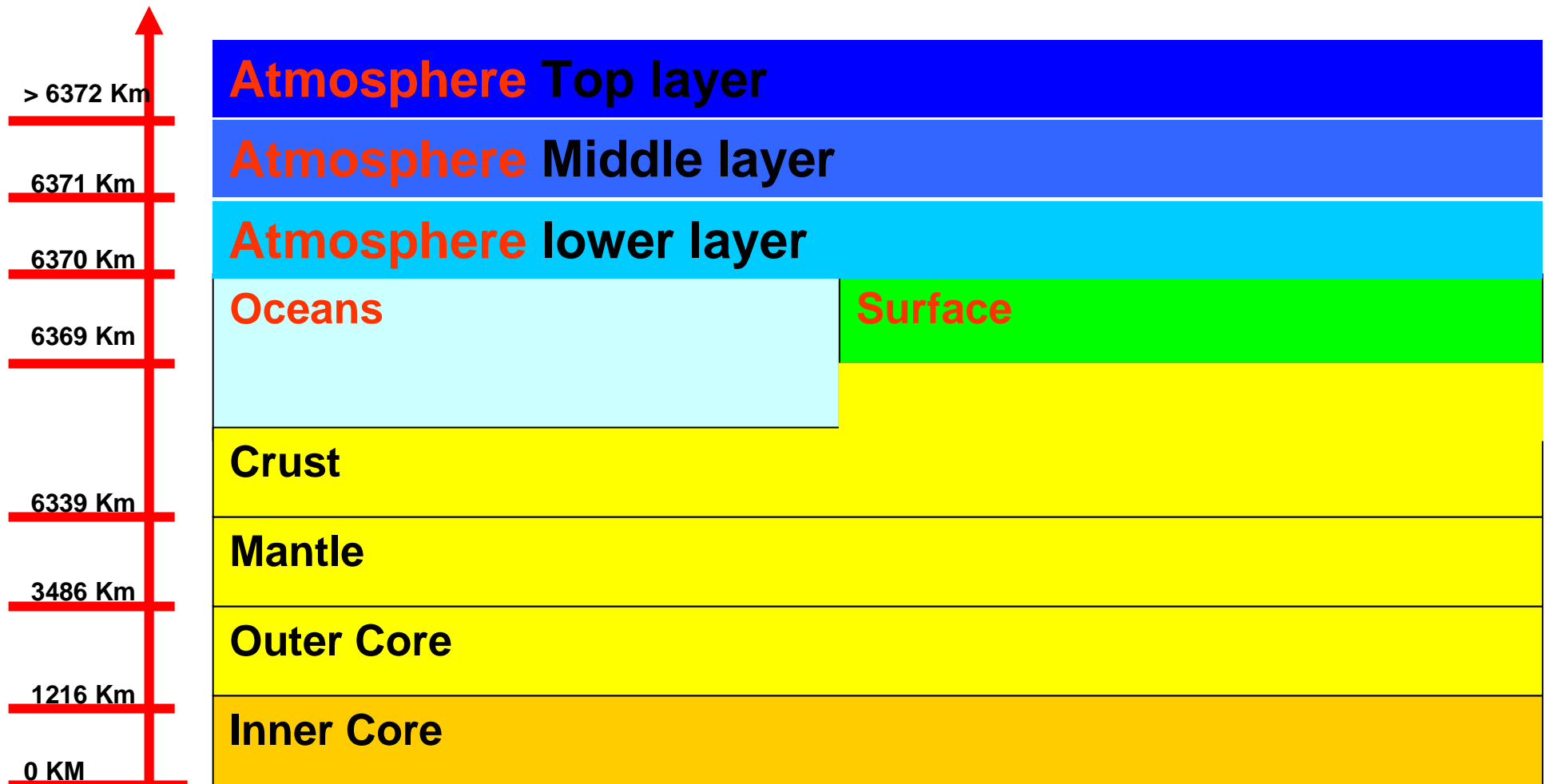
Observation

A build-up of 0.2 °C in one year looks very , very small compared to :

- **The daily temperature fluctuations of 10 to 20 °C and up to 50 °C depending on location.**
- **The seasonal temperature fluctuations of up to 80 °C**

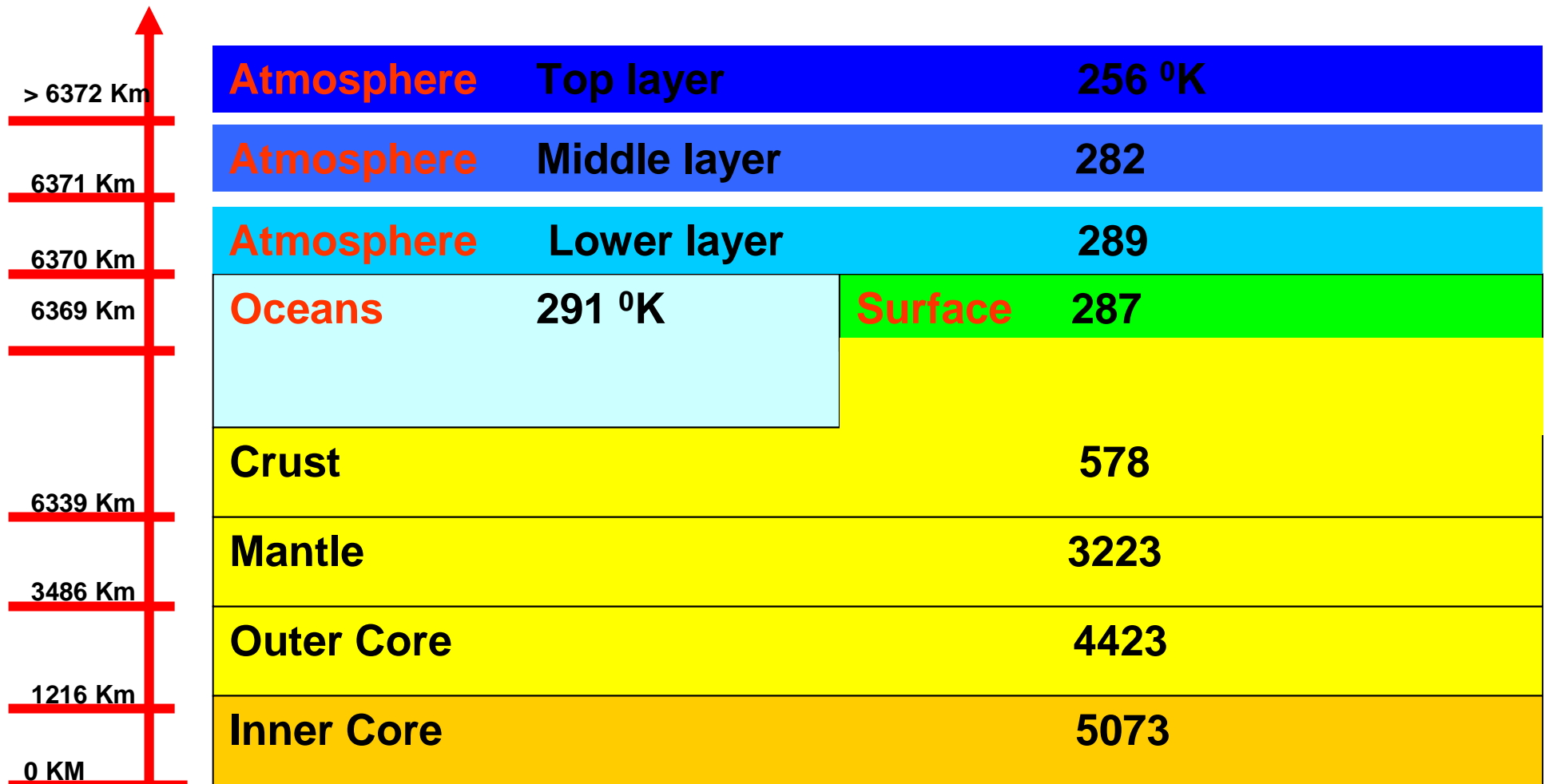
Global Heat Balance

Heat Storage Areas



Global Heat Balance

Heat Storage Areas Average Temperature in °K



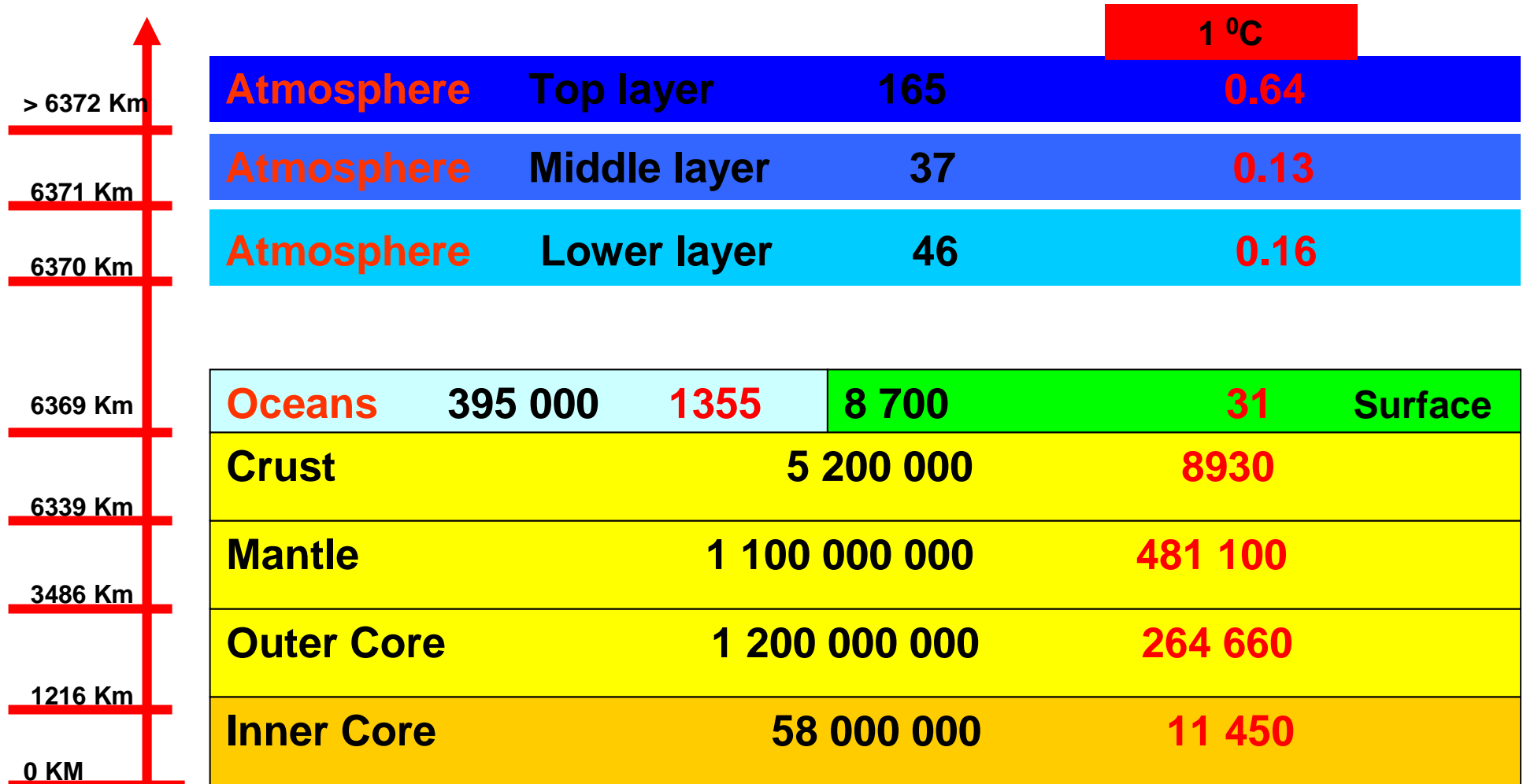
Global Heat Balance

Heat Content in Storage Areas in 000 Ecal (ExaCal 10^{18}) = Zcal (ZettaCal 10^{21})



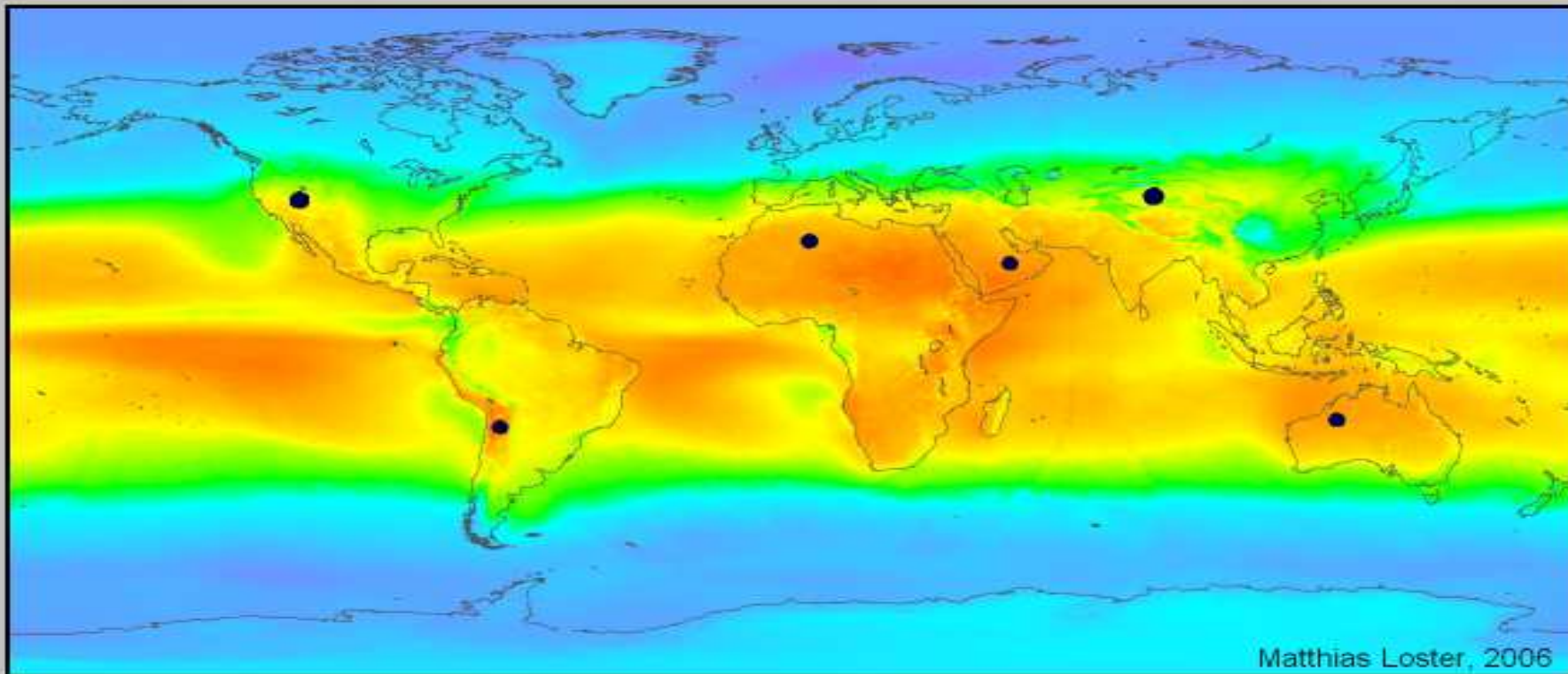
Global Heat Balance

Heat Content in Storage Areas in Zcal // Zcal necessary to increase a layer by 1 °C



Global Heat Balance

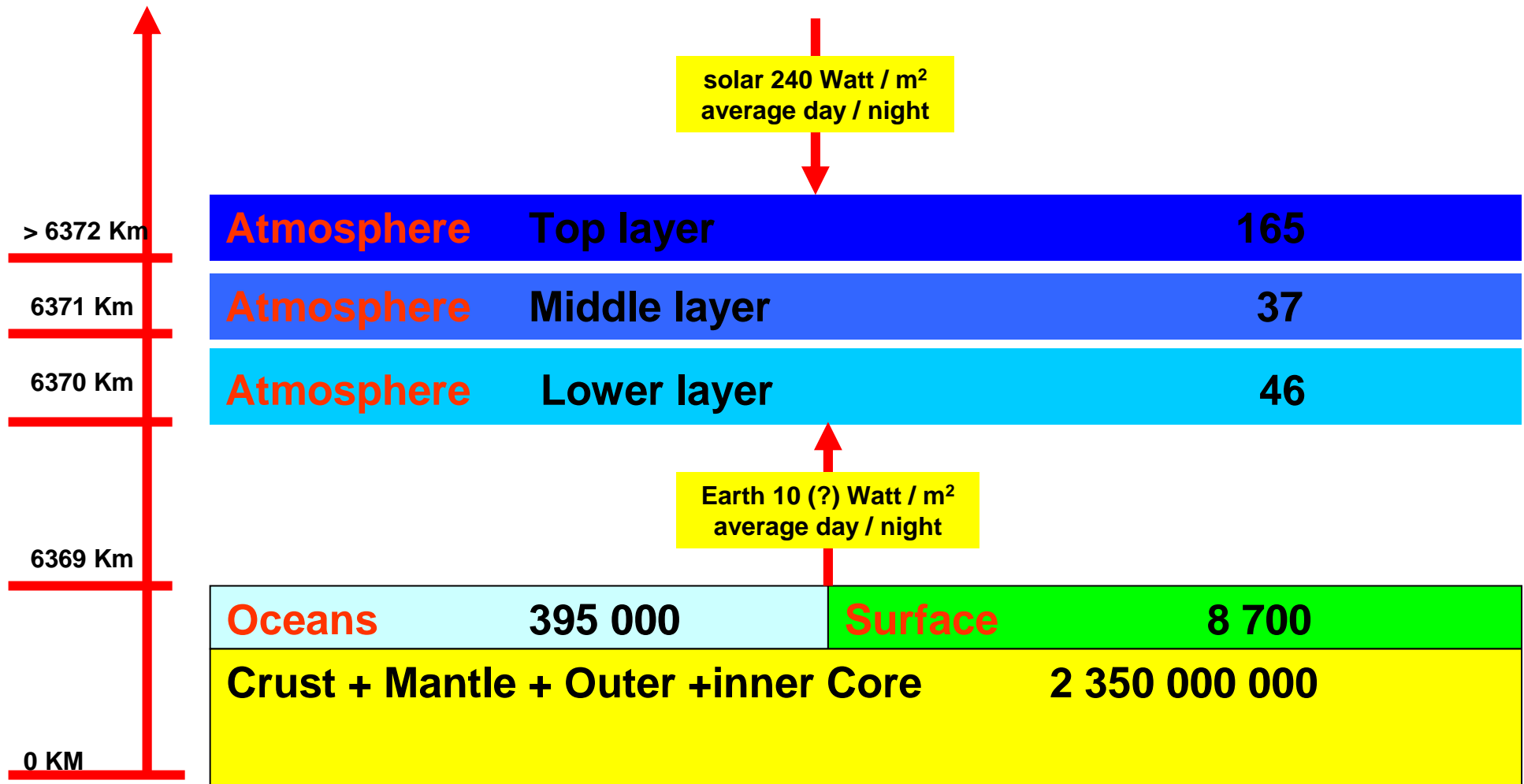
Averages day / Night and including clouds Average is indicated at 240 W / m²



$\Sigma \bullet = 18 \text{ TWe}$

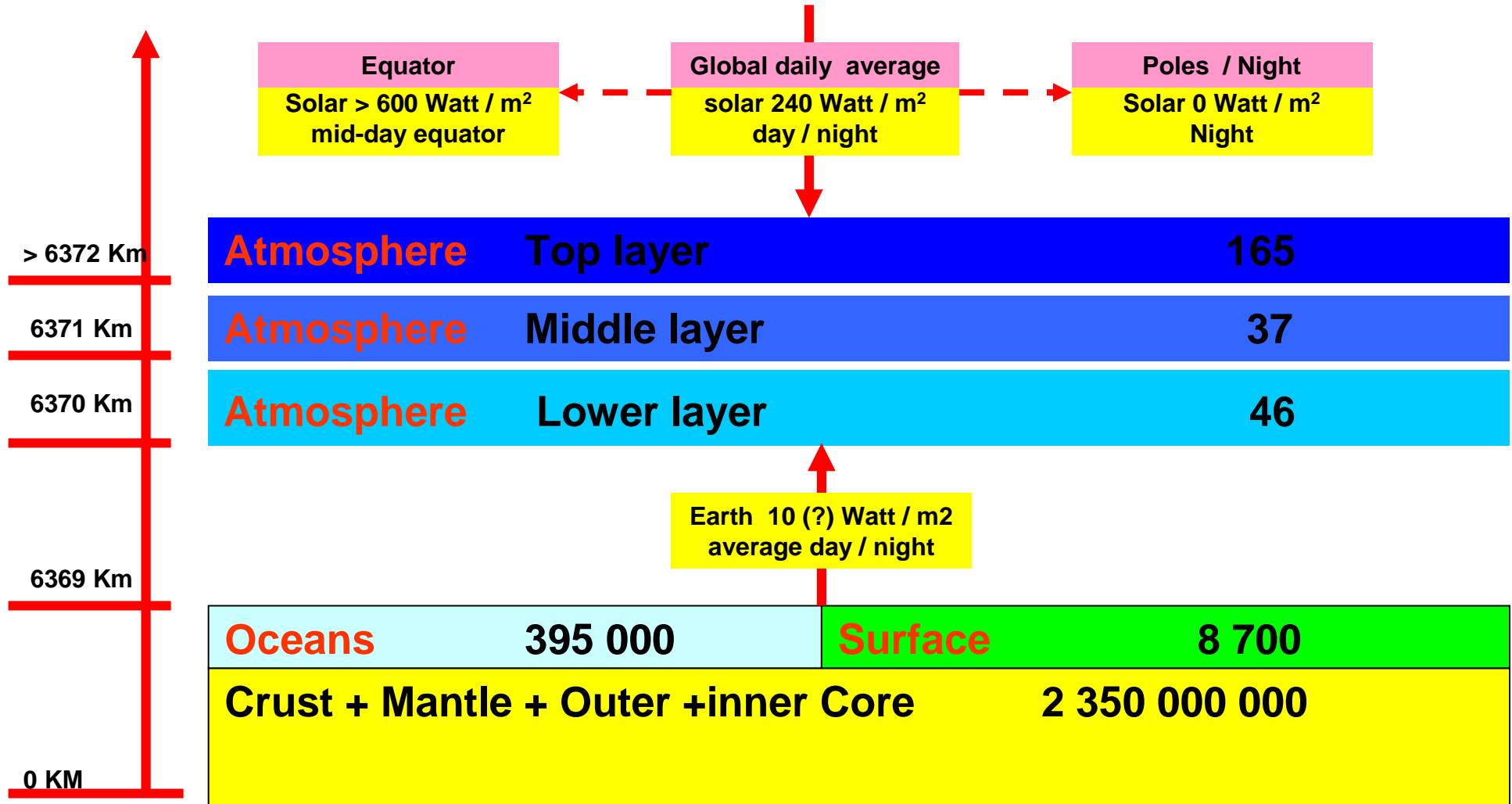
Global Heat Balance

Heat Content in Zcal and Intensity of Flow in Watt/m²



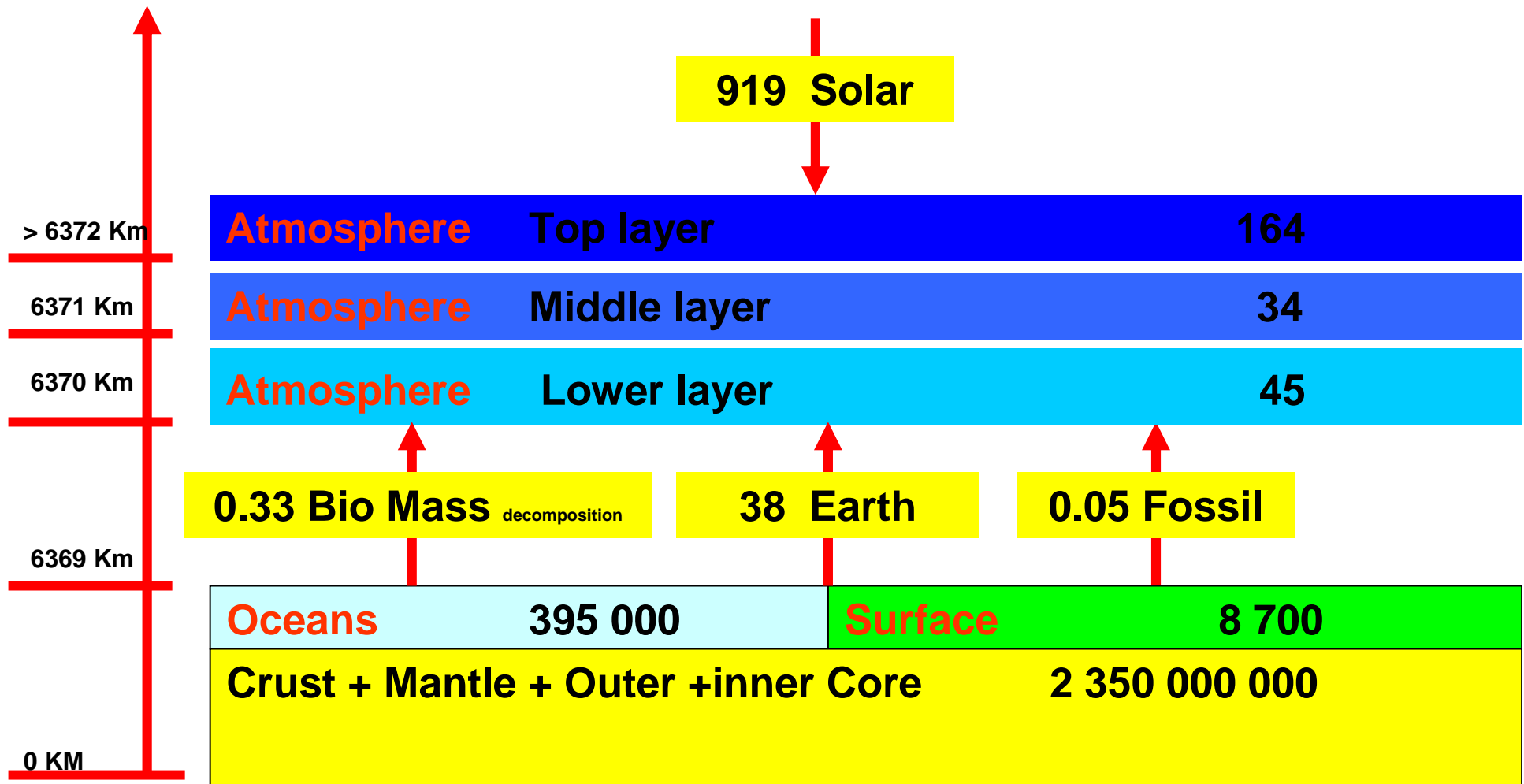
Global Heat Balance

Heat Content and daily variations of Intensity of Flow ...



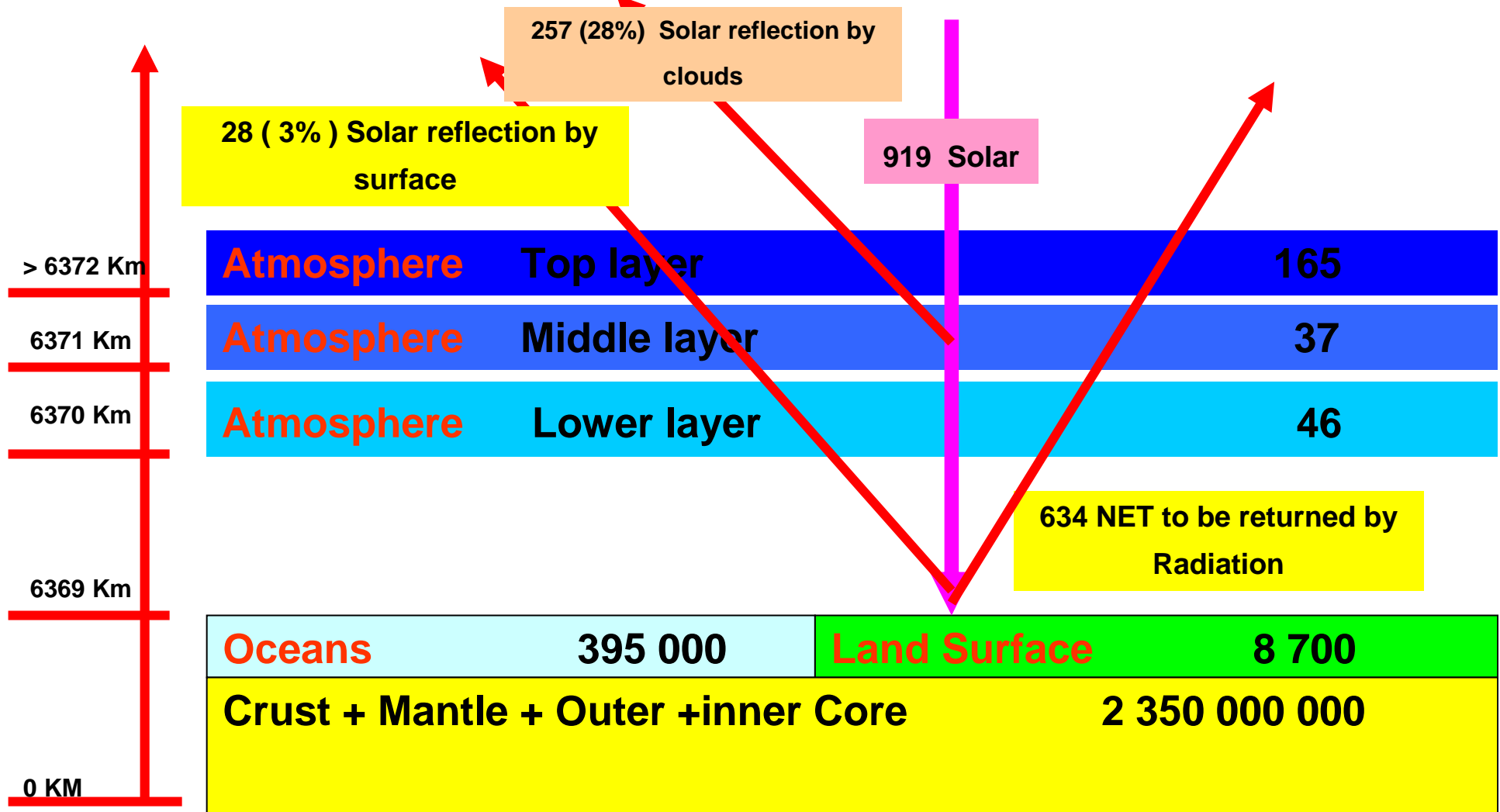
Global Heat Balance

Heat Content and Flow / Year in Zcal



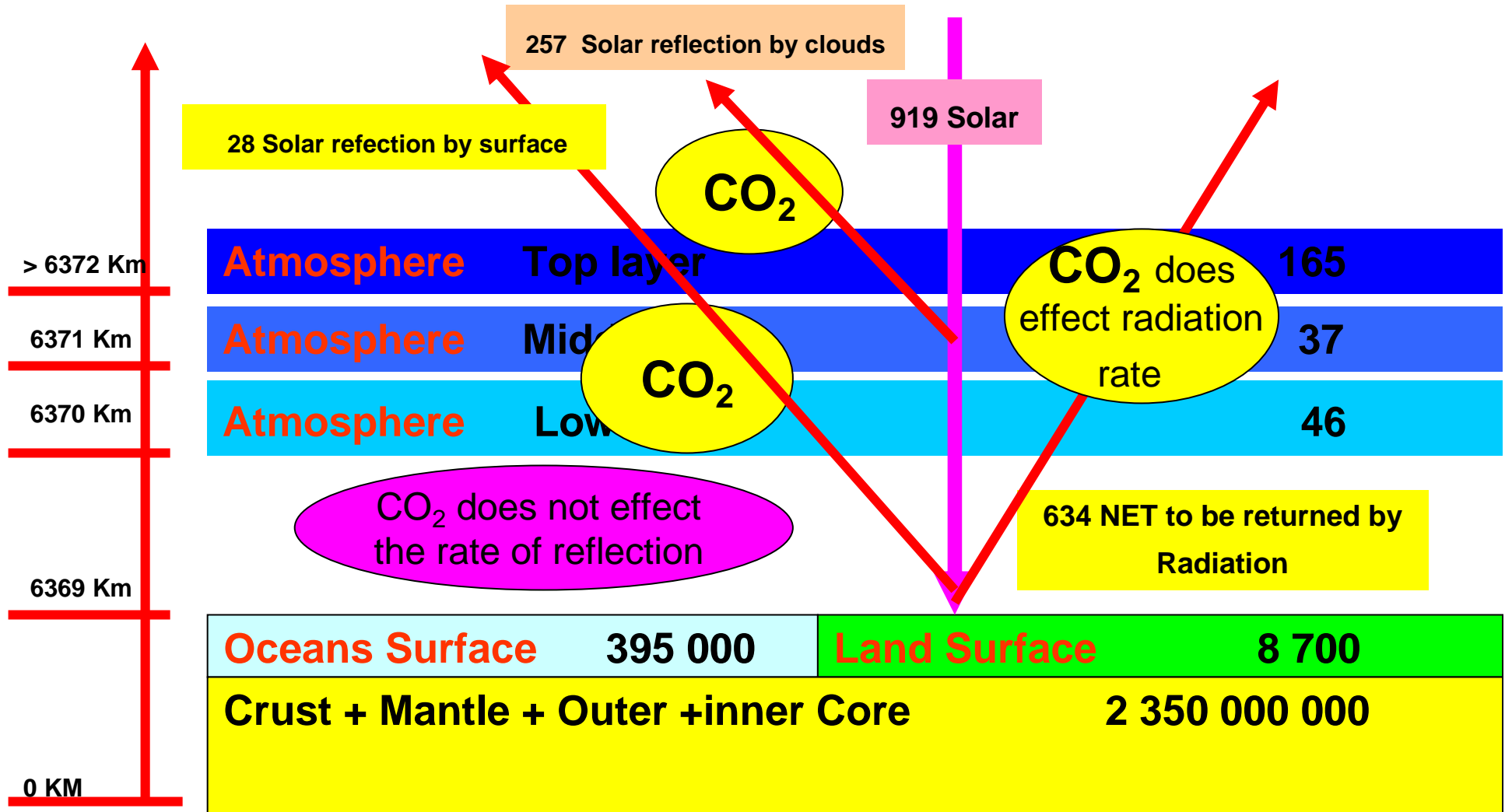
Global Heat Balance

Heat Content and Flow / Year in Zcal



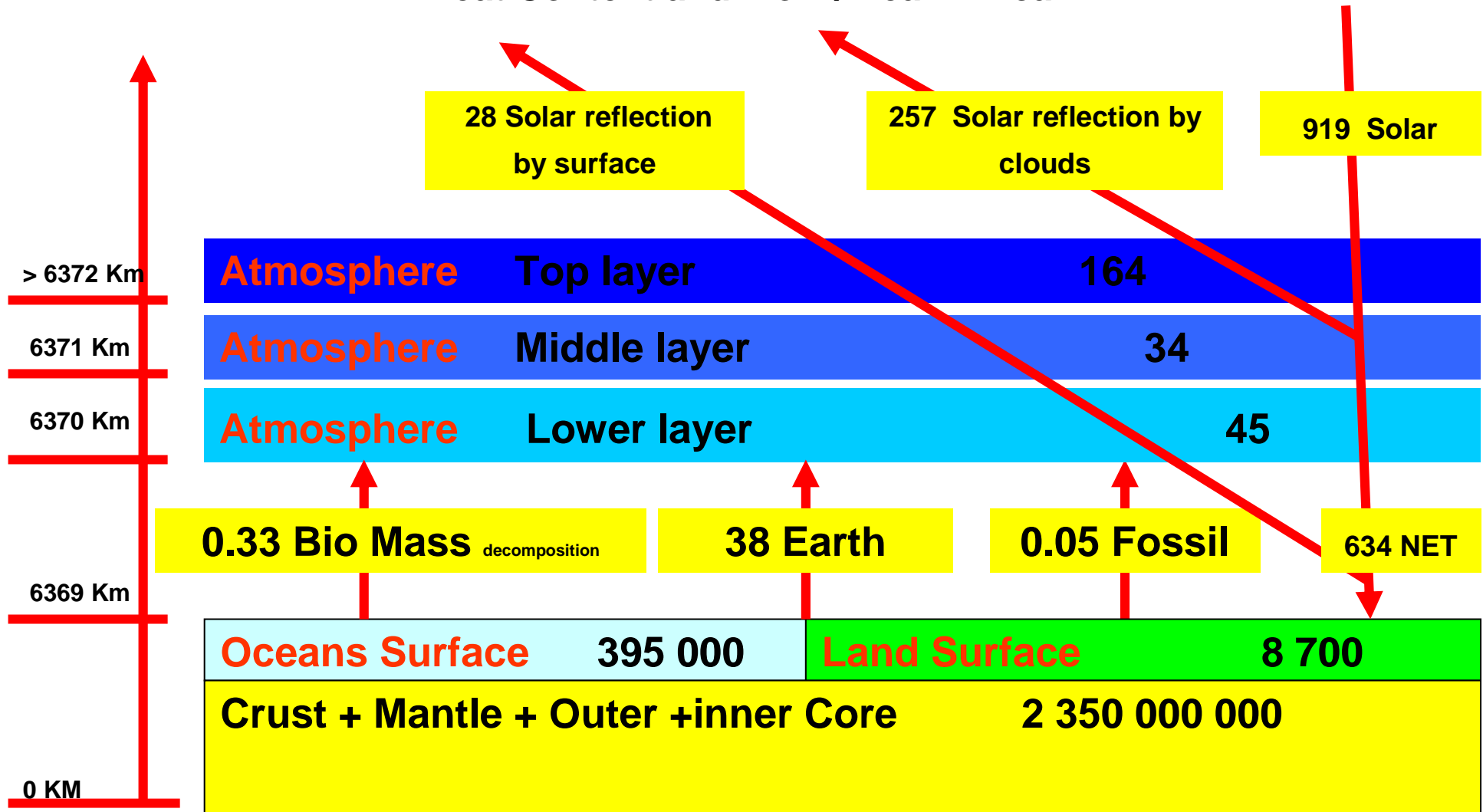
Global Heat Balance

Heat Content and Flow / Year in Zcal // Zcal / year



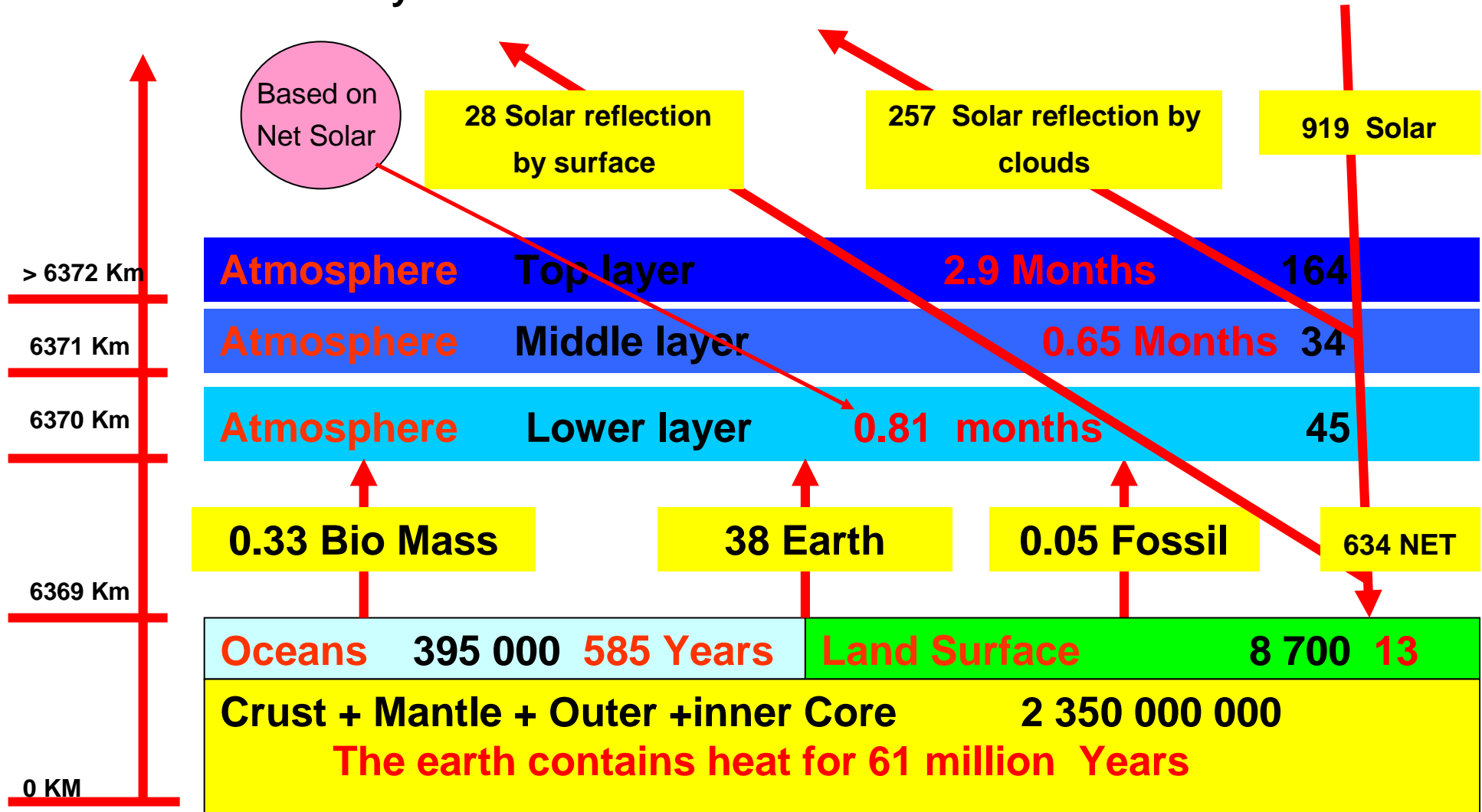
Global Heat Balance

Heat Content and Flow / Year in Zcal



Global Heat Balance

Inventory of Heat Content in Time and Flow / Year in Zcal



Global Heat Balance

Observation	Zcal/ Year
Solar Net	634
Earth	38
Fossil Fuel	0.05
Bio Mass decomposition	0.33
	<hr/>
Total	762

If the heat of one year would be stored in lower part of atmosphere the temperature would increase by 4300 °K in that year or about 13 °K per day. 724 °K when stored in whole atmosphere

If the heat of one year would be stored in the Oceans the temperature would go up by 0.5 °K

1 degree in 50 years is EU target

Lower atmosphere temperature goes up by 1 degree K in one year :

This requires 0.16 Zcal heat inventory build-up per year

1 degree over 10 years requires 0.016 Zcal per year heat build up in lower atmosphere

1 degree over 50 years requires 0.003 Zcal

If total atmosphere temperature goes up 1 degree K in 10 years :

This requires 1.0 Zcal / year

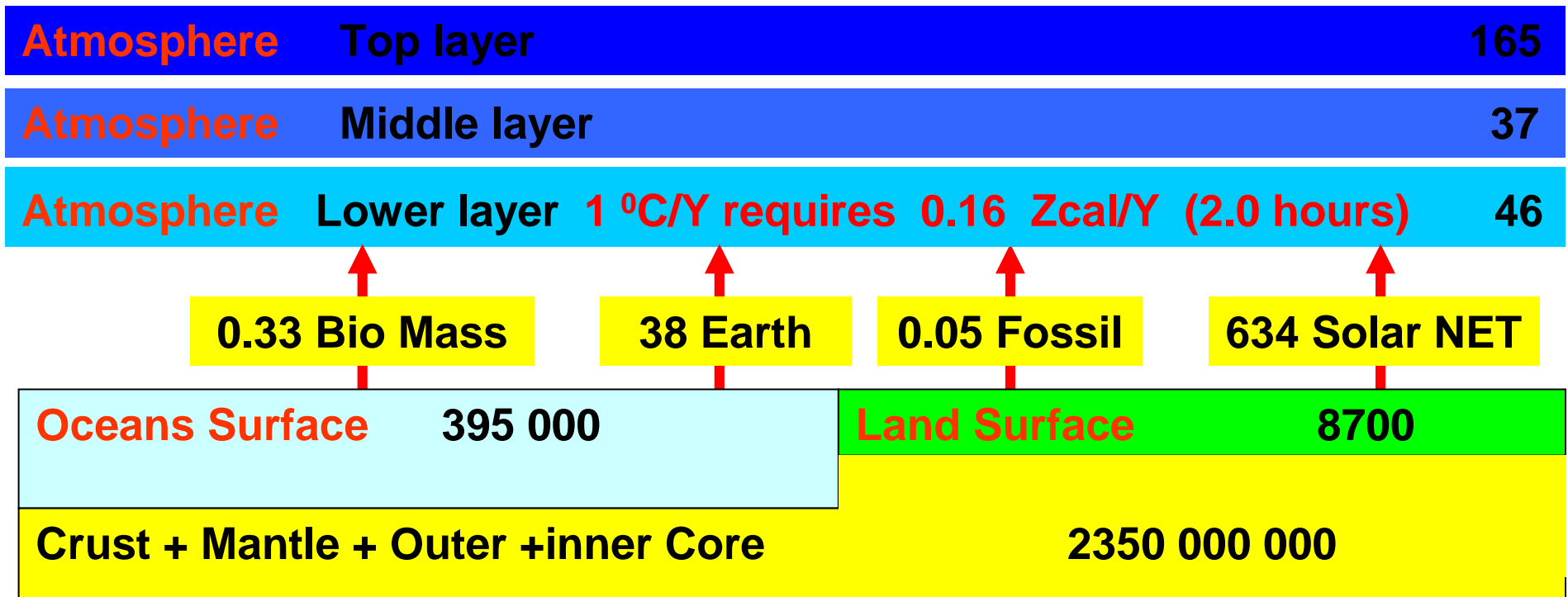
1 degree over 10 years requires 0.1 Zcal per year

Global Heat Balance

Radial Heat, Content and Flow / Year in Zcal

To have no global warming in the lower layer of Atmosphere , which is where the measurements take place, all heat needs to

- leave the atmosphere
- be absorbed by the Oceans

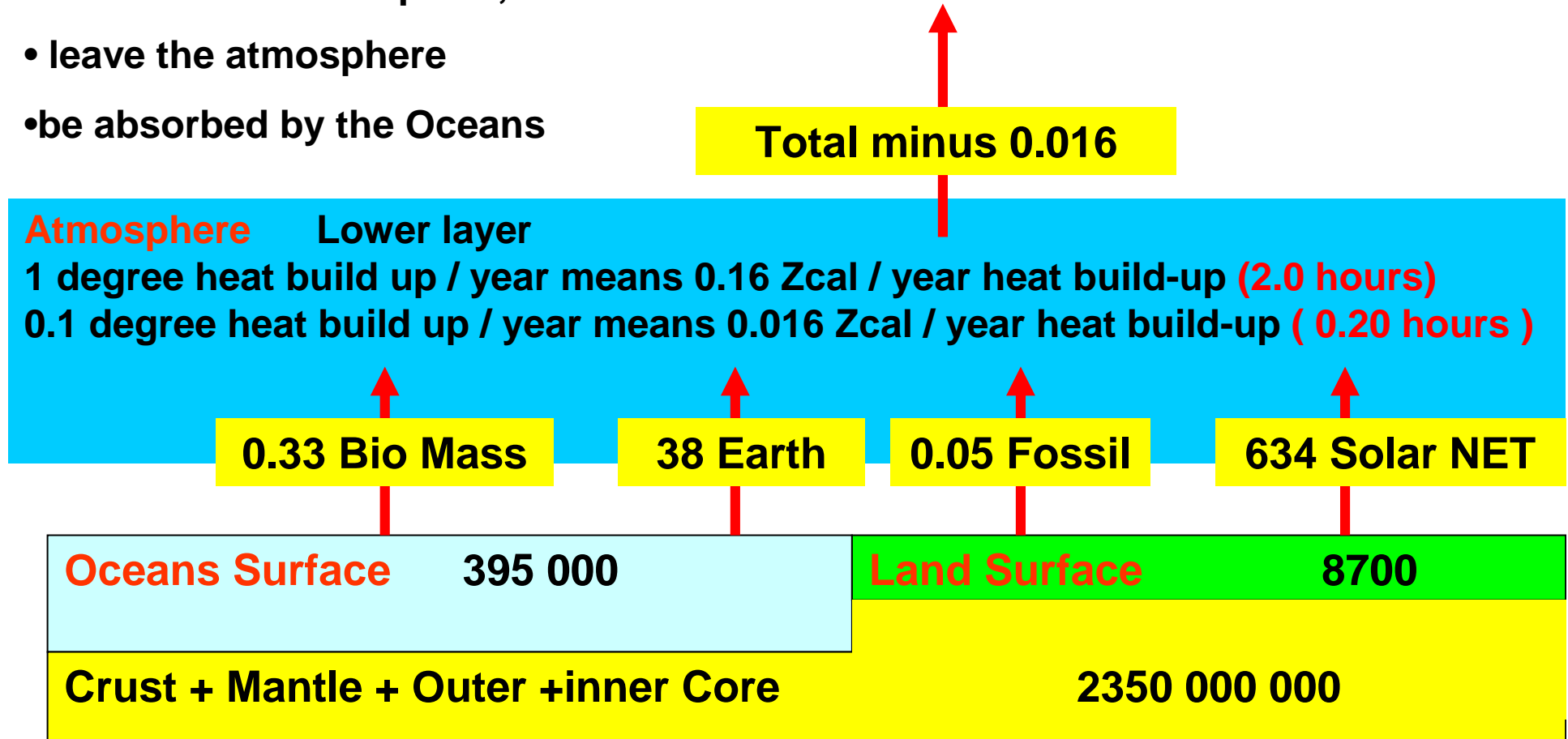


Global Heat Balance

Heat Content and Flow / Year in Zcal

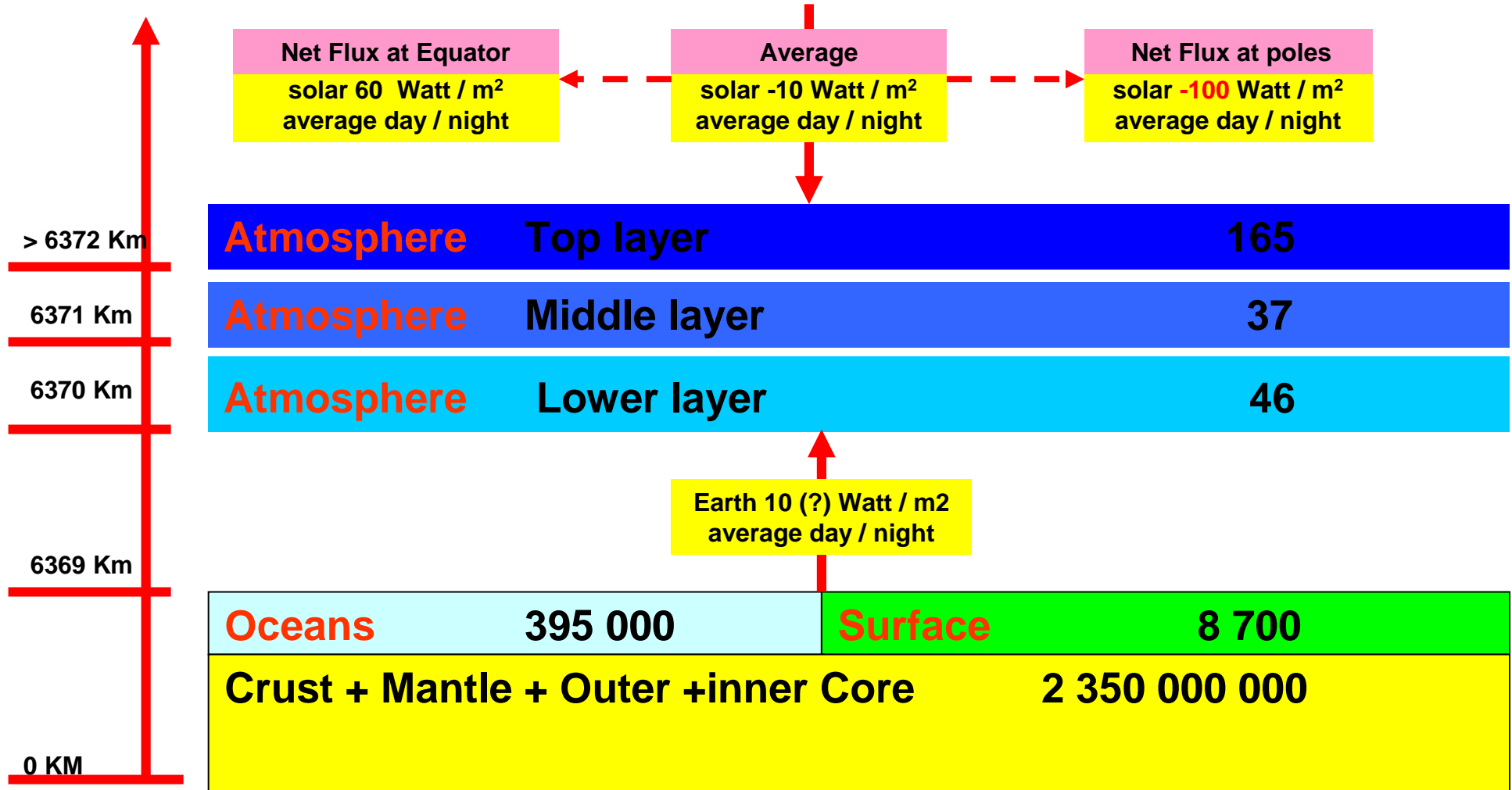
To have no global warming in the lower layer of Atmosphere , which is where the measurements take place, all heat needs to

- leave the atmosphere
- be absorbed by the Oceans



Global Heat Balance

Heat Content, Net Heat Flux and Intensity of Flow in 000 Ecal Watt/ m²



Global Heat Balance

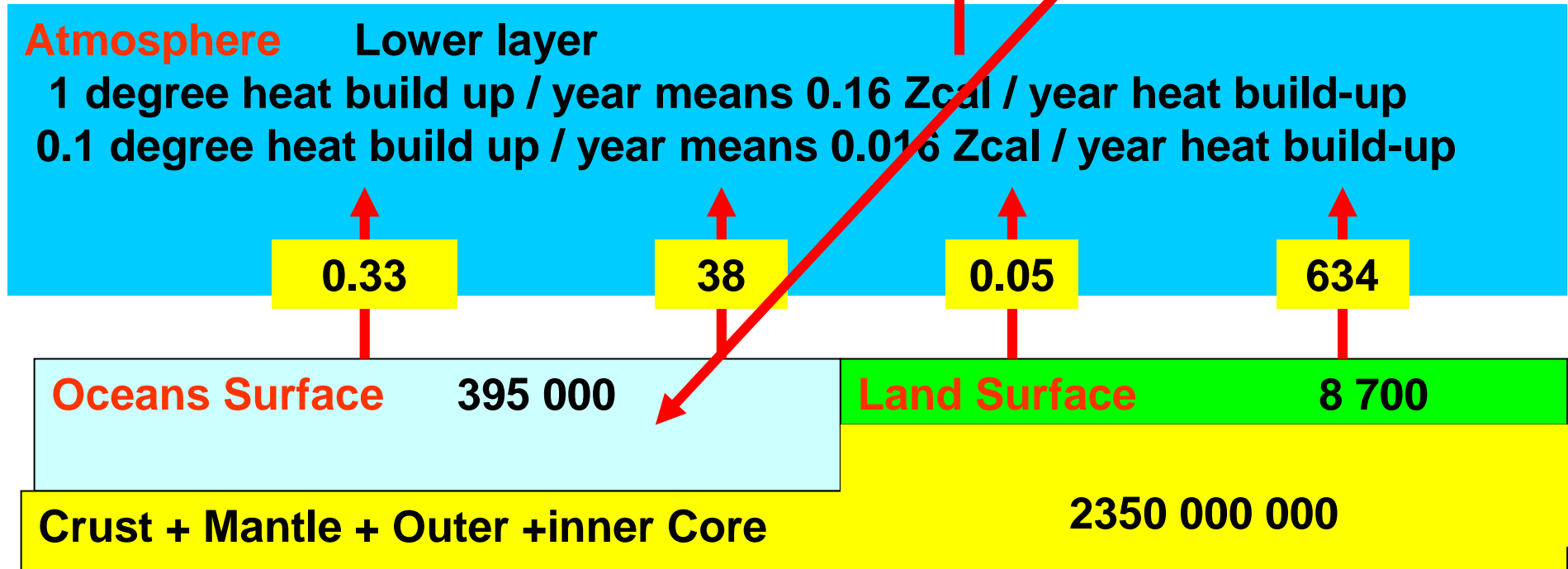
Heat Content and Flow / Year in Zcal

To have no global warming in the lower layer of Atmosphere , which is where the measurements take place, all heat needs to

- leave the atmosphere
- be absorbed by the Oceans

In view of melting ice
How much stays in the
Oceans ??

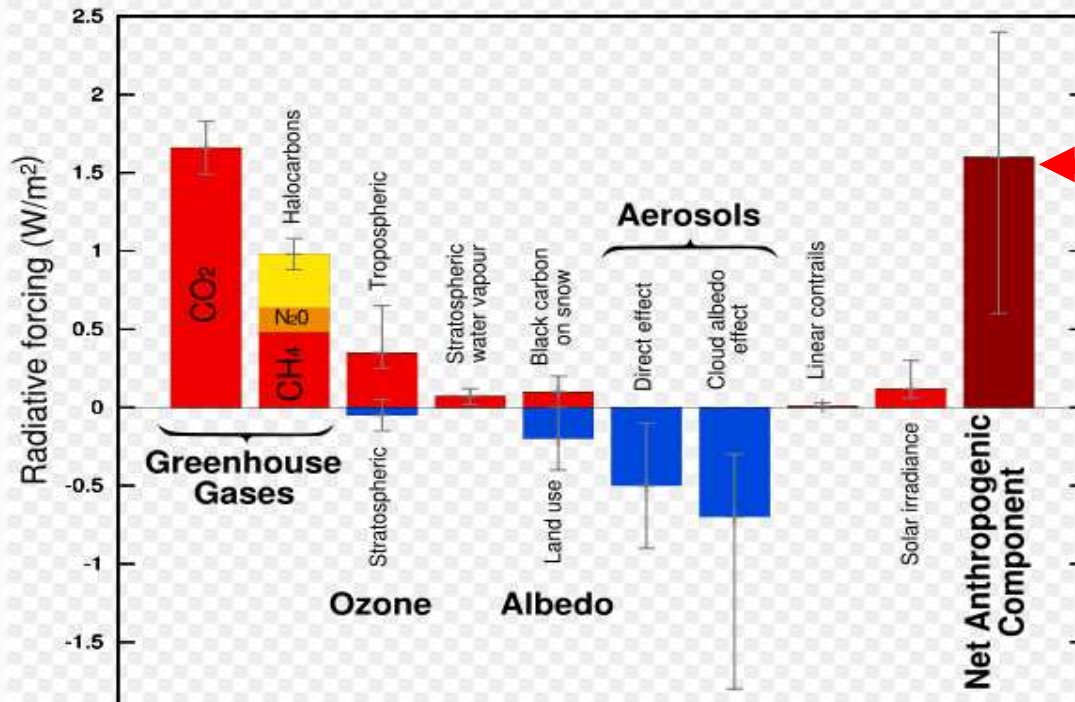
Total minus 0.016 ??



Global Heat Balance

File File history File links

Radiative Forcing Components

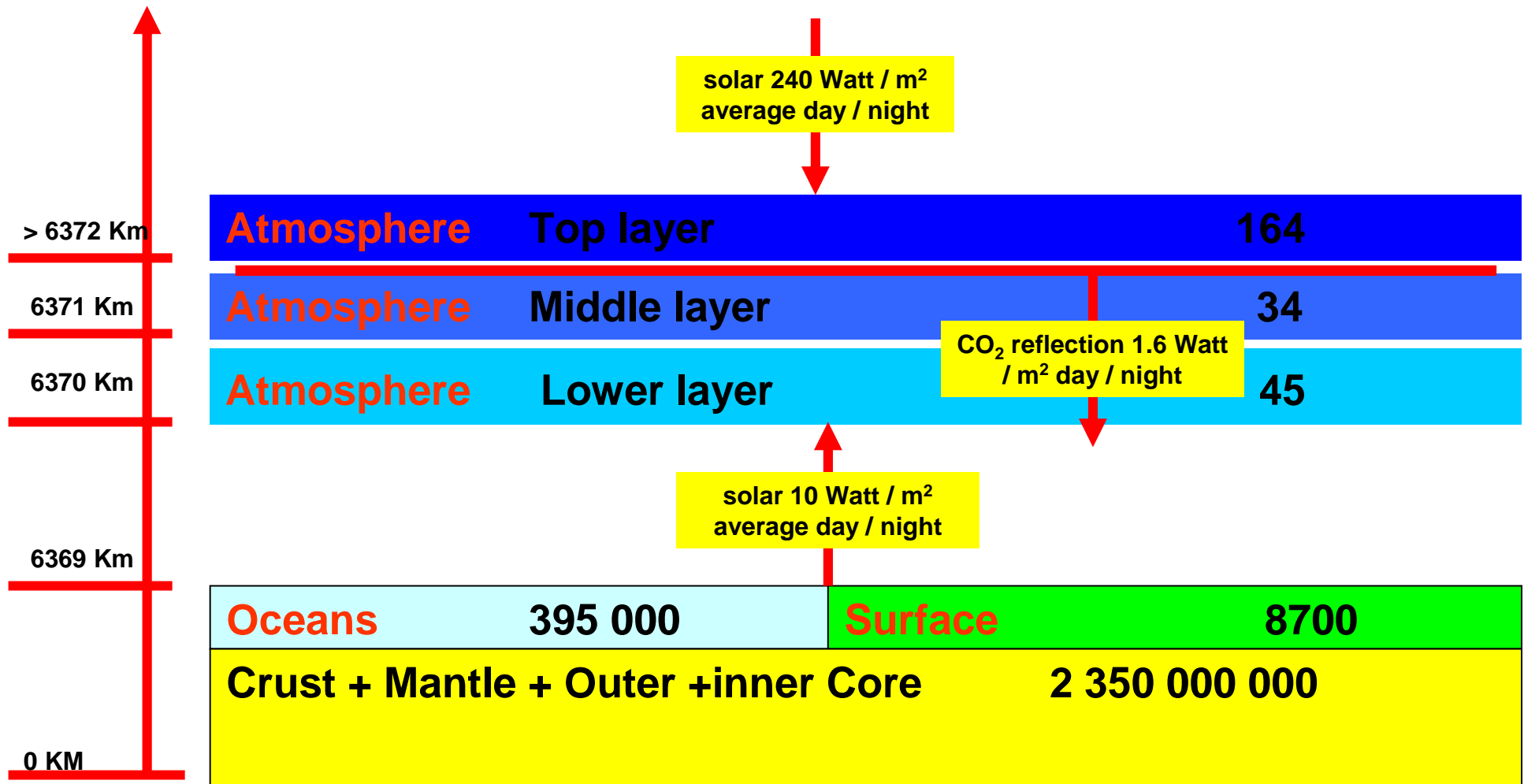


1.6 Watt / M²

Radiative-forcings.svg (SVG file, nominally 600 × 480 pixels, file size: 58 KB)

Global Heat Balance

Heat Content and Intensity of Flow

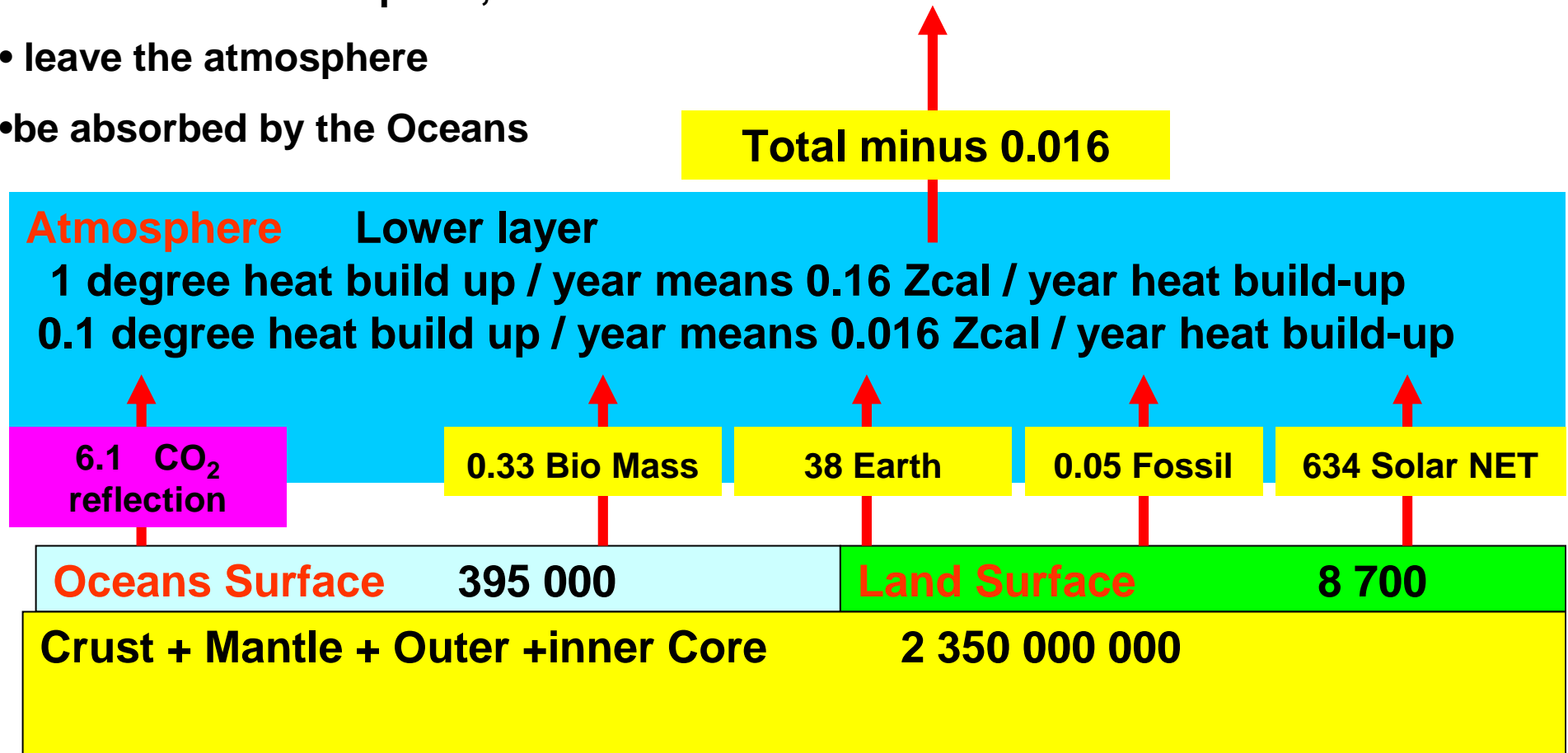


Global Heat Balance

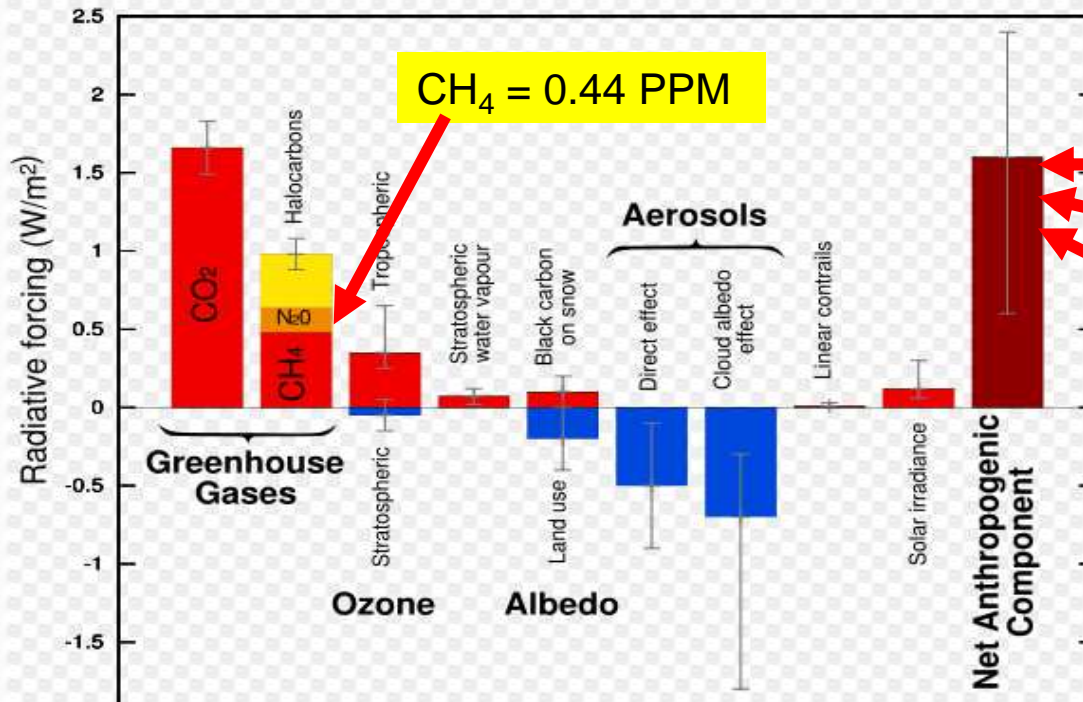
Heat Content and Flow / Year in Zcal

To have no global warming in the lower layer of Atmosphere , which is where the measurements take place, all heat needs to

- leave the atmosphere
- be absorbed by the Oceans



Radiative Forcing Components



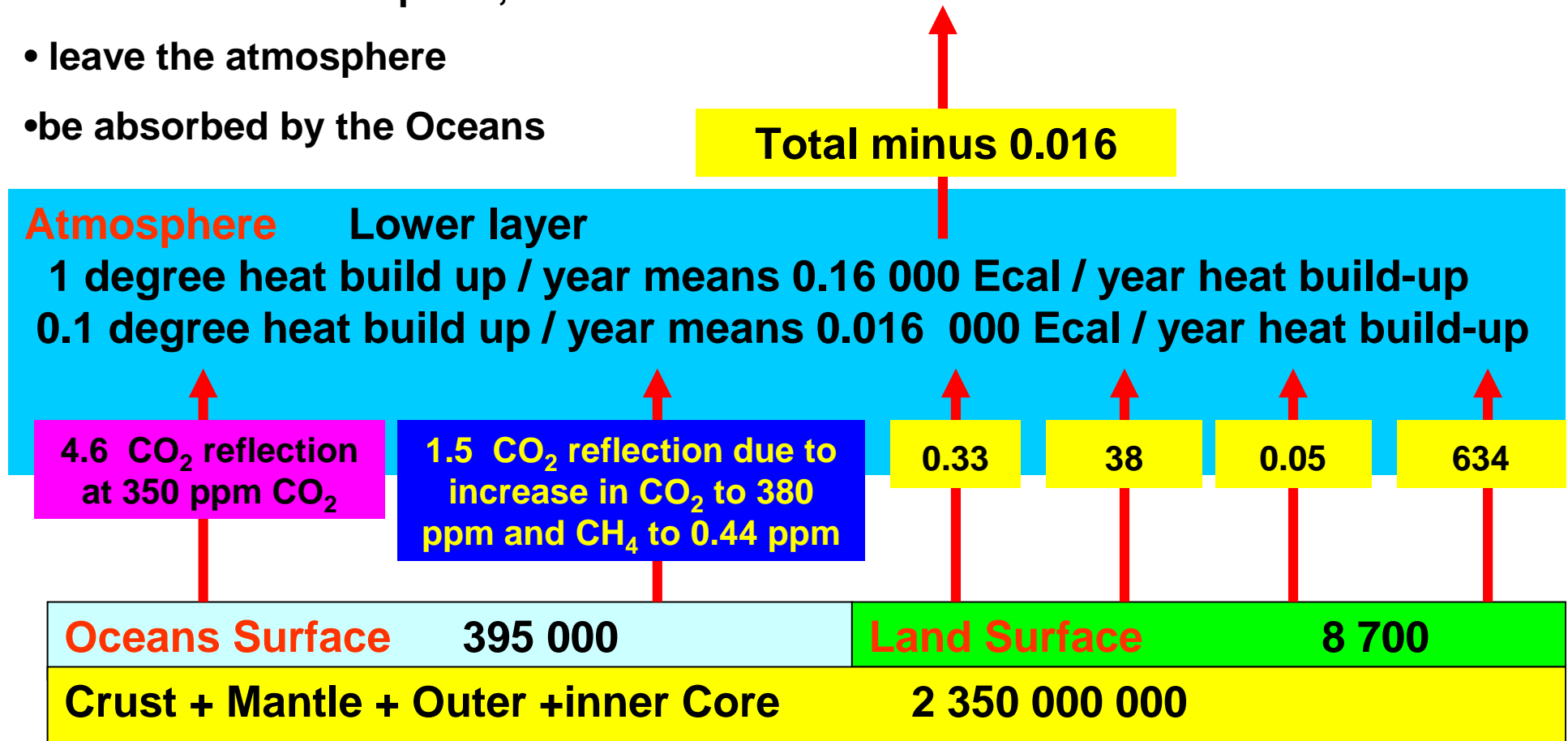
Radiative-forcings.svg (SVG file, nominally 600 × 480 pixels, file size: 58 KB)

Global Heat Balance

Heat Content and Flow / Year in 000 Ecal

To have no global warming in the lower layer of Atmosphere , which is where the measurements take place, all heat needs to

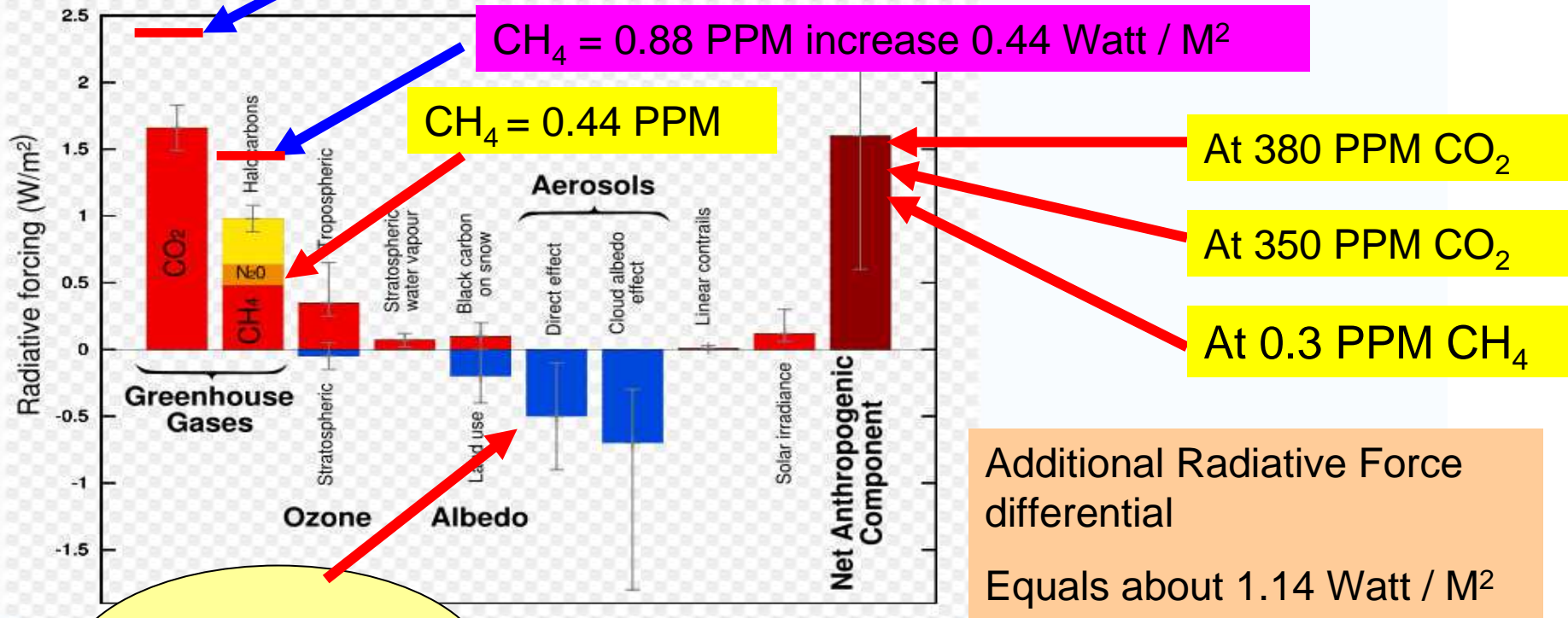
- leave the atmosphere
- be absorbed by the Oceans



Global Heat Balance

At 540 PPM CO₂ at 2.4 Watt / M² increase 0.7 Watt / M²

Radiative Forcing Components



Aerosols alternative is visible

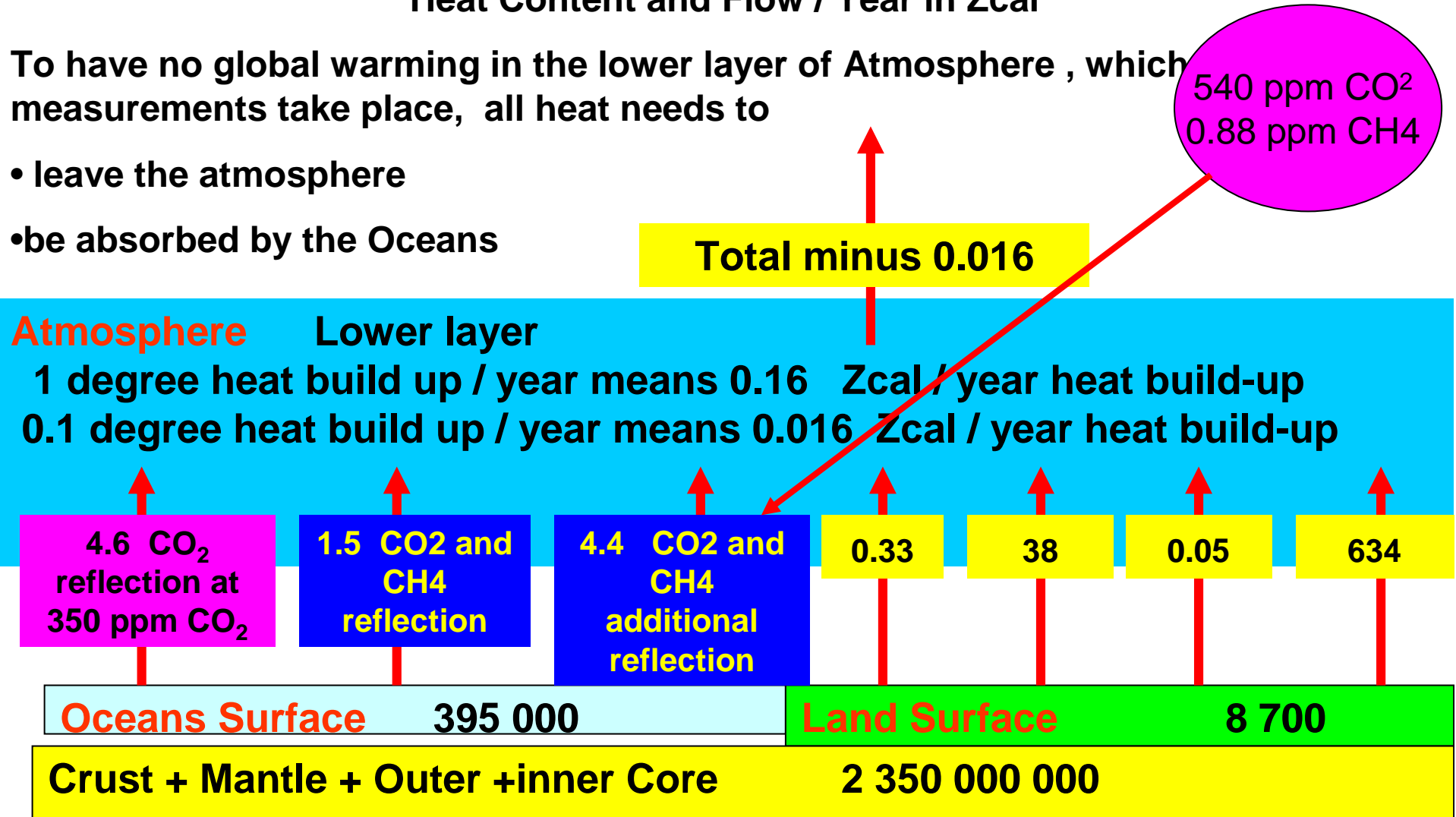
Additional Radiative Force differential
Equals about 1.14 Watt / M²

Global Heat Balance

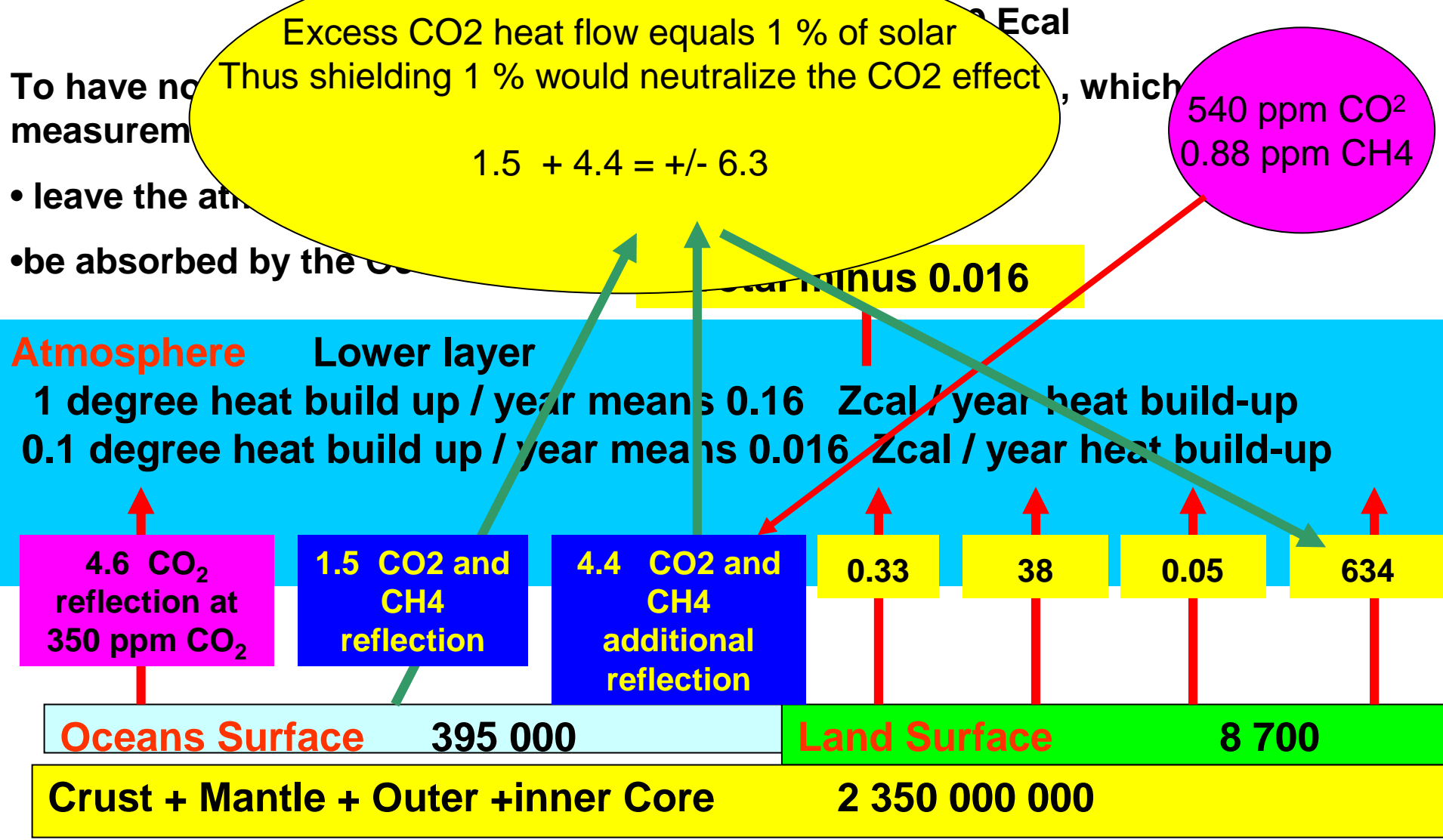
Heat Content and Flow / Year in Zcal

To have no global warming in the lower layer of Atmosphere , which measurements take place, all heat needs to

- leave the atmosphere
- be absorbed by the Oceans



Global Heat Balance



Global Heat Balance

When looking at the Heat Inventories and Flows and the very small inventory heat build-up of 0.20 hours required to increase the temperature of the lower part of the atmosphere by 0.1 degree per year

and

Also realizing that the Flows have extreme volatility :

- **Daily fluctuations of solar intensity from 600 Watt / M² to 0 Watt / M²**
- **Seasonal fluctuation**
- **High differences in Net Flux between Equator and Poles**
- **Reflection ratio depending on cloud coverage**
- **Reflection ratio depending on dust content (Volcanic activity)**
- **High ratio of Heat transfer through wind and Ocean flows**
- **Greenhouse gas Ratio and the projections**
- **Variations in solar radiation and activity**
- **Variations in heat flow from the core to the surface**

It is clear that there are many opinions and conclusions about global warming , depending on the assumptions made and models used

However we have seen that :

Heat build-up in the atmosphere will stay < 0.2 °C in one year

and

< 0.1 °C / year over several yearsand official target of < 1 °C in 50 years

Concepts for shielding solar heat exist and the Kyoto protocol is being renegotiated but will it counteract such build-up and take advantage of the supply side and the demand side of the Heat and CO₂ systems.

Global Heat Balance

The biggest global effort is made in the CO₂ and greenhouse gases

In terms of the heat balance a reduction of greenhouse gases would reduce the barrier to radiate heat to the stratosphere.

The present greenhouse and CO₂ programs are focused on the supply side of the CO₂ balance to the atmosphere and are focused on reducing the rate of growth

Reducing the rate of growth in the CO₂ balance means in the heat balance that we continue to increase the barrier to radiate heat to the stratosphere

**The CO₂ actions are not moving any Heat to the stratosphere
..... They are only reducing the speed of barrier build-up**

**Like reducing the building speed with which we add
insulation material to a house ... we continue to build !!**

Global Heat Balance

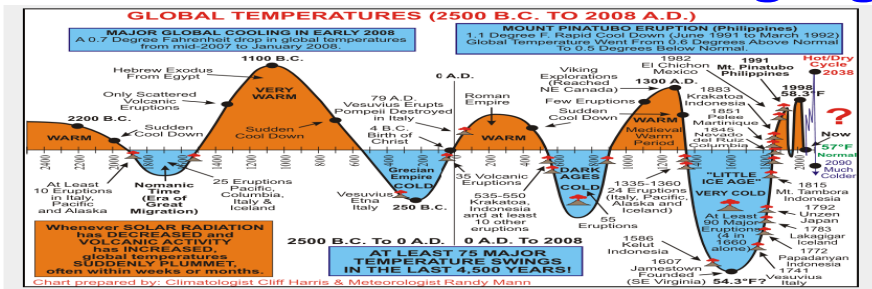
With no program or project to move heat to the stratosphere

We rely on nature to control the temperature with the next volcanic eruption or any other accidental or coincidental development outside human control

If we believe in global warming

We are really stuck ... waiting for the next good or bad natural event

Unless we find a way to facilitate extra heat flows to the stratosphere , which is the only place where heat must go to contribute to managing global warming.



Window to Space

If we believe in global warming

and want to take control over our destiny

We need not only attack and control CO₂ and greenhouse-gases the insulation layer of the earth

But

We also need to attack and control HEAT itself and face up to reality of the HEAT mechanisms

Global Heat Balance

We could make radiation of heat to the stratosphere easier in case warm air could from the ground level be brought into higher levels of the atmosphere.

The higher the heat is located in the atmosphere the easier it will radiate out !!

Warm air is lighter than cold air

So let us see whether we can use this phenomena to move warm air to higher levels

and

Let us see whether this can be done at a large enough scale to make an impact.

So let us see whether we can open the windows to space to get rid of some Heat

Very much the same logic as when your house is too warm

200 MW aan groen vermogen

In New South Wales in Australië worden in de woestijn uitdijende zonnetoeren gebouwd. De zonnetoeren verwarmen de lucht om 300°C op te warmen. In korte termijn het grootste bouwwerk van de wereld bouwen die zonnetoeren die de Eiffeltoren drie keer in de schaduw staat, getrukt worden samen tot 200 MW schoon elektrisch vermogen.

ZONNETOREN VAN 1000 M
Hete lucht stijgt op. Dit alom bekende, simpele gegeven vormt de kern van een concept om duurzaam stroom op te wekken. Het Australische bedrijf EnviroMission bereidt de bouw voor van een zonnetoeren, die elektriciteit voor honderdduizenden woningen opwekt. De toren is een 1000 m hoge schoorsteen die de warme lucht afvoert, die aan de basis van de toren verwarmd is door de zon. De schoorsteen krijgt een diameter van 50 m. Rondom de voet van de toren komt een enorm glasdak, waaronder de lucht overdag stevig wordt opgewarmd door de zon. Die warme lucht stijgt op door de schoorsteen. De trekkracht van de superpijp is zelfs zo groot, dat de lucht zich met een vaart van 56 km/u verplaatst en opstijgt door de schoorsteen. Voordat het zover is, drijft die massieve luchtstroom 32 turbines aan, die bij elkaar maximaal zo'n 200 MW aan elektrisch vermogen leveren. De enige door mensen te leveren inspanning is de bouw van de installatie in de droge woestijn. Zodra deze machine eenmaal op gang is gekomen, blijft de luchtstroming in stand. Dit bereikt EnviroMission door een deel van de warmte van overdag op te slaan in een watervoorraad onder het

Overdag wordt de zon de lucht op onder een enorm glazen dak aan de voet van de schoorsteen.

Nachts zorgen led-lampen met overdag door de zon verwarmd water er voor, dat de centrale 24 uur per dag elektriciteit opwekt.

NEW SOUTH WALES
Mildura Sydney
VICTORIA Canberra

EnviroMission zonneshoorsteen 1000 m hoog.
Eiffeltoren 300 m hoog.
Diameter schoorsteen ca. 50 m.

Hete lucht stijgt op door schoorsteen.

Hete lucht die met een snelheid van 56 km/u opstijgt drijft 32 turbines aan bij de voet van de schoorsteen. Elke turbine levert 6250 kW elektrisch vermogen.

© GRAPHIC NEWS

Partner met een veel lagere toren. Daarmee werd 50 kW opgewekt. In de Australische woestijn bij Mildura moet dit soort zonneshoornen met stroom van de Australische

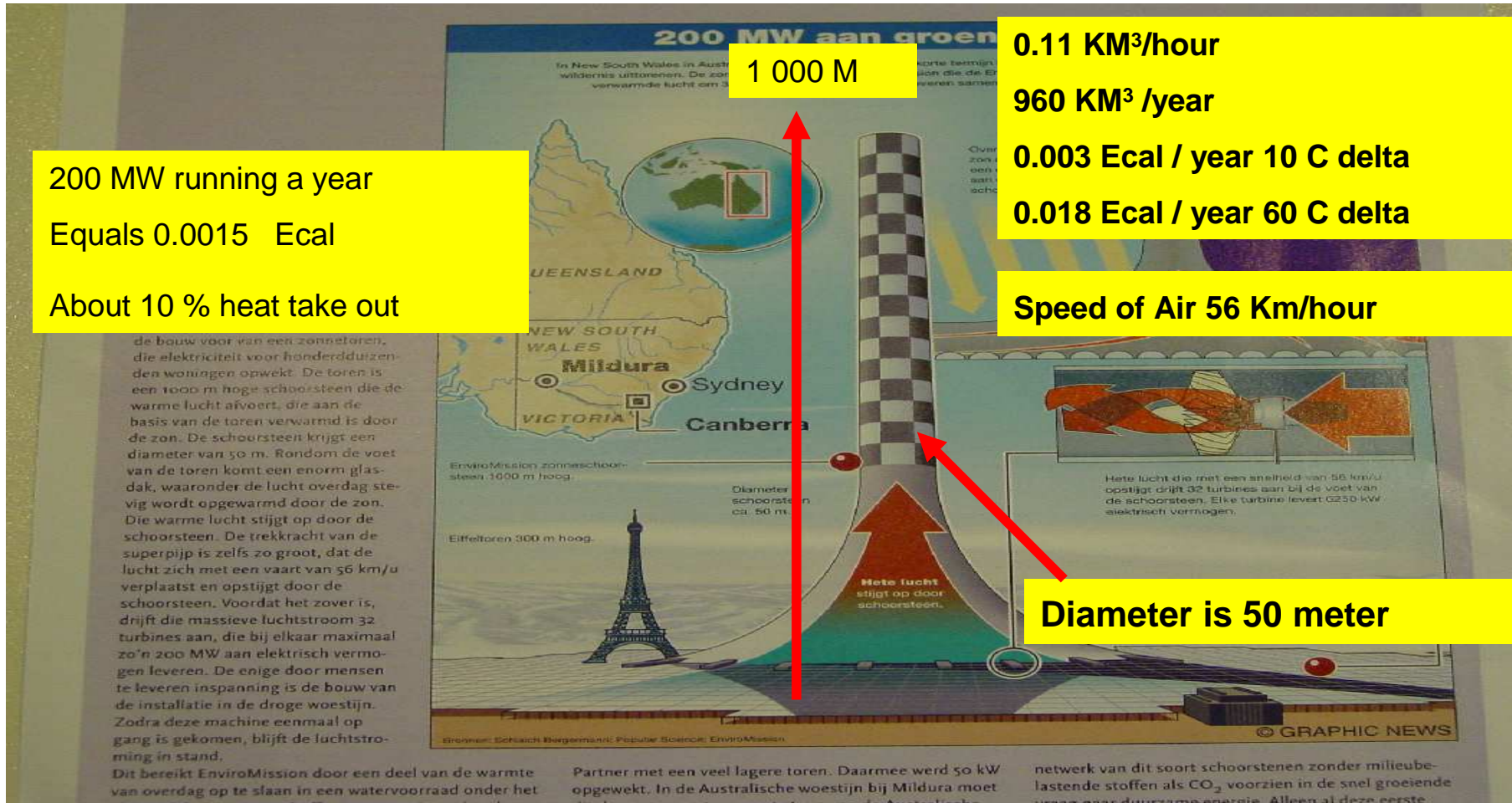
netwerk van dit soort schoorstenen zonder milieubelastende stoffen als CO₂ voorzien in de snel groeiende vraag naar duurzame energie. Alleen al deze eerste

1 000 M

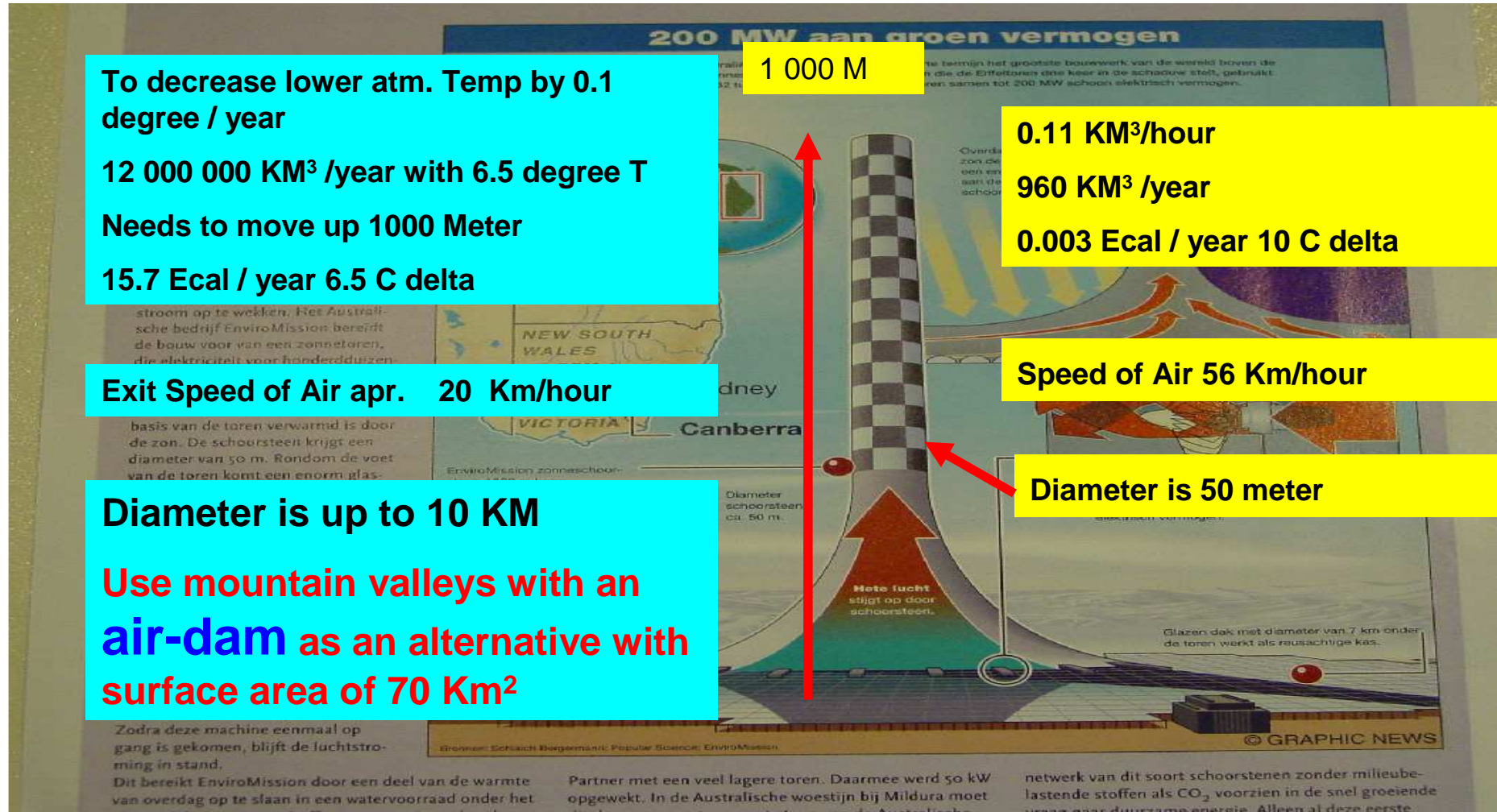
32 turbines for total installed capacity of 200 MW

Diameter is 50 meter

Global Heat Balance



Global Heat Balance

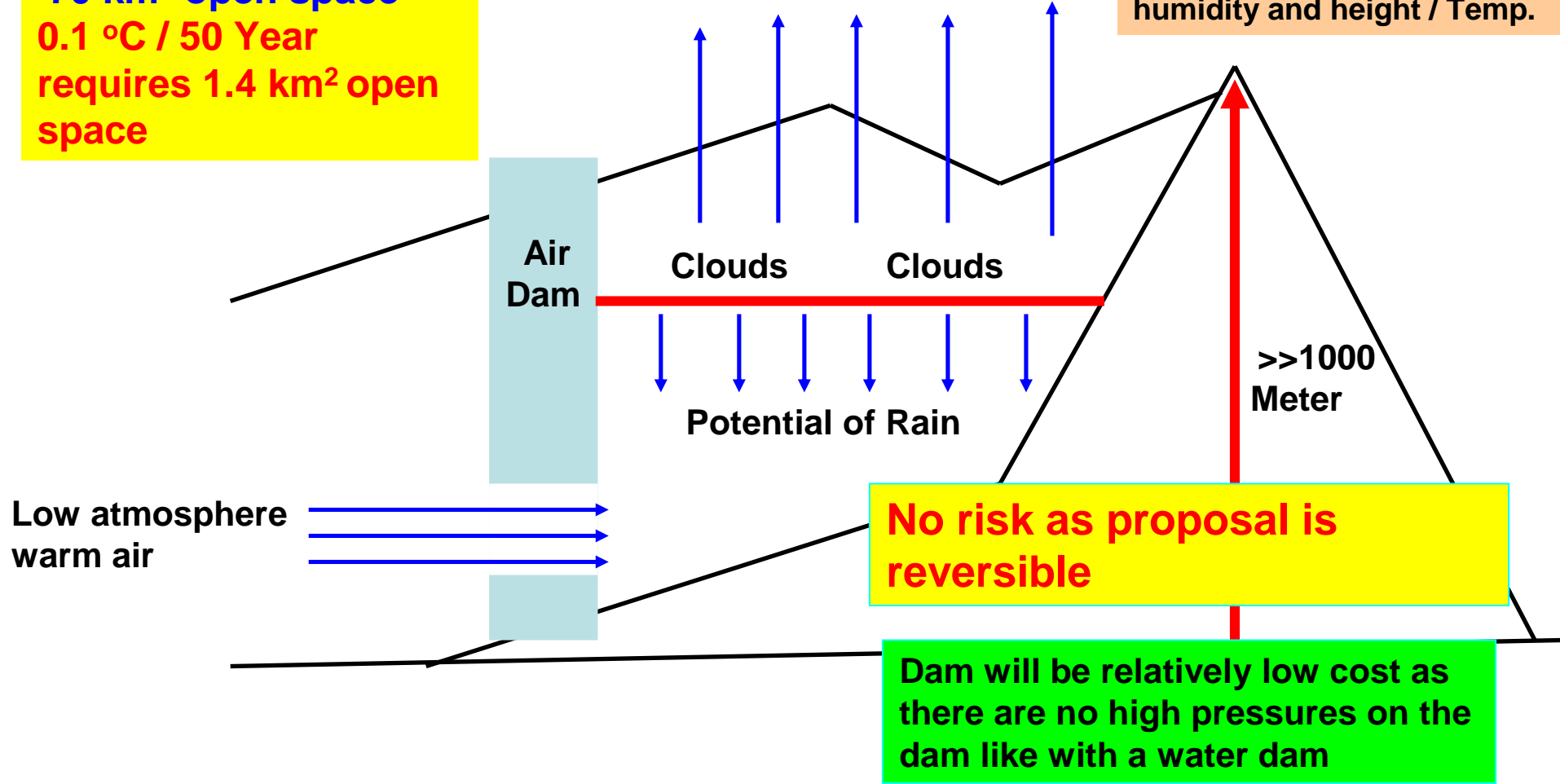


Global Heat Balance

**0.1 °C / Year requires
70 km² open space**
**0.1 °C / 50 Year
requires 1.4 km² open
space**

higher atmosphere colder air

Potential secondary benefit
of rain depending on
humidity and height / Temp.



Conclusion

Global supply / demand balances and “Inventory and Flow” analysis provides a good overview about the issues whether this concerns CO₂ or Warming.

Inventory and Flow data shows how actions fit together

“Warming neutral” is clearly not identical to “CO₂ neutral”

To achieve “Warming Neutral” a short term , low risk and low cost option could exist by building Air-Dams and thus installing a reversible cooling system for the earth.

Conclusion

We need multiple actions on supply and demand sides to solve our problems

and

We clearly need to understand the importance of each action and realize that those actions do not compete with each other but all go in the same direction

I have used many of your scientific studies , concepts and data to piece this together

That is what industrialists and executives do when they take actions in the businesses they manage ... so they decide which way to go without 100 % accurate data but also taking into account the risk elements

In the business of global warming and CO₂ and greenhouse gases we need to do the same move in the right direction , with low risk preferably in a reversible way ...

**True for working on the supply side of CO₂.
True for building air dams to let Heat out.**

Conclusion

We need not only attack and control CO₂ and greenhouse-gases the insulation layer of the earth

But

We also need to attack and control HEAT itself and face up to reality of the HEAT mechanisms

If we believe in global warming

and want to take control over our destiny

Warming Neutral looks easier to achieve within a shorter period of time than **CO₂ Neutral** through disposing excess heat of the lower layers into higher layers of the atmosphere to radiate out to the stratosphere.

CO₂ Neutral can be achieved by working on the supply as well as the demand side over a longer period of time

Trying to achieve **Warming Neutral** through **CO₂ Control** looks a long term goal and may well take too much time.